



DEMOSTAF

Demography Statistics for Africa

Emerging population issues in Sub-Saharan Africa:

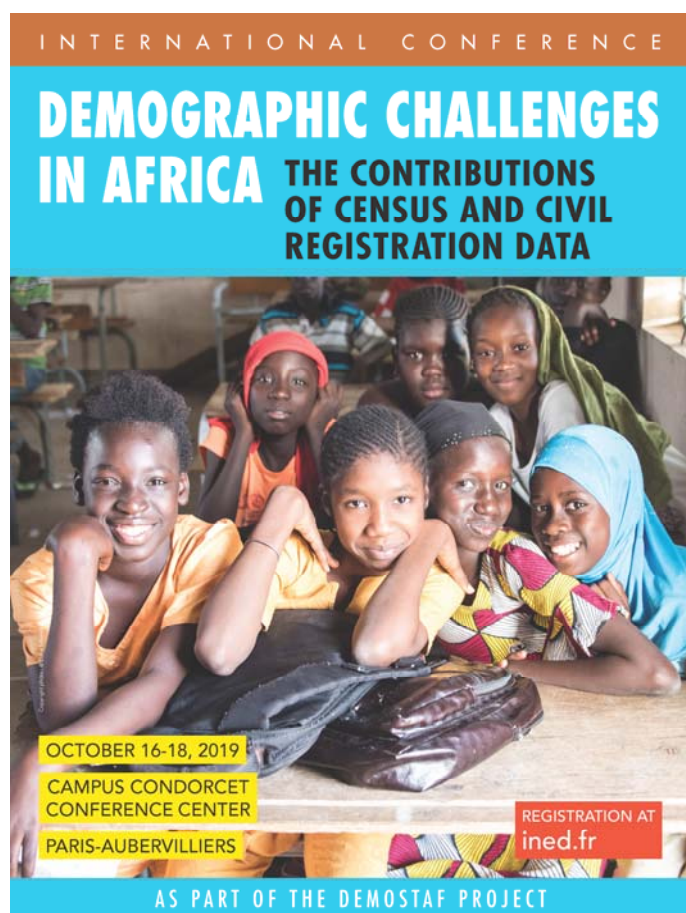
Cross-checking and promoting demographic data for better action

Newsletter n°7 January-June 2019

Coming soon! • Preparation of the collective book • Focus on... the unprecedented transition of African fertility ? • Other activities of the semester • Tribute to Véronique Hertrich • Secondments • Upcoming events

Coming soon!

The last collective workshop will be held from mid-September to end of October 2019. It will be an opportunity to work collectively on submitted chapters and on papers and posters that will be presented during the conference.



The international conference *Demographic Challenges in Africa: The Contributions of Census and Civil Registration Data* will take place in Paris Aubervilliers from October 16-18 at the new Campus Condorcet. Near 70 submissions were received following the call for papers. Papers were selected by the organization committee on the advice of the scientific committee (two reviewers per submission) and the program is being finalized. The Civil Registration and Vital Statistics panel of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) has organized two sessions on CRVS and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has organized one session on 2020 census round. In addition to the DEMOSTAF funds, the conference is financially supported by INED, the Centre of Excellence for CRVS housed at Canada's International Development Research Center (IDRC), the French Agency for Development (AFD) and the French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE).

A page of the website is dedicated to the event: <https://demostaf.site.ined.fr/en/news/conference/>



The DEMOSTAF project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement n°690984.

The African Population Conference organized by UAPS will be held November 18-22 2019 in Entebbe. The conference will be an opportunity for us to meet one last time during a side meeting. The conference should be sponsored by DEMOSTAF. Participants that had been accepted to present a paper are invited to apply for funding on the conference's website as soon as it is confirmed: <http://8apc2019.org/financement/>

Preparation of the collective book

In order to disseminate the results of the project, we plan to edit collective books echoing the methodological and scientific objectives that we aimed at. The contributions withheld for the collective books will be the ones promoting collaboration with national statistical offices, PhD research project, research projects promoting census and CRVS, cross-checking data sources, and projects promoting international comparisons when possible. Several chapters have already been sent to the coordination team as well as some notifications to write a chapter. We need to have a reference document that will be sent to the European Commission by the end of 2019 (it is one of our deliverable) and to INED's editions if our project is validated by their editorial board.

