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CHILD MIGRATION IN NATIONAL SURVEYS

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1. Introduction

Migration has acquired increasing importance globally in recent years. However, there has remained a paucity of adequate data on the numbers and characteristics of migrants. Indeed, it has been widely acknowledged that improving the availability and the quality of data is essential in order to develop well-informed and well-designed migration policies. This applies in both the areas of adult and child migration. In this paper we follow the typology set by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in defining children as being all individuals between 0 and 17 years of age.¹ We define a child migrant as any person belonging to this age group who migrates either autonomously – separately from his/her parents – or as part of a family. Moreover, in the present work we do not impose any restriction on the types of movements in which the child is involved, be they internal or international, temporary or permanent, voluntary or forced, for work or study, and so on. However, we do not cover children left behind when either one or both parents migrate, although this is an important aspect of migration's impact on children.²

Despite the fact that data on child migration has been recognised as an area where more academic and non-academic research is needed, most efforts have sought to generate new global data, or to improve existing data, on total or adult migration (see, for example, Bilsborrow *et al.* 1997, Parsons *et al.* 2007, Ratha and Shaw 2007, World Bank 2006c and 2007a). An analysis of the quantitative data on the links between migration and poverty shows that these data sources also pay minimal attention to child migration. While quantitative research investigating the causes and consequences of migration and its links with poverty, as well as with development and inequality, at country and global levels, has flourished in recent years in geography, economics and other social science disciplines, these too have largely concentrated on the movements of persons of working age.³

In an attempt to fill the existing gap in the availability and use of quantitative data on child migration, the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty (Migration DRC) has developed a unique catalogue of existing national-level household surveys and censuses in developing countries. This collection of household surveys and

¹ See Tienda, Taylor and Maughan (2007) for a comprehensive list of different definitions of children and youth.

² See Whitehead and Hashim (2005) for a background paper on children affected by migration.

³ This poses an important limitation in that children under 15 are not normally part of the working population, and even if the working age population typically covers children aged 15-17, this age group is not usually treated separately from the rest of the working-age population.

censuses contains information on and access to data that can be used to analyse child migration; it forms an integral part of the Migration in National Surveys (MiNS) catalogue⁴ created by the Migration DRC. Work on the MiNS catalogue began in 2006 with the compilation of a list of nationally representative household surveys from developing countries that included information about migration. The first version of the MiNS catalogue did not contain a child migration component and was published on the Migration DRC website in September 2007.⁵

MiNS currently provides access to 165 surveys, overall, and includes a child migration component for 86 of these surveys. Relevant information on migration in each survey is available under the 'general' tab, while more specific information on the kind of child migration is available under the 'child' tab (see 'Description of the MiNS catalogue' section below for more on this). The information is divided by survey type and currently includes 48 Living Standards Measurement Studies (LSMS), 77 Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), 13 Integrated Surveys (IS), 12 Population and Housing Censuses (PHC) and 15 Child Labour Surveys (CLS).

The dates of the surveys listed on MiNS range from 1985 to 2007. However, the MiNS catalogue includes child migration components only for surveys conducted in 2000 or later. This choice was motivated by the need for data on more recent trends of child migration, rather than older ones. Among LSMS listings, 31 have only a 'general' tab because they were conducted before 2000, while the remaining 17 LSMS listings dated 2000 or later have both a 'general' and a 'child' tab. The Migration DRC is currently in the process of adding more information on existing records of CLS and DHS surveys.

This paper uses part of the data collected in the MiNS catalogue to investigate how the theme of child migration is treated in some of the existing household surveys and censuses and how these data have been or could be used to study child migration. The paper highlights some of the strengths and limitations of the survey questionnaires, and of the subsequent data, in terms of measuring and analysing child migration. It also assesses how the data from household surveys have been used in official reports and other relevant

⁴ Access to the MiNS catalogue is available online: <http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/resource_guides/Migration_Nationalsurveys/index.html>.

⁵This earlier version has now been replaced by the new, updated version of MiNS.

publications. In doing so, the paper describes the objectives, the structure and the content of the MiNS catalogue. However, it should be emphasised that this paper does not delve into issues of sampling methodology and how this might affect the quality of data on child migrants.⁶ Furthermore, although the catalogue currently provides access to data from CLS and IS surveys, this part of the database is still under construction. As a result, the paper primarily focuses on how LSMS surveys, DHS surveys and censuses are relevant to questions of child migration.

