

L'impact à long terme du confiage au Sénégal

R. Coppoletta (INSEE), P. De Vreyer
(U. Paris-Dauphine), S. Lambert (PSE-
INRA), et A. Safir (Banque mondiale).

Confiance au Sénégal

- 32% des ménages sont impliqués dans le confiance (PSF1)
- 14% des adultes ont connu un épisode de confiance dans leur enfance (avant 15 ans) (PSF1).
- Quelles conséquences pour les enfants? (sujet de nombreuses recherches - autre travail)
- **Quelles conséquences pour leur trajectoire de vie (éducation, insertion sur le marché du travail, mariage) ?**

- Travail essentiellement descriptif – la causalité est difficile à identifier.
- Met en évidence des profils hétérogènes, associés à des motivations variées à l'origine du confiage.

Motivations du confiage

- Education
 - Travail domestique
 - Ajustement du ratio de dépendance en cas de difficultés du ménage
 - Décès, maladie, divorce des parents
 - « Don » d'enfant.
 - Entretien de liens sociaux privilégiés/réseau
- Impact différent?

Données

- Enquête Pauvreté et Structure Familiale 1, 2006/2007.
- 1800 ménages, dans 150 DR, environ 14500 individus.
- Echantillon d'intérêt: 8290 adultes de plus de 15 ans, dont 15% déclarent avoir été confié dans leur enfance.

