Differences in children schooling between poor households headed by women and those headed by men in Burkina Faso: influence of the household living standard index

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Background

- 13.4% of households are headed by women in Burkina Faso (Continuous multi-sectorial survey, 2014).
- More Children attend school in a female headed households than in a male headed households (Kobiané, 2006 ; Kaboré, Lairez & Pilon, 2003 ; Wayack-Pambè & Pilon, 2011).
- Differences are more important within poor households (Kobiané, 2003).
- Incidence of poverty between female-headed households and male headed households differs (Wayack-Pambè & Moussa, 2014).

Background

- Household living standards in studies in BF are generally measured by proxies calculated on housing characteristics and / or assets owned by the household.

- Studies on poverty show that the use of two different indicators leads to different results. (Filmer & Pritchett, 1999 ; Montgomery et al., 2000 ; Kobiané, 2004, 2006 ; Bambara, 2017).

- Is the result of better schooling for children in households headed by women in BF remains constant regardless of the living standards index used to measure poverty?

Aim of the study

To contribute to a better understanding of the differences in children's schooling according to the gender of the household head in Burkina Faso.

Research questions

1. How do male-headed and female-headed households rank in terms of living standards according to the type of index used?

2. How do the differences in children's schooling between male-headed and female-headed poor households vary according to the household living standards index used to measure poverty?

Data

- 2014 Continuous multisectorial Survey

- Population: 10237 households
  - two sub-population of children aged from 6-14
    - 7514 from ICE poor households
    - 7048 from IHCA poor households

Study mains variables

- Household consumption expenditures index (ICE)

- Housing characteristics and assets owned index (IHCA)

- Children's schooling : having attended a formal school during the school year 2013-2014.

- Sex of the household's head : A woman or a man who was declared as the head of his household by the respondent at the survey.

Methods

- Descriptive analysis at the household level

- Logistic regression.

  Dependent variable:

  Child attended school: 0="No" ; "Yes"=1

  Main independent variable:

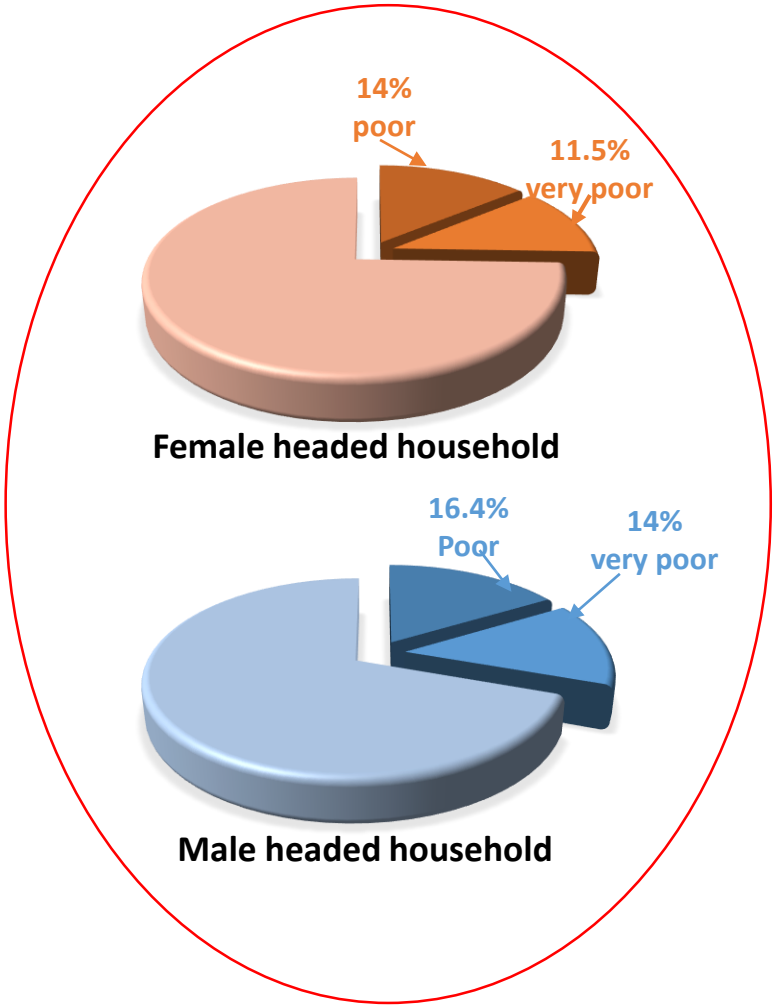
  Sex of the h*ousehold's head : 0="Female"; 1= "Male"*

- Control variables : sex of the *child, Child's family status, the household's size, number of school-aged children in the household, household head age and education, residence area.*