The structure of the paper is as follows: Section 2 describes the objectives, the structure and the coverage of the MiNS catalogue. Section 3 deals with how the topics of 'general migration' and 'child migration' are treated in questionnaires of LSMS surveys, DHS surveys and censuses, and discusses the strengths and weaknesses of these surveys in relation to child migration variables. Section 4 reviews how child migration is treated in official reports and other relevant publications that use the data from household surveys, and considers how the use of these data for the analysis of child migration could be enhanced or improved. The focus here is on the analysis of the number of migrant children, the characteristics of the children and their families, and the links between children's migration and poverty. Finally, Section 5 provides an overview of the paper, making some concluding remarks about the scope of child migration data in national surveys.

2. Description of the MiNS Catalogue

MiNS is designed as a tool for academic and non-academic researchers who wish to use household surveys to estimate the numbers of adult and child migrants, or to study the characteristics of these migrants and their families, as well as to analyse the links between migration and poverty. Although the focus is on quantitative data on migration and socio-economic indicators of well-being, the catalogue may also be useful as a complementary research tool for researchers from non-economic disciplines or those who specialise in qualitative methods. The catalogue includes the most recent data from LSMS, DHS, IS, PHC and CLS surveys. Surveys can be searched by country, by type of survey and by year. For each survey we list the country, the year and the title of the survey. Links to the questionnaires and to the data (when these are accessible to the public) are provided, and,

⁶ This is an important area that should be further explored in relation to children. For two recent studies that deal with sampling issues in relation to the measurement of total migration using household surveys, see Carletto and de Brauw (2007) and McKenzie and Mistiaen (2007).

where possible, final reports summarising the key findings from the data published by the relevant agencies can also be found in the MiNS database.

The original list of data sources has been provided by the World Bank and a good overview of household surveys can be found on the 'Accessing Surveys' webpage of the World Bank's website (World Bank 2009a). The starting search tool that we used for the compilation of this revised version of MiNS is the International Household Survey Network (IHSN) survey and census catalogue.⁷ To our knowledge, the IHSN catalogue is the most comprehensive and up-to-date web directory of census and household survey data for developing countries worldwide, providing access to information – and often to questionnaires and other survey documents – for over 3,000 surveys undertaken between 1950 and 2008 across 145 developing countries.⁸

The MiNS catalogue shares some common features with the IHSN catalogue. However, MiNS also has two distinctive features. A first key feature is its focus on migration, which to date is not available in any other web-based collection of household surveys. The other important feature of MiNS is the presence of two separate components in the catalogue, one relating to the topic of migration in general and the other to child migration specifically. This is reflected in the catalogue's structure, whereby details of each survey can be accessed through two different tabs, 'general' and 'child'. The 'general' tab highlights data and information that is relevant for the topic of migration in general, while the 'child' tab highlights data that is relevant for child migration only. Thus, in the 'child' tab, all modules of the questionnaires that contain questions on the migration of children, or that may be relevant to identify patterns of child migrants for a certain country, are listed in detail. Moreover, MiNS also includes summaries of the child migration-related content of key reports.

⁷ IHSN is an informal network that was established in September 2004 and the IHSN catalogue is one of the activities of the network. The objective of the catalogue is to enhance user information on the availability of census and survey data. Members of the network include all organisations that provide technical and financial support to the realisation of survey programmes in developing countries. Its secretariat is coordinated by the Development Data Group at the World Bank and its management group includes representatives of the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the World Bank. For more details see the IHSN website: <www.internationalsurveynetwork.org>.

⁸ According to the latest available World Bank list of economies, there are currently 144 developing countries in the world. These include all countries that were classified as lower-income, lower middle-income, or upper-middle-income, based on the 2007 gross national income (GNI) per capita (see World Bank 2009b). Note that these classifications are updated annually, with the current classifications in effect until 1 July 2009.

2.1 Description of Catalogue Fields

We now turn to describe in more detail all the fields that appear in the user interface of the catalogue, which includes: Region, Survey Type, Summary, Relevant Modules, Questionnaires, Data and Key Outputs (see Figure 1 below). A general discussion of the Region and Survey Type fields is included below, followed by a discussion of the remaining fields which focuses on the three types of surveys that have both a 'child' and a 'general' tab: the LSMS, DHS and PHC surveys. At the conclusion of this section, we describe the coverage of the MiNS catalogue.