Figure 1: Age at fostering, by gender

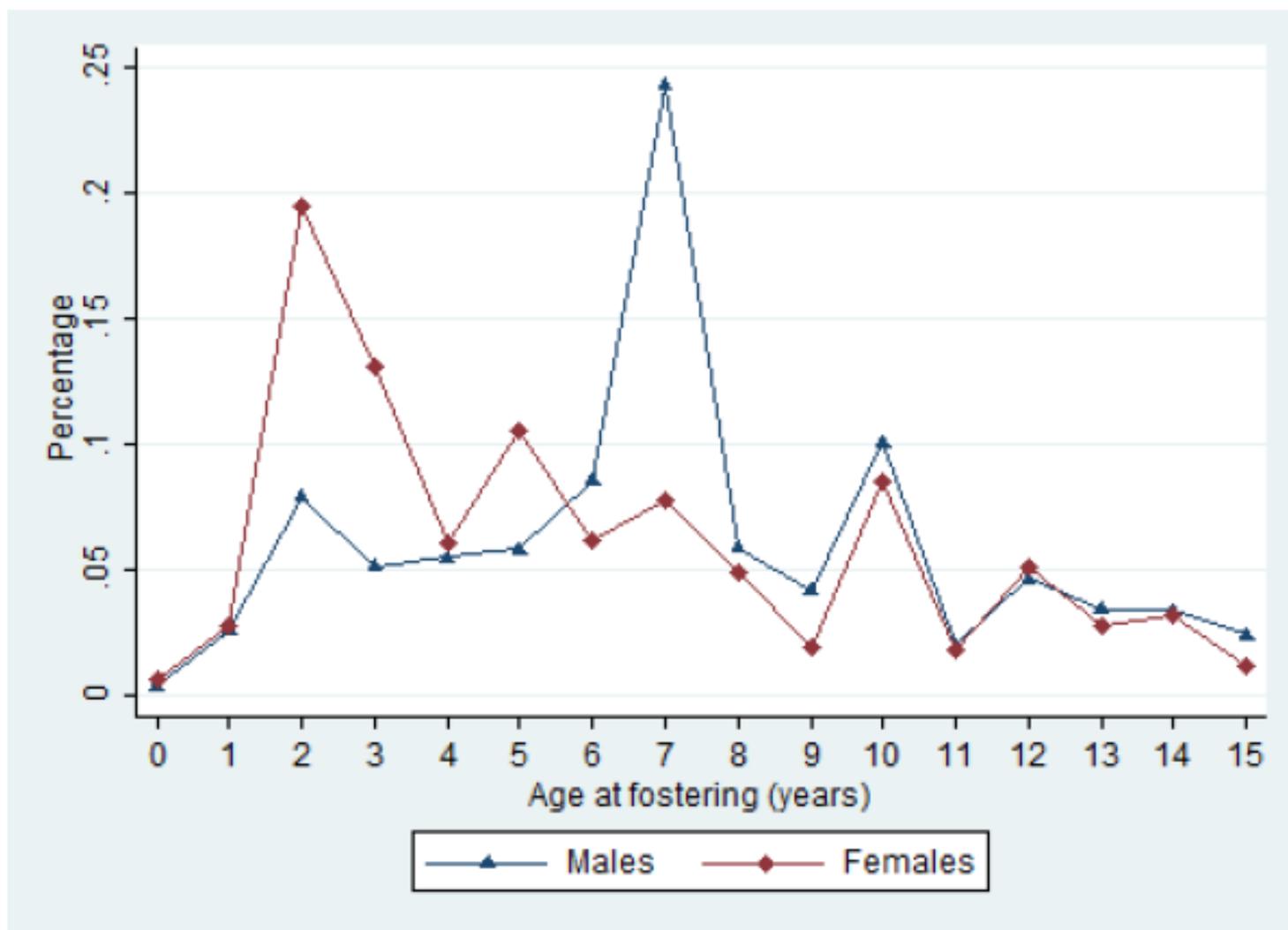


Figure 2: Age at fostering, by gender - fostered to study Koran or not

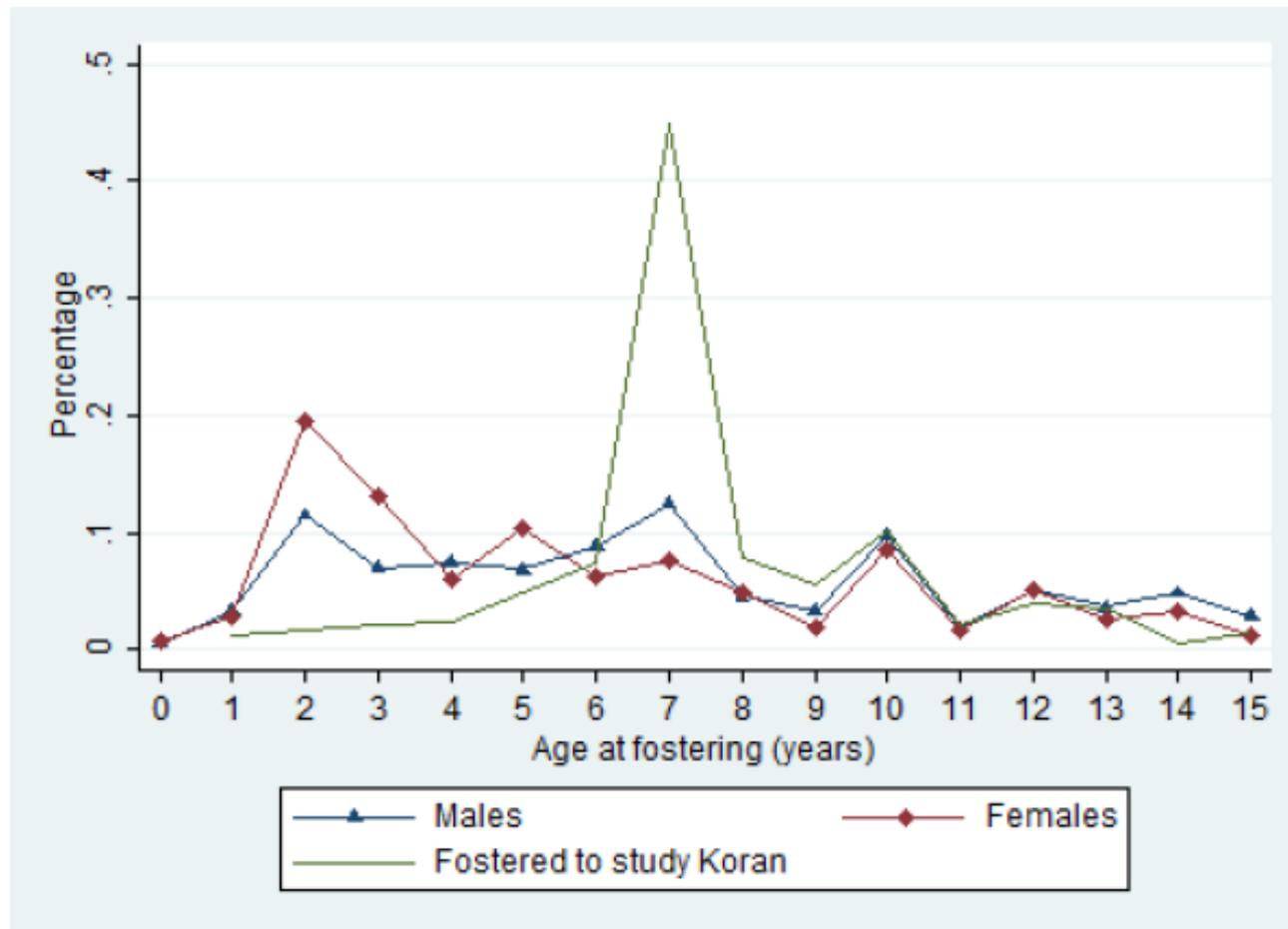


Table 1: Fostering motive and link with host parent

	Total	Males	Females	Males		Females	
				0-3 y.	4-14	0-3 y.	4-14
				o.	y. o.	o.	y. o.
Fostering motive (%):							
Help host household	19.8	7.6	31.1	10.8	7.1	18.9	38.1
Illness of parents	1.4	1.2	1.7	3.7	0.7	2.1	1.5
Death of parents	12.3	11.9	12.7	17.3	10.3	11.9	13.1
Parent's divorce	3.3	3.2	3.5	5.9	2.7	0.9	5.0
To go to school	12.3	16.4	8.4	6.0	18.4	2.4	12.0
To study Koran	17.9	35.7	1.3	7.0	41.7	1.1	1.4
Difficulties in origin hh.	6.8	5.0	8.4	10.6	3.7	8.1	8.7
Host parents childless	7.8	3.7	11.7	9.2	2.6	17.5	8.2
Let mother work	3.9	2.1	5.6	10.3	0.5	13.3	1.1
Let mother migrate	1.5	0.8	2.1	2.8	0.4	2.0	2.2
Other reasons	13.1	12.5	13.7	16.6	11.9	21.8	8.8
Fostered to (%):							
Grand-parent	18.8	16.7	20.7	50.1	10.9	33.3	14.2
Uncle or aunt	39.7	31.2	47.7	32.2	32.5	48.3	49.7
Brother or sister	7.1	4.1	9.9	0.0	4.6	4.9	13.5
Other related	10.7	11.1	10.3	2.1	12.9	10.0	11.1
Religious guide	12.2	24.4	0.8	6.9	29.1	0.0	1.3
Non related	6.6	7.4	5.9	5.6	8.1	2.2	8.1
Missing	5.0	5.2	4.8	3.1	2.0	1.3	2.1