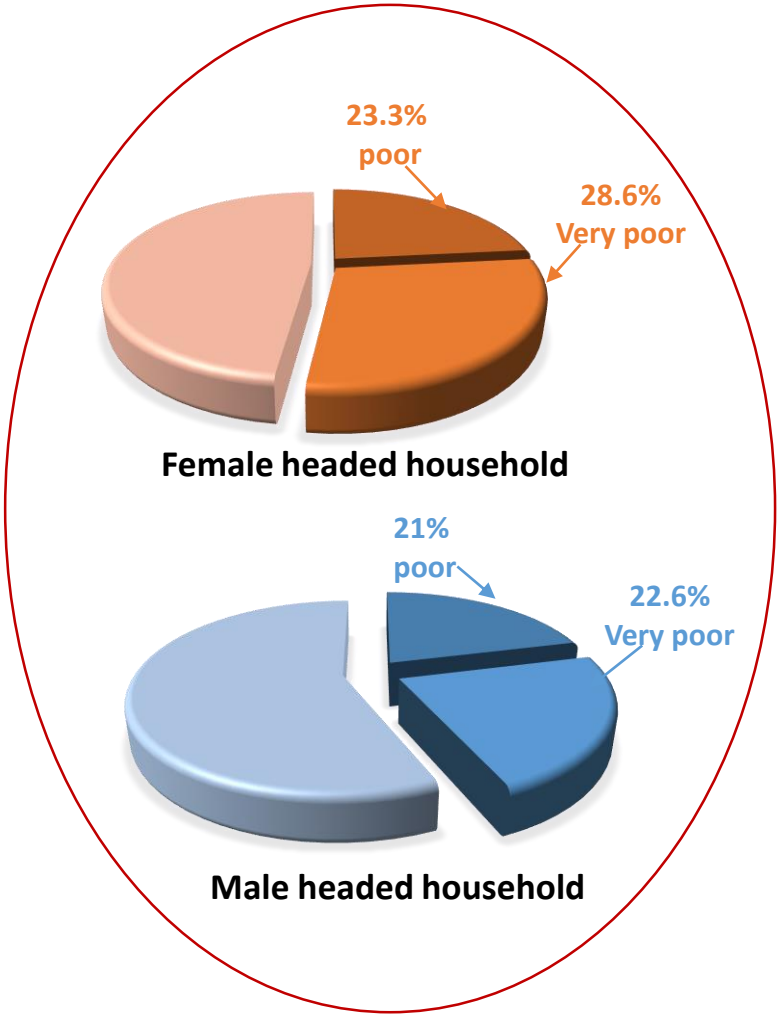
Results

Poor households headed by women and those headed by men are differently classify with the two types of living standard indexes

Consumption expenditures index



Housing characteristics and assets owned index



Poor households headed by women and those headed by men have the same socio-demographic profile according to the two living standards indexes

Variables et modalities	Consumption expenditures index (%)		Housing characteristics and assets owned index (%)	
	Female headed household	Male headed household	Female headed household	Male headed household
Household size < 5 persons	+ (70.7 et 51.8)	- (15.8 et 9.5)	+ (76.5 et 78)	- (30.6 et 32.7)
Number of children aged from 6 to 14ans ≥ 3	- (33.2 et 13.3)	+ (52.6 et 27.1)	- (14.1 et 13.3)	+ (31.7 et 27.9)
Household's head educate	- (2 et 0.6)	+ (9.8 et 8.4)	- (4 et 2.2)	+ (10.1 et 4.6)
Household's head age ≥ 50	+ (50.3 et 50.5)	- (43.3 et 50.9)	+ (51.2 et 56.5)	- (40.6 et 40.8)

Source: Data from the National Institute of Statistics and Demography of Burkina Faso, 2014 Continuous multisectorial Survey

Proportion of children schooled enrolled in school is higher in households headed by women than in those headed by men

Variables et modalities	Consumption expenditures index (%)		Housing characteristics and assets owned index (%)	
Sex of the household's head / Children schooling	Female	Male	Female	Male
	V of Cramer : 0.086***		V of Cramer : 0.098***	
Enrolled	***63.8***	***42.8***	***57.3***	***37.5***
Not enrolled	***36.2***	***57.2***	***42.7***	***62.5***
Total	*6929*	*585*	*6299*	*749*

Significance: *** 1 ‰, ** 1%, * 5%;
Source: Data from the National Institute of Statistics and Demography of Burkina Faso, 2014 Continuous multisectorial Survey

Children are more likely to be enrolled in school when the household head is a woman

	Consumption expenditures index (OR)	Housing characteristics and assets owned index (OR)
Household's head sex: *male*	**1**	**1**
female	**1.878*** **	**1.835*** **
Child's sex : boy	1	1
girl	0.988***	0.952***
Number of children aged from 6 to 14ans : *1 child*	1	1
2 children	1.274***	1.214***
3 children and plus	1.309***	1.232***
R square of Cox and Snell	*0.028*	*0.031*
Total	*7514*	*7048*

Significance: *** 1 ‰, ** 1%, * 5%;
Source: Data from the National Institute of Statistics and Demography of Burkina Faso, 2014 Continuous multisectorial Survey

Conclusion

- Study objective : to examine the variation of the differences in children's schooling by sex of the household head according to the type of living standards index used to measure poverty.
- Results show that:
  - The proportion of households identified as poor by sex of the household's head vary according to the living standards index used to measure poverty.
  - The results that children are more enrolled in female headed household than in men's is consistent for both types of indexes of living standards used in the study.
- Precautions should be taken when using results on poverty.
- Need to conduct qualitative research to well understand the result of the better schooling of children in female headed households in Burkina Faso

Thank you for your attention!

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