Region

Each country is allocated to a region of the world according to the World Bank country classification (World Bank 2009c). Thus, countries are grouped into six regions: East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Survey Type

This field indicates the type of survey for the selected survey or census. As mentioned above, we currently have five types of survey in the MiNS catalogue: LSMS, DHS, IS, PHC and CLS. Although all these types of surveys are different in their objectives, data management and content, one common feature is that they are all nationally representative surveys conducted in developing countries,⁹ with the exception of country censuses, which are also conducted in developed countries. The exceptions are censuses, which cover the whole population of a country and are also conducted in more industrialised countries¹⁰, and CLS surveys, which are also carried out in some developed economies (e.g., Italy and Portugal).¹¹ LSMS, DHS, IS and CLS surveys typically have national coverage and adopt a multi-stage, stratified random sampling to select households. On the other hand, random sampling is not used within the household, as all household members that meet the eligibility

⁹ IS surveys are often similar to LSMS surveys, but in some cases include important differences. See Appendix 1 for more details about IS surveys and how they are distinct from LSMS surveys. The IS surveys that are listed in MiNS constitute a subset of those that are listed in the 'non-LSMS' category in the IHSN catalogue.

¹⁰ IS surveys are often similar to LSMS surveys, but in some cases include important differences. See Appendix 1 for more details about IS surveys and how they are distinct from LSMS surveys. The IS surveys that are listed in MiNS constitute a subset of those that are listed in the 'non-LSMS' category in the IHSN catalogue.

¹¹ Some censuses may only collect migration data for a sample and not for the whole census population (Skeldon 1987). In this study we do not investigate whether the censuses that we selected for MiNS fall into this group. This issue will be covered in future work.

criteria (normally based on age) are interviewed individually.¹² Another important feature of all the surveys listed in MiNS is that although each type of survey has its own focus, they all cover a similar range of issues which are essential to understanding and monitoring the overall progress of a country's development in terms of human, social and financial capital. Moreover, individual national statistical institutes, which are typically responsible for carrying out and processing the results of these surveys – from the survey's design to the collection and analysis of the survey data – also receive technical assistance from key international organisations (see Appendix 1 for more information on each survey type).

Figure 1: MiNS Catalogue Interface – Key Features

The screenshot displays the 'View Survey Details' page for 'Albania, 2005' under the 'Living Standards Measurement Survey'. The interface includes a navigation bar with 'General' and 'Child' tabs, a search box for 'Country, Year', and a main content area with sections for 'Content', 'Relevant Modules', 'Questionnaires', 'Data', and 'Key Outputs'. Callout boxes provide additional context for these features.

'General' and 'Child' Tabs
The 'child' tab provides specific information on child migration in national surveys

Region
Albania, 2005

Survey Type
Living Standards Measurement Survey

Content
Summary The migration module of the Albania LSMS 2005 is one of the most comprehensive of its kind. The first two sections are on internal and international migration of all current household members aged 15 and over, while the third section is on the migration history of children aged 15 and over living away, including remittances and contact with the family of origin. The last two parts are on the migration of siblings of head and spouse and on shocks to the household. The final report describes poverty and inequality trends in Albania between 2002 and 2005 and shows that in this period the country experienced a sharp poverty reduction both at national and regional levels. The evidence points to high GDP growth rates as the main driver of this decline in poverty. Internal migration is hypothesised as the most likely cause of the observed regional convergence in poverty trends, which was found particularly striking in the case of the Mountain region. However, this hypothesis is not tested in the present report, which mentions that this is the subject of on-going research.