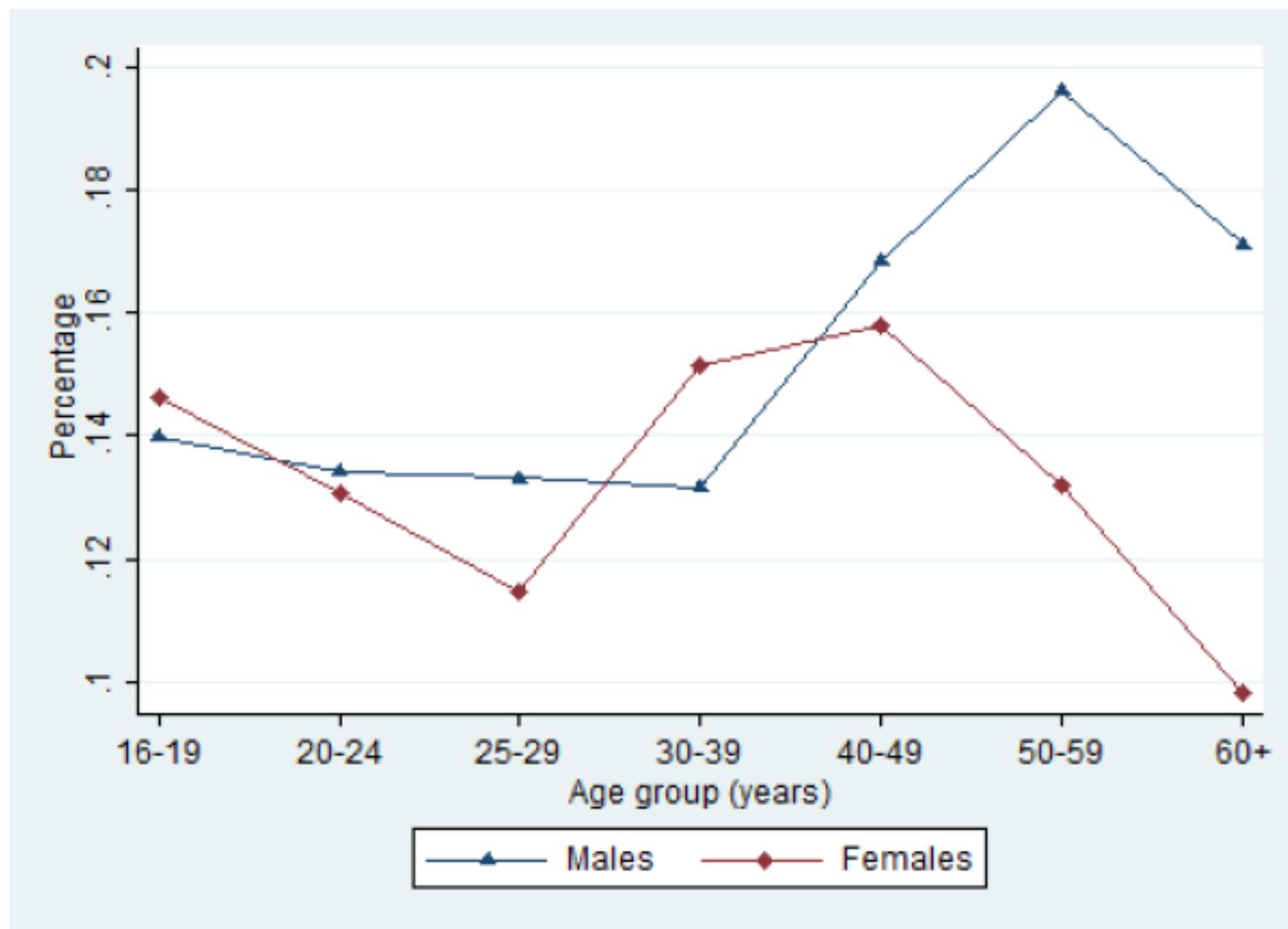
Note: All statistics weighted by sampling weights.

