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# Logement, groupe domestique, ménage : regards croisés sur l'environnement familial des enfants au Mali /

Dwellings, domestic units and households: intersecting views on the family environment of children in Mali

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Comment saisir l'environnement familial des enfants ?

Grasping the family environment of children: methodological issues



# Dwellings, domestic units and households: intersecting views on the family environment of children in Mali

Logement, groupe domestique, ménage : regards croisés sur l'environnement familial des enfants au Mali

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http://slam.site.ined.fr/en/

# The household : from principles to reality



### • Observation unit

The aim is to register the entire population.

### Limits to compare

- Definitions vary according to country and over time
- Different understanding of the same definition by the actors of statistical production
- Incorrect interpretation of household statistics by users

### Complicated definitions

Multiple criteria: coresidence, sharing resources, answer to a common head... which do not necessarily coincide in reality.

- → Does household match the family units recognized by the local population?
- $\rightarrow$  Does household allow to describe the family environment of children?

# Longitudinal survey in rural Mali (Slam project)

### The population

- Rural population in Southeast Mali 450 km from Bamako
- 7 villages (4300 inhab. in 2009)
- Bwa ethnic group
- Farmers, family-based production
- High fertility (TFR=8)
- Low school enrolment until the 1990s

### The observation system (Slam project, Ined)

- Implemented in 1987-89  $\rightarrow$  *Retrospective approach*
- A new round every 5 years  $\rightarrow$  *Prospective approach*
- Various data collections:
  - Follow-up survey
  - Biographic survey
  - Additional collections: surveys on collective units (village, lineage, zû); genealogy; qualitative survey...



### The follow-up survey (« enquête renouvelée»)



- Matching the individual data from different censuses
- → Know the status and place of residence at every census for each individual registered by at least one census
- 2 types of censuses:
  - → Local censuses of the Slam project, every 5 years
  - → National censuses (RGPH) partnership with INSTAT, every 10 years

#### Concretely

- First step in 1988  $\rightarrow$  Realise a local census + the 2 national censuses (1976, 1987)
- Every 5 years: a new local census + potentially a national census realized since the previous round
- Matching with previous census data is done by hand. Data are organized by domestic groups (zû).
- Work meetings by families (lineages): To control and complete the matching + To collect additionnal data.
- Few individuals « unknown »: 3 from the 1976 census (0,1 %), 5 from the 1998 census (0,1%).

# Catching different family units



### Local census

- Residential unit dwelling: « same roof », people who sleep together in the same house.
- Economic unit zû, « domestic group »: people « who work and eat together », head=zûso.

### National census (RGPH)

Household: same roof + authority of a household head.
 « Le ménage se caractérise par ces 3 critères clés : apparenté ou non, vivant sous le même toit, et reconnaissant l'autorité d'un chef de ménage. »

# Linked data – Local and national censuses



1976 – National 1987 – National 1988 – Local 1994 – Local 1998 – National 1999 – Local 2004 – Local 2009 (january) – Local 2009 (april) – National

- RGPH  $\rightarrow$  Household
- Local → Dwelling and Zû

At nearby dates, we have for *the same person* informations about his household (national census), about his zû and his dwelling (local census).

#### We can evaluate

- $\rightarrow$  How the same situation is handled by the different approaches
- → Consequences for indicators on the family environment of children



Questions - children 0-12 years old



• Dwelling, domestic group, household: three different approaches of family structure

(Family arrangements of Bwa, household's position)

- Kinship network: who is around children? (father, mother, brothers and sisters, other relatives)
- Focus on some specific living arrangements

(boys in « youth house », girls with grandmother)

# *Three different approaches of family structure Domestic group ≠ Dwelling*







Geographical dissemination of domestic groups, No physical delimitation.

- Compounds are rare
- 2,6 houses in a zû in average (mostly distant from each other)
- 8% of dwellings with individuals belonging to several zû

### *Three different approaches of family structure Domestic group ≠ Dwelling*



Distribution of children according to the size of their family unit 1987-2009 period



Distribution of children according to the number of conjugal units in their family unit 1987-2009 period

	Zû	Dwelling
a-nuclear	2.8	29.9
mononuclear	47.6	69.5
polynuclear	49.6	0.6

### **Three different approaches of family structure** What about the household ?







Distribution of children according to the number of conjugal units in their family unit 1987-2009 period

	Zû	Dwelling	Household
a-nucléaire	2.8	29.9	14.7
mononucléaire	47.6	69.5	82.9
polynucléaire	49.6	0.6	2.4

## *Kinship network: who is around children? Mother's presence*



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(About 14% of children aged 0-12 years don't have their mother living in the village.)

# *Kinship network: who is around children? Father's presence*



(About 17% of children aged 0-12 years don't have their father living in the village.)



## *Kinship network: who is around children? Co-residence children-parents*



Among children aged 0-12 years old (whose mother is in the village),
1 out of 5 doesn't sleep in his mother's house.

**84%** of them are yet declared in the same household as their mother.

Among children aged 0-12 years old (whose father is in the village),
3 out of 10 doesn't sleep in his father's house.

Three quarters of them are yet declared in the same household as their father.

### *Kinship network: who is around children? Brothers and sisters' presence*





(About 12% of children aged 0-12 years have no brother or sister under 18 in the village.)

### *Kinship network: who is around children? Presence of other relatives*





### Focus on some specific living arrangements

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## **Conclusion** Household ≠ Family reality



	Zû	Dwelling	Household
Median size	9,4 individuals	4,9 résidents	5,9 résidents
Mononuclear unit	48%	70%	83%
Mother's presence (if in vil.)	Almost always	88 %	Almost always
Father's presence (if in vil.)	Almost always	71%	90%
All brothers and sisters' presence	89%	44%	72%
Average proportion of other relatives	44%	19%	15%
IN SHORT	Much larger than the nuclear family cell.	Entirely composed of members of the nuclear family cell but this cell is not complete.	Entirely composed of all members of the nuclear family cell.

# Thank you Merci !











### Des données couplées – rec local et rgph





### *Groupe domestique ≠ Logement Illustrations terrain*







- 7960 résidents à l'un au moins des recensements locaux ou nationaux 1987-2009
- 5322 résidents *0-12 ans* à l'un au moins des recensements locaux ou nationaux 1987-2009
- 27805 individu/recensement pour la période 1987-2009
- 15997 individu/recensement pour la période 1987-2009 *pour les 0-12 ans*