Relevant Modules
Sections of the survey which has questions related to migration

Questionnaires
Both 'general' and 'child' tabs include access to all available survey questionnaires

Relevant Modules
Household Questionnaire:
Module 6 - Migration
Module 15 - Other Income (Remittances)
Community Questionnaire:
Section 7 - Migration

Questionnaires
• [Household Questionnaire](#)
• [Community Questionnaire](#)

Data
Directs MiNS users to relevant data access agreements

Data
• [Data Access Agreement](#)
• [Supporting Documentation](#)

Key Outputs
Under the 'child' tab, these include publications related to child migration

Key Outputs
• [Albania: Trends in Poverty and Inequality, 2002-2005](#)

Navigation: [Home](#) | [Survey Types](#) | [Information](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact Us](#) |
Powered by: [DaDaBIK](#)
Catalogue Designed by: [Gunjan Sondhi](#)

Footer: [Next](#) [Previous](#) [Highlight all](#) [Match case](#)

Summary

The content of this field of the catalogue varies depending on whether the user accesses the survey details via the 'general' or the 'child' tab. If the survey details are accessed via the 'general' tab, the summary provides an account of the questions of the survey questionnaire that are relevant to the construction of migration variables. The summary under the 'general'

¹² Children are often interviewed through their parents or guardians.

tab does not distinguish between adult or child migration in households included in the survey. This field describes how the survey data have been used by statistical agencies to address migration questions. This includes details about the number of migrants in the selected country, migrants' characteristics and the links between migration and poverty.

The summary under the 'child' tab describes the migration variables that can be constructed specifically for children in the survey listed. This includes the age groups of children, and the types of child migration covered by specific survey questions. For example, censuses typically include questions about country of birth, which is collected for all members of the household, and this variable provides an estimate of the number of foreign-born children in a given country. The 'child' tab summary discusses whether child migration data have been used by agencies to estimate the number of child migrants, or to account for child migrants' characteristics and assess whether there are connections between this type of migration and poverty.

The amount of information in the MiNS summaries for both the 'general' and 'child' tabs is determined by the extent to which the topic of migration has been covered in survey questionnaires and by whether the data have been used by relevant agencies (see also the 'Key Outputs' section below). In some cases the questionnaire may not contain a great deal of migration-related questions, while in other cases the final reports may reveal that the migration data drawn from a given survey have not been used to analyse migration or child migration issues. The limited amount of migration-related data in such cases is typically reflected by a shorter summary in the MiNS catalogue.

Relevant Modules

This field lists the modules or sections of the survey questionnaire where questions relevant to migration can be found. The content of this field may slightly vary depending on whether the survey details are accessed using the 'general' or the 'child' tab, since in some cases a migration question, and the module under which it is listed, may be applicable only to children or only to adults. For example, the 'Exclusion' module in the 2000 Guatemala LSMS questionnaire is only listed as a relevant module under the 'general' tab because it only concerns heads of the household. In contrast, the 'Children Away from Home' module in the 2003 Nepal LSMS questionnaire is only listed as a relevant module under the 'child' tab, since it only takes into account children under 15 years of age.

Questionnaires

In this section of the catalogue we provide direct links to household, individual and community-level questionnaires. All available questionnaires for each survey are listed under both the 'general' and 'child' tabs.

Data

This field generally provides direct links to the agency's web page for information on the availability of data and details on how to access or download the datasets. Here we also provide links to any supporting documents published on the web by these agencies. However, the content of this section of the catalogue varies according to the type of survey, as a result of the different nature of the surveys and the varying access policies set by the agencies responsible for the management of these surveys.

In the case of LSMS surveys, this field provides a link to the data access agreement, where the user can access and freely download the relevant datasets upon completion of an agreement form via the LSMS website. This procedure to access the data normally applies to all LSMS surveys, with the exception of a few cases where data are only accessible upon request to the statistical institute of the country in question (as is the case for the 2001 Bulgaria survey, the 2003 Nepal survey and the 2004 Russian Federation survey). The link also provides access to a document containing each LSMS survey's basic information, questionnaires, survey codebook, methodology and enumerators' manual. This is to ensure that MiNS users have access to all the background information and methodology documents produced by the agencies along with the survey data. In some cases, a final report summarising the main findings of the analysis of the data is also published on this page.

The data access policy for DHS surveys is very similar to that of LSMS surveys, except that data are requested via the DHS website rather than the LSMS programme. Thus, the MiNS catalogue directs users to the relevant web page where freely available datasets can be obtained upon registration, except for those cases where access to the data is restricted, such as in the 2002 Eritrea and 2002 Jordan DHS surveys. Unlike LSMS surveys, access to the supporting documentation for DHS surveys is not provided in the MiNS catalogue through a separate link, since all DHS background and technical information forms are

included in the final report of each DHS survey, which are available in the 'Key Outputs' section of the MiNS interface.