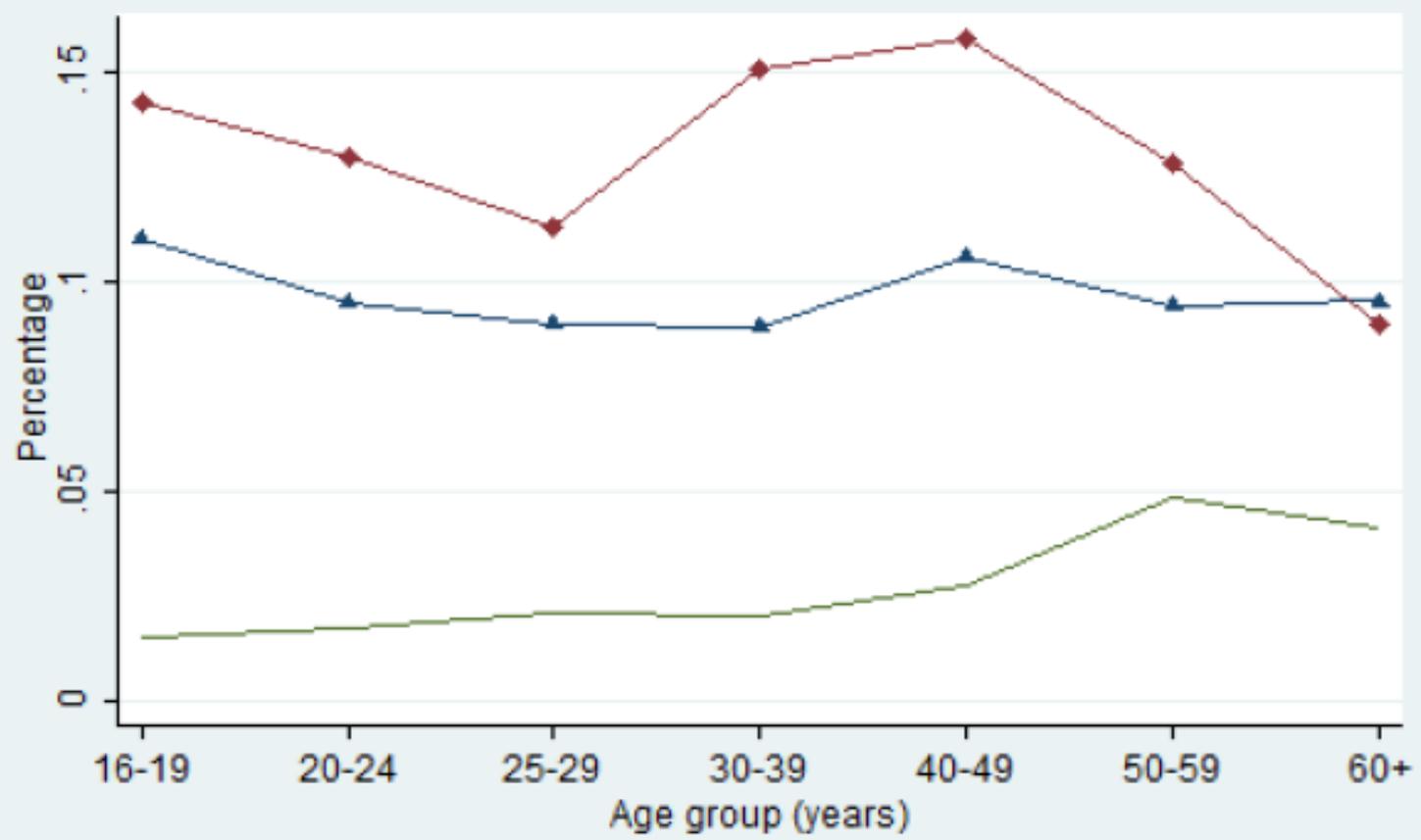
Table 2: Household and parental characteristics

	Males			Females		
	Not fostered	Fostered to study Ko-ran	not Fostered to study Ko-ran	Not fostered	Fostered to study Ko-ran	not Fostered to study Ko-ran
Number of siblings	8.0	7.4	8.3	7.6	8.7***	
Number of siblings same father and mother	4.2	3.3***	4.1	4.2	3.9***	
% Mother in polygamous union	53.8	56.9	71.8***	54.5	55.8	
% Father educated	25.6	28.2	7.4***	24.1	26.6	
% Mother educated	14.9	16.9	3.9***	13.2	16.7**	
% Father Farmer	30.4	34.9**	43.2***	35.9	36.3	
% Father inactive	33.1	24.0***	31.0	29.6	18***	
% Mother Farmer	16.6	21.7***	27.3***	21.2	27**	
% Mother inactive	61.7	58.2	53.6	60.2	50.3***	

Note: All statistics computed with sampling weights. *, **, ***: difference with non fostered adults significant at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels respectively.

Figure 3: Proportion of adults fostered, by age group





Legend:
Males (Blue line with triangles)
Females (Red line with diamonds)
Fostered to study Koran (Green line)

Corrélations entre motifs de confiage et scolarisation formelle.

- Confiage pour étude coranique associé à une moindre éducation formelle
- Tous les autres confiés ont plus souvent été scolarisés que les non-confiés.
- Pas de différence d'éducation formelle associée aux autres motifs de confiage

Table 3: Percentage of adults that have been enrolled in public school

				Males		Females	
	Total	Males	Females	0-3 y.o.	4-14 y.o.	0-3 y.o.	4-14 y.o.
Non fostered	38.1	46.6	31.0	-	-	-	-
Fostered	42.6*	43.0**	42.1***	62.3	39.0	38.8	44.1
Fostering mo-							
tive:							
Traditional/help	35.7	42.7	34.0	53.6	38.2	39.2	31.9
Difficulties in origin	47.5*	55.0*	42.7**	66.8	47.6	38.3	45.4
household							
Schooling	89.0***	86.4***	93.5***	85.0	86.5	70.1	96.1
Study Koran	14.2***	13.0***	44.9	0.0	13.3	76.3	29.9
Other	41.0	48.2	34.7	72.8	41.8	33.7	34.2

Note: All statistics weighted by sampling weights. Statistics in **bold** are computed with samples with less than 30 observations. *, **, ***: difference with non fostered adults significant at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels respectively. Tests are not performed when splitting the sample by age at fostering, since this variable is not defined for non fostered individuals.

