

Child Migration in National Surveys

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Objectives of the Research

- Development of a new web-source: catalogue of national survey data and censuses with information about child migration within and from developing countries
- Investigation of the child migration content of these surveys and how they can be used to measure and analyse child migration

Motivation

Not many national level statistics on child migrants

- How many children migrate?
- Internally, internationally, permanently, temporarily, with or without their families?

Not much quantitative analysis of the causes and consequences of child migration

- What are the characteristics of the child migrants?
- Push and pull factors of their migration
- Links with poverty

Description of the Catalogue

- Migration in National Surveys (MiNS)
- 166 records overall
- 48 Living Standards Measurements Surveys (LSMS)
- 77 Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
- 12 Population and Housing Censuses (PHC)
- 16 Child Labour Surveys (CLS)
- 13 Integrated Surveys (IS)

Coverage of the Catalogue

Region	LSMS	DHS	PHC	CLS	IS
East Asia & Pacific	3	5	1	2	-
Europe & Central Asia	10	6	2	-	1
Latin America & the Caribbean	7	11	6	11	3
Middle East & North Africa	1	5	-	-	-
South Asia	3	4	-	2	2
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	34	3	1	6
Total Countries	28	65	12	16	12

User-friendly Catalogue

- http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/resource_guides/Migration_Nationalsurveys/index.html
- Search by country, survey type, year
- Survey details shown under two tabs: “general” and “child”
- For each record we provide links to questionnaires, data availability and access, final reports
- For each record we also review the child migration content of the questionnaires and final reports

Records with a Child Tab

- 17 LSMS (all those dated 2000 or later)
- 57 DHS (all those dated 2000 or later, but individual summary only available for 10 records)
- 12 PHC (all dated 2000 or later)
- 16 CLS (all dated 2000 or later, but data still under collection and review)

Region	LSMS	DHS	PHC
East Asia & Pacific	Timor-Leste 2001	-	Philippines 2000
Europe & Central Asia	Albania 2002-2005; BiH 2001-2004; Bulgaria 2001; Russian Feder. 2004; Tajikistan 2003	Armenia 2005; Uzbekistan 2002	Hungary 2001; Romania 2002
Latin America & the Caribbean	Guatemala 2000; Nicaragua 2001; Panama 2003	Bolivia 2003; Colombia 2005	Argentina 2001; Brazil 2000; Chile 2002; Costa Rica 2000; Ecuador 2001; Mexico 2000
Middle East & North Africa	-	Jordan 2002	-
South Asia	Nepal 2003	Nepal 2001 & 2006	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	Tanzania 2004	Benin 2001; Eritrea 2002; Mozambique 2003	Rwanda 2002; South Africa 2001; Uganda 2002
Total Surveys	17	10	12

Child Migration Highlights

Survey Type	Migration Type	Age	Other Topics
LSMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal/international • Permanent/temporary/seasonal • Voluntary/forced • With or without parents 	15-17: most recurrent age restriction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Labour • Poverty (household level)
DHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural-urban/other internal/international • With or without parents 	15-17: imposed age restriction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition/health • Sexual behaviour/HIV knowledge • Parental mortality/residence
PHC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal/international • With or without parents 	0-17; 5-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's activities • Parental mortality

Strengths and Weaknesses

Survey Type	Strengths	Weaknesses
LSMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More in-depth migration module• Broad coverage of types of migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focus on children of working-age
DHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High focus on children• Focus on health, fertility, marriage and sexual behaviour; also HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No in-depth module on migration• No inter-district/province migration• Rarely international migration• Focus on children of reproductive age (15-17)
PHC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Counts of child migrants: internal/international immigrants• Less focus on working-age children	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Migration tables are not always broken down by age: often focus on adults• International emigration is rarely covered

Future Plans

- Any scope for improving these data? E.g. in terms of questionnaire design, or how child migration is treated in final reports and other publications, or access to data....
- Review existing MiNS-listed Child Labour Surveys
- Extension of the MiNS catalogue to include more censuses and new survey types (e.g., Labour Force Surveys?)