In the case of PHC surveys, the data section of MiNS contains links to three types of data: migration tables, supporting documentation and an application to access use-restricted micro-data provided by the Integrated Public Use Micro-data Series (IPUMS) (Minnesota Population Center 2008). Migration tables provide access to the standard census tabulations generated by countries' statistical agencies that are relevant to migration. A typical census migration table might be a country's population distribution by country of birth or citizenship, which in some cases may also be disaggregated by age group. The supporting documentation link directs MiNS users to the principal webpage of the selected census, which provides background information on the census, including methodology, concepts and definitions, census tables, and preliminary or final census results. Finally, the application to use-restricted micro-data directs the user to the electronic form that needs to be completed to request access to 2.5 to 10 per cent sample micro-datasets from selected country censuses through IPUMS (see Appendix 1 for more on IPUMS).

Key Outputs

For each survey, this field of the catalogue provides links to publications that use the datasets of that survey, including the final or preliminary report produced by the agencies that collected and analysed the data. These reports normally cover a range of topics that are covered in the corresponding survey questionnaires. These include population trends, household demographics, dwelling conditions, labour, education, health, fertility, migration, income and poverty. These reports do not always contain dedicated sections on either general or child migration, and in some cases, albeit very few, they do not even mention migration as a separate topic. However, in all cases these reports have been added to the MiNS catalogue under both the 'general' and 'child' tabs because they provide useful background information on the country, the survey objectives and design, and the main results of the survey. They may already contain some statistics on adult and child migrants, and help to identify eventual weaknesses or limitations of the data. Final reports are standard outputs produced and made accessible to the public by the relevant agencies once the data collection period is over. As such, they are normally accessible through the relevant agencies, either on their website or upon request. The MiNS catalogue provides direct

access to the final reports of most of the LSMS and DHS surveys, as well as for country censuses¹³.

Under the 'child' tab, different types of publications have in some cases been included. These are other electronic publications that use survey data to analyse issues pertaining to child migration specifically, and may not have been created by the agencies responsible for the implementation of the survey. These may be useful for researchers who wish to gain an insight into how survey datasets and census data can be used to analyse issues of child migration, or for researchers, policymakers, and other stakeholders, who are simply seeking empirical evidence of the phenomenon of child migrants. These publications were located by carrying out a broad web search, based on key sources and search terms (these are listed in Table 2.1 in Appendix 2), which was undertaken for the 39 listed surveys in MiNS that have both 'child' and 'general' tabs (17 LSMS, 10 DHS and 12 PHC surveys). Overall, MiNS currently provides access to four publications on child migration for LSMS surveys and two for country censuses. These publications use data from the 2005 Albania LSMS survey (McKenzie 2006; World Bank 2007b); the 2000 Guatemala LSMS survey (ILO, UNICEF, and the World Bank 2003); the 2004 Tanzania LSMS survey (Beegle and Krutikova 2007); the Philippines 2000 PHC survey (Gultiano 2004); and the 2001 South-African PHC survey (McKenzie 2006)¹⁴.

2.2 Coverage of MiNS

MiNS contains a total of 165 surveys including 48 LSMS, 77 DHS, 12 PHC, 15 CLS and 13 IS surveys. While our LSMS and DHS records cover all the most recent surveys that users could also access on the web in April 2008 – when the current version of MiNS was updated – the list of censuses on MiNS is much smaller because it includes only those which were accessible in April 2008 via IPUMS (Minnesota Population Center 2008). Only IPUMS-listed censuses were included in MiNS because IPUMS provides free access to sample micro-datasets.¹⁵ The list of surveys included on MiNS can be found in Appendix 3, Tables 3.1-3.5.

¹³MiNS does not include any final or preliminary reports for the 2001 Timor-Leste LSMS, the 2001 Hungary PHC or the 2002 Romania PHC surveys. For the 2001 Argentina PHC survey, MiNS includes only an information sheet summarising the main census results, whereas for the 2000 Philippines PHC survey, MiNS provides a link to a press release that includes an overview of the main census results.

¹⁴ See McKenzie (2008) for a more recent version of this paper.

¹⁵ Since April 2008 additional censuses have been added on the IPUMS website, and there are plans to add these to the MiNS catalogue in the future.