Corrélations entre motifs de confiage et activité professionnelle

- Les confiés pour éducation formelle sont plus souvent inactifs que les non confiés.
 - Les confiés pour éducation coranique par contre, sont plus souvent actifs, mais plus souvent aide familial dans leur premier emploi.
- Difficultés à trouver des emplois qualifiés?

Table 4: Percentage of inactive adults

				Males		Females	
	Total	Males	Females	0-3 y.o.	4-14 y.o.	0-3 y.o.	4-14 y.o.
Non fostered	47.3	31.3	60.1	-	-	-	-
Fostered	40.6***	27.7	51.2***	30.5	27.8	50.5	52.4
Fostering mo-							
tive:							
Traditional/help	46.0	27.0	50.6**	29.6	26.0	51.0	51.2
Difficulties in origin	39.5**	26.8	47.3***	15.7	32.1	39.9	52.2
household							
Schooling	51.3	47.2***	58.9	63.9	45.6	86.7	55.2
Study Koran	20.3***	18.8***	64.1	20.0	18.7	65.9	62.9
Other	44.2	28.6	57.4	59.3	20.9	62.9	51.3

Note: All statistics weighted by sampling weights. Statistics in bold are computed with samples with less than 30 observations. *, **, ***: difference with non fostered adults significant at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels respectively. Tests are not performed when splitting the sample by age at fostering, since this variable is not defined for non fostered individuals.

Corrélations entre motifs de confiage et mariage

- La proportion de gens mariés est plus importante parmi les confiés, en particulier pour les hommes.
- Effet de réseau?
- Confiage en vue du mariage?

Table 6: Percentage of married adults

				Males		Females	
	Total	Males	Females	0-3 y.o.	4-14 y.o.	0-3 y.o.	4-14 y.o.
Non fostered	56.2	50.9	60.6				
Fostered	60.0***	58.3***	61.7	44.7	61.4	69.1	57.0
Fostering	mo-						
tive:							
Traditional/help	66.9***	63.7**	67.6***	60.3	65.0	74.9	63.6
Difficulties in origin	54.9	51.9	56.9	43.3	58.0	64.9	51.7
household							
Schooling	43.7***	44.1	43.1**	15.7	46.4	55.9	41.5
Study Koran	69.7***	70.4***	50.4	54.1	70.9	65.9	43.0
Other	59.3	50.1	67.1**	36.5	53.7	68.2	64.7

Note: All statistics weighted by sampling weights. Statistics in bold are computed with samples with less than 30 observations. *, **, ***: difference with non fostered adults significant at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels respectively. Tests are not performed when splitting the sample by age at fostering, since this variable is not defined for non fostered individuals.

Analyse multivariée

- Fait ressortir des profils.
- Interprétation causale difficile: requiert l'hypothèse très forte que les déterminants du confiage et du fait que ce confiage soit déclaré lors de l'enquête ne soient pas corrélés aux résultats étudiés.

Probabilité d'avoir été confié

- Plus élevée pour les hommes dont le père vit en zone rurale (nés en zone rurale?)
- Plus élevée quand la mère est agricultrice.
- Pas d'effet de l'éducation des parents
- Plus élevée pour les femmes ayant plus de demi-frères et demi-sœurs, en contrôlant de la polygamie des parents
- Plus faible pour les femmes ayant plus de frères et sœurs même père-même mère.
- Plus faible chez les poulars que les wolofs.

Formes de confiage et résultats de long terme.

- Les résultats (education, emploi, mariage) sont corrélés à
 - L'âge au confiage
 - Le lien de parenté avec la personne à qui on est confié
 - Le lignage dans lequel on est confié.
- Et ce de façon différente selon le sexe.
- En contrôlant autant que possible pour les caractéristiques de l'individu qui peuvent affecter à la fois le confiage et les résultats (caractéristiques de la famille d'origine, âge et rang de naissance, fratrie).

Education

- Effet sur la probabilité d'avoir été à l'école formelle
- Presqu'aucun impact sur la probabilité d'avoir terminé le cycle primaire

Table 8: Education: probability to have been enroled in public school -

VARIABLES	Males				Females			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Fostered	-0.02 (0.030)				0.06** (0.027)			
F. before 3 y.o.		0.14** (0.069)				0.06 (0.043)		
F. after 3 y.o.		-0.06* (0.033)				0.05 (0.033)		
F. to grd-parents			0.05 (0.073)				0.08 (0.055)	
F. to uncle/aunt			0.09* (0.049)				0.05 (0.038)	
F. to rel. guide			-0.32*** (0.049)					
F. to others			0.05 (0.056)					
F. to rel.guide/other							0.05 (0.048)	
F. to mother kin				0.08 (0.056)				0.01 (0.032)
F. to father kin				0.08 (0.050)				0.12** (0.053)
F. to non related				-0.18*** (0.043)				0.13* (0.076)
Observations	3,408	3,414	3,382	3,390	3,893	3,896	3,872	3,879
Pseudo R-squared	0.314	0.315	0.325	0.314	0.363	0.363	0.362	0.356

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. Regression includes controls for age, birth rank, siblings composition, ethnicity, religion, parental education and profession, region, urban/rural dummies. *, ** and ***: different from 0 at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively

Table 9: Education: probability to have completed primary school – probit regression