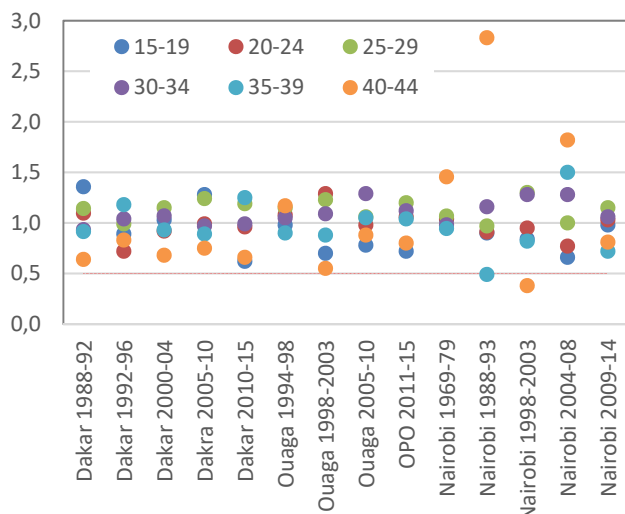
Focus on... the unprecedented transition of African fertility?

Fertility is slowly reducing in sub-Saharan Africa (less than two children in three decades) which led many researchers to think of a specificity of African transitions. When the first signs of decline appeared at the end of the 80's, Caldwell & al. (1992) already predicted that this transition would be different from the ones observed in Latin America and in Asia where they were made possible by the diffusion of the family size limitation, similarly to what happened in Europe in the past. Caldwell & al. assumed that: 1) Fertility levels decrease with the same amplitude at all ages and not faster at older ages which would mean a decline due to the limitation; and 2) that this decline is mainly supported by the use of modern contraception for all ages. Yet, these assumptions could not be tested until recently. In 2013, Bongaarts and Casterline compared the contribution of women over age 30 in the average number of children per woman to similar levels in sub-Saharan African, Latin America and Asia. They found no differences between these three parts of the world, which invalidated their first assumption.

Roch Millogo and Clémentine Rossier, from University of Geneva, tested these assumptions by observing on three to four decades, the decline of fertility in Dakar, Ouagadougou and Nairobi, where the fertility rate is currently around three children per woman. In order to do so, they used different sources: the National Population Survey of 1970-71 in Senegal, the 1979 census and the World Fertility Survey of 1977-78 in Kenya, the different Demographic and Health Surveys of the three countries (Senegal, Burkina Faso, Kenya) and finally the Ouaga HDSS (Observatoire de population de Ouagadougou).

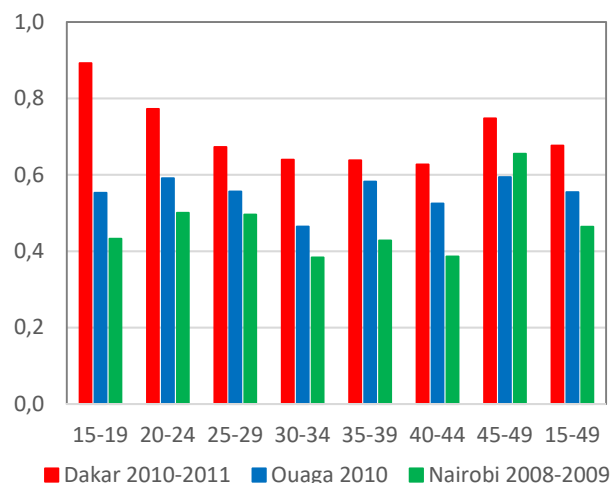


Figure 1. Ratio of the share of the contribution of a specific age group to TFR for a specific period compared to the reference period *



* Dakar: 1971-72, Ouaga: 1988-92, Nairobi: 1984-88.

Figure 2. Stover's indexes* on contraception, by age range, circa 2010



* Stover's model (1998), see below.

When looking at the trends in the share of the contribution of age groups in TFR from the 1970s to 2010s, we confirm that the shares have remained relatively stable (with only two exceptions probably due to age measurement error) during this period in the three cities (Figure 1). The assumption that the decline in African fertility is translated by a decline at all ages is thus verified for Dakar, Ouagadougou and Nairobi.