As was mentioned in the introduction, not all surveys listed in MiNS have a child migration component because this has been prioritised for surveys conducted since 2000. Among LSMS surveys, 31 only have a 'general' tab because they were carried out before 2000, while the remaining 17 LSMS records that are dated 2000 or later have both 'general' and 'child' tabs. Similarly, 20 DHS surveys carried out before 2000 have only a 'general' tab, while the remaining 57 DHS records have both tabs. On the other hand, all 12 PHC surveys in MiNS are dated 2000 or later, and thus all have both 'child' and 'general' tabs. Finally, the MiNS-listed CLS surveys only have a 'child' tab – given their focus on children – while the 13 IS surveys only have a 'general' tab. Additional summaries and child migration-specific 'key outputs' are currently being added to existing CLS and DHS surveys listed in the MiNS catalogue.¹⁶

In terms of the MiNS catalogue's geographical coverage, Table 3.6 in Appendix 3 shows the total number of countries that are covered by region and by survey type. There are LSMS surveys for 28 countries, DHS surveys for 65 countries, censuses for 12 countries, CLS surveys for 15 countries and IS surveys for 12 countries. The only two survey types in which all six regions are covered are LSMS and DHS surveys. Table 3.6 can also be used to gain an insight into the geographical coverage of each of the national surveys, including the LSMS project and the DHS programme (see Appendix 1). Since 1985, LSMS surveys have most often been carried out in the Europe and Central Asia region, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean, with only one country covered in the Middle East-North Africa (MENA) region. By contrast, during the same period more than half of DHS surveys were conducted in Sub-Saharan Africa, followed again by Latin America and the Caribbean. CLS surveys, which are assisted by the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC), are also concentrated in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, as is the case for censuses that are available via IPUMS. Finally, IS surveys are mostly implemented in Sub-Saharan Africa, which reflects the fact that the primary purpose of these surveys is to assist African countries in building their data capacity to monitor structural adjustment programmes (see Appendix 1).

¹⁶ DHS surveys listed in MiNS do not currently contain key outputs, as no publications have been identified that use these datasets to deal specifically with issues relating to child migration.

3. Content of Surveys: Strengths and Weaknesses

In the past two decades, large-scale household surveys have been a key instrument used by governments to monitor poverty across the developing world (Deaton 2000). As previously mentioned, these surveys are typically conducted by individual countries' statistical institutes with technical and financial support from key international agencies. LSMS surveys are carried out in several developing countries with the support of the World Bank's LSMS team, and there is no regular interval regulating when LSMS surveys are conducted in each country (Grosh and Glewwe 1995; 1998). DHS surveys are carried out in developing countries, and are done more frequently than LSMS surveys, although no regular interval is recommended here either (Measure DHS 2006b; undated). Country censuses, meanwhile, are conducted in most countries across the world at a recommended interval of 10 years, although some countries conduct a national census every five years. Since the establishment of the Population and Housing Censuses (PHC) in 1958, a set of international standards has guided the census process in all countries, via the World Programme on PHC, which is coordinated by the UN Statistics Division (United Nations 2007)¹⁷.

All of the above survey types include migration as one of the key topics of analysis, given its relevance for understanding poverty and development in developing countries. However, none of the surveys are designed for the specific purpose of studying adult or child migration, which creates limitations on the extent to which these surveys can be used to study migration. This is partly due to the fact that governments have been reluctant to implement new and expensive migration-specific surveys. One exception to this was the National Migration Surveys project initiated in the 1980s by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) (United Nations 1980). This project was successfully implemented in several countries, including Thailand, where data were extensively analysed. However, the cost of these surveys turned out to be very high, and these surveys were primarily financed through non-UN sources, as the UN was concerned about their spiralling cost.¹⁸

However, over the past 10 years efforts have been concentrated on improving the migration data that can be extracted from existing large household surveys and censuses by improving the design of survey questionnaires. For example, in the 1980s the International Labour

¹⁷See Appendix 1 for further background information on each of these survey types.

¹⁸ Professor Ronald Skeldon, University of Sussex, personal communication.