VARIABLES	Males				Females			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Fostered	0.01 (0.024)				0.02 (0.016)			
F. before 3 y.o.		0.06 (0.060)				0.01 (0.029)		
F. after 3 y.o.		-0.00 (0.026)				0.02 (0.019)		
F. to grd-parents			0.03 (0.055)				0.02 (0.034)	
F. to uncle/aunt			0.08* (0.040)				0.02 (0.024)	
F. to rel. guide			-0.18*** (0.038)					
F. to others			0.06 (0.051)					
F. to rel.guide/other							0.02 (0.027)	
F. to mother kin				0.07 (0.047)				0.02 (0.022)
F. to father kin				0.05 (0.041)				0.03 (0.029)
F. to non related				-0.07** (0.035)				0.02 (0.039)
Observations	3,443	3,449	3,417	3,425	3,979	3,982	3,958	3,965
Pseudo R-squared	0.214	0.214	0.220	0.209	0.289	0.289	0.288	0.281

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. Regression includes controls for age, birth rank, siblings composition, ethnicity, religion, parental education and profession, region, urban/rural dummies. *, ** and ***: different from 0 at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively

Premier emploi

- Les confiés:
 - Ont une probabilité plus importante d'avoir déjà travaillé
 - Les hommes ont aussi commencé plus jeunes
 - Souvent en utilisant un réseau de connaissances pour obtenir cet emploi
 - Sans que ce soit plus souvent un emploi d'aide familial
 - Pour les femmes, la probabilité de commencer comme aide familiale est fortement réduite.

Table 10: Labour market status: probability to have ever worked – probit regression

VARIABLES	Males				Females			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Fostered	0.02** (0.008)				0.10*** (0.024)			
F. before 3 y.o.		0.02** (0.010)				0.04 (0.040)		
F. after 3 y.o.		0.01 (0.009)				0.14*** (0.027)		
F. to grd-parents			-0.01 (0.025)				0.11** (0.048)	
F. to uncle/aunt			0.01 (0.012)				0.09*** (0.033)	
F. to rel. guide			0.03** (0.013)					
F. to others			0.03*** (0.008)					
F. to rel.guide/other							0.12*** (0.037)	
F. to mother kin				0.01 (0.015)				0.10*** (0.031)
F. to father kin				0.01 (0.014)				0.07 (0.043)
F. to non related				0.03*** (0.008)				0.15*** (0.046)
Observations	2,561	2,563	2,548	2,550	3,151	3,152	3,137	3,138
Pseudo R-squared	0.249	0.249	0.250	0.248	0.186	0.187	0.186	0.187

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. Regression includes controls for age, birth rank, siblings composition, ethnicity, religion, parental education and profession, region, urban/rural dummies. *, ** and ***: different from 0 at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively

Table 11: Labour market status: age at first employment – OLS regression

VARIABLES	Males				Females			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Fostered	-0.85*** (0.302)				0.07 (0.449)			
F. before 3 y.o.		-0.58 (0.673)				0.58 (0.775)		
F. after 3 y.o.		-0.91*** (0.328)				-0.02 (0.519)		
F. to grd-parents			0.64 (0.688)				0.41 (0.894)	
F. to uncle/aunt			-0.75 (0.487)				0.33 (0.655)	
F. to rel. guide			-0.95* (0.529)					
F. to others			-1.74*** (0.634)					
F. to rel.guide/other							-0.60 (0.665)	
F. to mother kin				0.26 (0.568)				0.67 (0.556)
F. to father kin				-1.54*** (0.466)				-0.68 (0.943)
F. to non related				-1.05** (0.447)				-0.98 (0.910)
Observations	2,871	2,875	2,852	2,856	2,408	2,408	2,394	2,394
Pseudo R-squared	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. Regression includes controls for age, birth rank, siblings composition, ethnicity, religion, parental education and profession, region, urban/rural dummies. *, ** and ***: different from 0 at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively

Table 12: Labour market status: first job found using family or social network – probit regression

VARIABLES	Males				Females			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Fostered	0.08*** (0.024)				0.05 (0.028)			
F. before 3 y.o.		0.13*** (0.049)				0.00 (0.045)		
F. after 3 y.o.		0.08*** (0.027)				0.08** (0.034)		
F. to grd-parents			0.14*** (0.047)				0.06 (0.052)	
F. to uncle/aunt			0.08** (0.039)				0.02 (0.040)	
F. to rel. guide			0.06 (0.044)					
F. to others			0.08* (0.046)					
F. to rel.guide/other							0.08 (0.048)	
F. to mother kin				0.09** (0.043)				0.03 (0.035)
F. to father kin				0.10*** (0.038)				0.08 (0.053)
F. to non related				0.07* (0.036)				0.04 (0.067)
Observations	2,766	2,770	2,749	2,753	2,325	2,325	2,311	2,311
Pseudo R-squared	0.0813	0.0814	0.0818	0.0812	0.0793	0.0801	0.0794	0.0792

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. Regression includes controls for age, birth rank, siblings composition, ethnicity, religion, parental education and profession, region, urban/rural dummies. *, ** and ***: different from 0 at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively

Table 13: Labour market status: probability to be a family worker in first employment -
probit regression