In addition, the impact of the use of contraception in the fertility decline was estimated by the Stover's model (1998) which is a multiplicative model in which parameters (reducers) are indexes ranging from 0 to 1: the lower they are, the more they tend to reduce fertility. These Stover indexes show that contraception has played a limited role in fertility decline in certain ages in Dakar and Ouagadougou (at these ages, abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility have progressed). Nairobi is the only city where contraception played a major role in fertility decline in every age range (Figure 2).

In short, Caldwell's two hypothesis are only confirmed for Nairobi.

WP activities

WP4 organized a workshop at INED in February. WP5 organised a workshop in Paris in June with stays of fifteen colleagues in secondments at INED or CEPED.

The European Conference on African Studies took place in Edinburgh from June 11-14. Two panels were organized by DEMOSTAF teams on the related topics: « Demographic dynamics in Africa: between continuity and rupture » and « Disruptions in primary school education in Africa ».

Following the publication of the collective book on inequalities in health in Ouagadougou at directed by Clémentine Rossier, Abdramane B. Soura and Géraldine Duthé at the Editions of INED, several presentations were made in Paris (Séminaire des Lundis de l'INED and Salon du Livre on March 18) and in Ouagadougou (seminar *Population* at ISSP on April 16).



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Tribute to Véronique Hertrich

Véronique Hertrich passed away on February 18. The philosophy of the DEMOSTAF project has to a large extent be inspired by her researches conducted in Mali, with the crossing of local and census data resulting from her close collaboration with her INSTAT colleagues. It was also Véronique who suggested to use the censuses at the finest to carry out cartographic and comparative analyses between countries. She was particularly invested in the project's elaboration process that she was unfortunately unable to finish.

INED and IUSSP websites published a whole page dedicated to her and her work. IUSSP gathers testimonies and stories about Véronique. <https://iussp.org/en/node/10399>. Do not hesitate to contribute.

INED will organize a scientific session in her memory during the next African Population Conference.

Secondments of the semester

Millogo Modeste (UNIGE) ISSP in January (WP2), Ratovoson Rila (IPM) INED in January (WP3), Rossier Clémentine (UNIGE) ISSP in January (WP2), Bazongo Baguinébié (INSD) INED in February (WP4), Diawara Abdoul Karim (INSTAT Mali) INED in February (WP4), Gakou Assa (INSTAT Mali) INED in February (WP4), Moguérrou Laure (UPO) ISSP in February (WP5), Dos Santos Stéphanie (IRD LPED) ISSP in March (WP3), Sauvain-Dugerdil Claudine (UNIGE) ANSD in March (WP4), Bassinga Hervé (ISSP) INED in April (WP3), Diguët Dominique (INED) INSTAT Mada in April (WP6), Sohler Karin (INED) INSTAT Mada in April (WP6), Golaz Valérie (INED) UCM in April (WP5), Sauvain-Dugerdil Claudine (UNIGE) ISSP in April (WP4), Golaz Valérie (INED) Makerere University in May (WP5), Goudiaby Jean-Alain (UZ) IRD-CEPED in May (WP5), Wayack-Pambè Madeleine (ISSP) INED in May (WP5), Andriamaro Frédérique (UCM) IRD-CEPED in June (WP5), Barry Adjibou Oppa (ANSD) INED in June (WP5), Bassinga Hervé (ISSP) UCL in June (WP3), Boly Dramane (ISSP) IRD-CEPED in June (WP5), Boly Sidy (INSTAT Mali) INED in June (WP5), Bouare Issa (INSTAT Mali) INED in June (WP5), Compaoré Yacouba (UCL) ISSP in June (WP3), Coulibaly Aminata (INSTAT Mali) INED in June (WP5), Gnoumou Bilampoa (ISSP) INED in June (WP5), Kakuba Christian (UMakerere) INED in June (WP5), Rakotomanana Faly (INSTAT Mada) INED in June (WP5), Ravelo Arsène (INSTAT Mada) INED in June (WP5), Sawadogo Nathalie (ISSP) UCL in June (WP2), Zida Bangré Hélène (INSD) UCL in June (WP3)

Upcoming workshops and conferences

- *Demographic Challenges in Africa: The Contributions of Census and Civil Registration Data* international conference, Paris-Aubervilliers, Campus Condorcet, October 16-18 2019.
- Chaire Quételet, *Les changements démographiques au fil du gradient urbain-rural*. November 7-8 2019, Louvain-la-Neuve.
- 8th African Population Conference, November 18-22 2019, Entebbe.

Coordination team

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