VARIABLES	Males				Females			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Fostered	0.05 (0.033)				-0.12*** (0.040)			
F. before 3 y.o.		-0.10 (0.075)				-0.12** (0.057)		
F. after 3 y.o.		0.07** (0.036)				-0.11** (0.051)		
F. to grd-parents			-0.05 (0.077)				-0.15** (0.076)	
F. to uncle/aunt			0.07 (0.049)				-0.09 (0.055)	
F. to rel. guide			0.04 (0.065)					
F. to others			0.05 (0.067)					
F. to rel.guide/other							-0.12* (0.071)	
F. to mother kin				-0.00 (0.058)				-0.13*** (0.049)
F. to father kin				0.09* (0.052)				-0.05 (0.074)
F. to non related				0.02 (0.053)				-0.15 (0.105)
Observations	2,805	2,809	2,787	2,791	2,353	2,353	2,339	2,339
Pseudo R-squared	0.345	0.346	0.345	0.345	0.431	0.430	0.431	0.431

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. Regression includes controls for age, birth rank, siblings composition, ethnicity, religion, parental education and profession, region, urban/rural dummies. *, ** and ***: different from 0 at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively

Emploi à plus long terme

- Peu d'impact sur la probabilité d'être en emploi.
- Relation très négative avec la probabilité de travailler dans le secteur agricole.
- Pour les hommes, seuls ceux confiés dans leur famille paternelle ont une probabilité accrue d'être embauchés dans le secteur formel.

Table 14: **Labour market status: Is currently working – Individuals 15 to 20 years old – probit regression**

VARIABLES	Males				Females			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Fostered	0.12 (0.091)				0.07 (0.065)			
F. before 3 y.o.		0.06 (0.160)				-0.01 (0.105)		
F. after 3 y.o.		0.14 (0.107)				0.14* (0.076)		
F. to grd-parents			-0.28* (0.145)				0.14 (0.148)	
F. to uncle/aunt			0.15 (0.141)				0.02 (0.086)	
F. to rel. guide			0.11 (0.292)					
F. to others			0.27** (0.111)					
F. to rel.guide/other							0.06 (0.109)	
F. to mother kin				0.01 (0.147)				0.04 (0.093)
F. to father kin				-0.08 (0.149)				0.11 (0.108)
F. to non related				0.30** (0.122)				0.07 (0.136)
Observations	580	584	571	575	682	684	675	677
Pseudo R-squared	0.355	0.351	0.364	0.359	0.315	0.318	0.320	0.321

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. Regression includes controls for age, birth rank, siblings composition, ethnicity, religion, parental education and profession, region, urban/rural dummies. *, ** and ***: different from 0 at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively

Table 15: Labour market status: probability to hold a formal job now or as a first job – probit regression

VARIABLES	Males				Females			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Fostered	0.00 (0.016)				-0.01 (0.007)			
F. before 3 y.o.		0.02 (0.044)				-0.01 (0.010)		
F. after 3 y.o.		-0.01 (0.016)				-0.00 (0.009)		
F. to grd-parents			0.07 (0.048)				-0.00 (0.016)	
F. to uncle/aunt			0.01 (0.024)				-0.02** (0.007)	
F. to rel. guide			-0.03 (0.029)					
F. to others			-0.03 (0.022)					
F. to rel.guide/other							0.00 (0.017)	
F. to mother kin				-0.01 (0.023)				-0.00 (0.009)
F. to father kin				0.07** (0.034)				-0.02*** (0.007)
F. to non related				-0.04** (0.020)				0.01 (0.026)
Observations	2,459	2,449	2,447	2,449	2,015	2,002	2,001	2,004
Pseudo R-squared	0.262	0.261	0.263	0.265	0.357	0.356	0.357	0.359

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. Regression includes controls for age, birth rank, siblings composition, ethnicity, religion, parental education and profession, region, urban/rural dummies. *, ** and ***: different from 0 at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively

Table 16: Labour market status: Probability to be a farmer – Rural areas only – probit regression

VARIABLES	Males				Females			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Fostered	-0.06 (0.041)				-0.03 (0.028)			
F. before 3 y.o.		-0.11 (0.101)				-0.04 (0.038)		
F. after 3 y.o.		-0.06 (0.043)				-0.01 (0.040)		
F. to grd-parents			-0.21*** (0.063)				-0.09*** (0.029)	
F. to uncle/aunt			-0.02 (0.073)				-0.00 (0.045)	
F. to rel. guide			0.01 (0.072)					
F. to others			-0.15** (0.066)					
F. to rel.guide/other							0.02 (0.068)	
F. to mother kin				-0.04 (0.077)				-0.02 (0.037)
F. to father kin				-0.13** (0.061)				-0.10*** (0.031)
F. to non related				-0.03 (0.060)				0.13 (0.112)
Observations	1,233	1,234	1,226	1,227	1,651	1,652	1,641	1,644
Pseudo R-squared	0.162	0.163	0.166	0.163	0.213	0.213	0.216	0.217

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. Regression includes controls for age, birth rank, siblings composition, ethnicity, religion, parental education and profession, region, urban/rural dummies. *, ** and ***: different from 0 at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively

Mariage

- Les hommes semblent bénéficier du confiage:
 - Ils sont plus probablement mariés,
 - se sont marié plus jeunes
 - et sont plus souvent polygames.
- Plus contrasté pour les femmes
 - Elles se sont mariées plus jeunes
 - Mais sont moins souvent polygame si confiées dans leur famille paternelle.
 - Confiées à leurs grands-parents maternels, elles sont plus souvent polygames et ont plus d'enfants (en contrôlant de l'âge au mariage)

Table 17: Marital status: probability of being married – probit regression

VARIABLES	Males				Females			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Fostered	0.04 (0.035)				0.02 (0.026)			
F. before 3 y.o.		0.08 (0.075)				0.06 (0.040)		
F. after 3 y.o.		0.03 (0.039)				-0.01 (0.032)		
F. to grd-parents			0.03 (0.075)				-0.00 (0.052)	
F. to uncle/aunt			0.09* (0.048)				0.06 (0.036)	
F. to rel. guide			0.08 (0.068)					
F. to others			-0.02 (0.083)					
F. to rel.guide/other							-0.03 (0.045)	
F. to mother kin				0.01 (0.062)				0.03 (0.033)
F. to father kin				0.10* (0.051)				0.03 (0.046)
F. to non related				0.04 (0.058)				-0.04 (0.062)
Observations	3,195	3,201	3,169	3,175	3,704	3,707	3,683	3,686
Pseudo R-squared	0.505	0.506	0.504	0.504	0.212	0.212	0.211	0.211

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. Regression includes controls for age, birth rank, siblings composition, ethnicity, religion, parental marital status, education and profession, region, urban/rural dummies. *, ** and ***: different from 0 at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively

Table 18: Marital status: age at first marriage – OLS regression

VARIABLES	Males over 35				Females over 25			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Fostered	-0.78*				-0.99**			
	(0.440)				(0.444)			
F. before 3 y.o.		-1.30				-0.12		
		(1.242)				(0.579)		
F. after 3 y.o.		-0.74				-1.64***		
		(0.465)				(0.597)		
F. to grd-parents			-0.27				0.27	
			(1.257)				(0.739)	
F. to uncle/aunt			-1.28*				-1.14*	
			(0.730)				(0.614)	
F. to rel. guide			-0.46					
			(0.698)					
F. to others			-0.52					
			(0.767)					
F. to rel.guide/other							-1.79**	
							(0.850)	
F. to mother kin				-1.74**				-0.28
				(0.796)				(0.510)
F. to father kin				0.16				-2.12**
				(0.814)				(0.909)
F. to non related				-0.68				-1.99
				(0.567)				(1.229)
Observations	1,305	1,305	1,299	1,299	2,508	2,508	2,499	2,499
Pseudo R-squared	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. Regression includes controls for age, birth rank, siblings composition, ethnicity, religion, parental marital status, education and profession, region, urban/rural dummies. *, ** and ***: different from 0 at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively

Table 19: Marital status: Probability of being engaged in a polygamous union – probit regression

VARIABLES	Males over 35				Females over 25			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Fostered	0.07*				-0.06			
	(0.039)				(0.039)			
F. before 3 y.o.		0.03				-0.08		
		(0.106)				(0.055)		
F. after 3 y.o.		0.08*				-0.03		
		(0.041)				(0.051)		
F. to grd-parents			0.06				0.13*	
			(0.097)				(0.071)	
F. to uncle/aunt			0.06				-0.10**	
			(0.061)				(0.050)	
F. to rel. guide			0.04					
			(0.069)					
F. to others			0.14*					
			(0.079)					
F. to rel.guide/other							-0.13*	
							(0.071)	
F. to mother kin				0.08				0.00
				(0.069)				(0.049)
F. to father kin				0.05				-0.21***
				(0.066)				(0.064)
F. to non related				0.08				-0.08
				(0.059)				(0.100)
Observations	1,230	1,230	1,224	1,224	1,620	1,620	1,614	1,614
Pseudo R-squared	0.117	0.117	0.117	0.116	0.126	0.126	0.132	0.132

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. Regression includes controls for age, birth rank, siblings composition, ethnicity, religion, parental marital status, education and profession, region, urban/rural dummies. *, ** and ***: different from 0 at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively

Table 20: Marital status: Number of children – women aged 16 or over – OLS regression

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Fostered	0.21*			
	(0.122)			
F. before 3 y.o.		0.58***		
		(0.210)		
F. after 3 y.o.		-0.01		
		(0.142)		
F. to grd-parents			0.75***	
			(0.268)	
F. to uncle/aunt			0.03	
			(0.174)	
F. to rel.guide/other			0.08	
			(0.187)	
F. to mother kin				0.41***
				(0.156)
F. to father kin				-0.02
				(0.246)
F. to non related				-0.23
				(0.279)
Observations	3,935	3,938	3,916	3,919
R-squared	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. Regression includes controls for age, ethnicity, religion, age at marriage if married, parental marital status, education and profession, region, urban/rural dummies. *, ** and ***: different from 0 at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively

Résumé

- Le confiage (hors école coranique) est positivement corrélé au fait d'être aller à l'école formelle.
- Il est cependant intéressant de noter que cet effet positif ne se traduit
 - ni par une plus grande probabilité d'avoir accompli entièrement la scolarité primaire,
 - ni par des résultats différents sur le marché de l'emploi

- Un effet du confiage sur le réseau social des hommes?
 - accès au premier emploi
 - Mariage: Plus jeune et plus polygame pour les hommes.

- Pour les femmes, effet ambigü:
 - Mariage plus jeune
 - Plus d'enfants
 - Mais : moins souvent polygame.
- Effet plus positif quand confiée dans le lignage paternel que dans le lignage maternel.

- Effet négatif du confiage « coranique » sur l'éducation formelle, non compensé par des effets plus positifs dans d'autres domaines (emploi, mariage).