Organisation proposed a model for an international labour migration module to be added to the existing questionnaire for household surveys (Bilsborrow *et al.* 1997). Lucas (2000) has emphasised that migration was not a priority in LSMS surveys from 1985-2000, while pointing to several policy areas where both internal and international migration matter in relation to which improving data on migration would constitute a clear benefit. These include migration and employment; migration, poverty and income distribution; migration and risk; migration and infrastructure; and the social implications of migration. Notwithstanding the relevance of these themes, even with reference to child migrants, these still leave clear gaps in several areas, which are of particular significance for children on the move. These include migration and education; migration and health; and migration and child fostering or orphanhood. Indeed, most of the efforts to improve household surveys' coverage of migration-related topics have thus far ignored issues related to child migration – instead focusing primarily on work-related migration. How each MiNS-listed survey type treats migration is explored below, with a special focus on how different survey types are relevant to child migration.

3.1 LSMS: Relevant Modules and Child Migration Variables

In the model proposed by Lucas (2000), the questionnaire for LSMS surveys has a migration module, which includes a series of questions asked of all household members following three alternative formats: 'short', 'standard' or 'expanded'.¹⁹ Research done for the MiNS catalogue has revealed that more recent LSMS household questionnaires do carry a migration module, but that the length, structure and content of these modules vary for different countries and survey years.²⁰ The migration module of LSMS surveys typically includes questions on place of birth, most recent place of residence, reasons for moving, number of times moved and types of migration (including inter-district, rural-urban and international migration). In surveys that have smaller migration modules, additional questions

¹⁹ See Appendix 4 for more details about the migration module in the LSMS model questionnaire.

²⁰ Only the 2001 Timor-Leste survey does not have a migration module since the focus of this survey was on displacement following the 1999 conflict in the country. Thus, the migration questions for this survey appear in the section on 'Household information' under three different parts: the 'Household roster', 'New members since the violence in 1999' and 'Persons leaving the household after violence in 1999'.

about migration may be asked in other modules of the questionnaire, such as the household roster.²¹

It must be noted that the migration module is not normally administered to individuals of all ages and that the age eligibility criterion differs from survey to survey. Most frequently the migration module is administered to all household members aged 15 or over, but there are also surveys in which it is administered to persons aged 10 or older, or 14 or older. In a few cases, including the 2002 Albania survey, there is no age restriction for most of the questions in the migration module. It is not clear what motivates these differences. Differing definitions of the 'working-age population' in different countries is a possible explanation – although this needs more investigation. The way in which countries structure the migration module appears to be very arbitrary, ranging from very rich modules composed of more than one section – each dealing with different types of migration, such as internal and international, or permanent and temporary – to very basic modules that focus on place of birth, previous place of residence, and length of stay at the current place of residence.

However, even the questions that feature in the shortest migration modules of available LSMS surveys should enable analysts to construct a range of indicators of internal and international migration status for children between the ages of 15 and 17. The simplest indicator that one could construct is of a 'migrant' as someone who currently resides in an administrative unit (such as province, district, town, or village), or a country that is different from the administrative unit, or country, where they resided immediately after birth.²² For children under 15, it is possible to construct indicators of migration status using the information about their parents' migration. However, it is not evident that LSMS surveys provide enough information to understand the dynamics of parent-child migration. Some children may be born of migrants, but their parents may have migrated before they were born and the children may never have moved. Other children may have followed their parents after an initial period of separation. On the other hand, the key advantage of several recent LSMS surveys is that not only do they capture international immigrants, but also international

²¹ The longest migration module in the MiNS-listed LSMS surveys is Albania 2005, with approximately 16 pages of questions, while the shortest modules can be found in the Bulgaria 2001, Panama 2003, Russian Federation 2004 and Tanzania 2004 surveys.

²² This definition of 'migrant' constitutes a specific case under the broader definitions of internal and international migrant that are given by the UN (United Nations 1970; 1998). See also Grosh and Glewwe (2000, Chapter 16) and Bilsborrow *et al* (1997) for a comprehensive discussion on possible ways to measure internal and international migration.

emigrants, often called 'children living away' or 'persons who permanently left the household' in survey questionnaires (see, for example, the Albania LSMS surveys from 2002-2005).

Apart from the migration module, LSMS questionnaires have a range of other modules with migration-related questions. In the set of LSMS questionnaires reviewed for MiNS, migration-related questions were found in the following modules: 'control form', 'household roster', 'fertility', 'transfers and social assistance', 'education', 'remittances and other income' or 'other income', 'gifts and loans received from others and given to others', 'labour or work in the last 12 months', 'social protection and finances', 'children away from home', 'shocks experienced in the last 10 years, and the ability to cope'. Where a community questionnaire is available, this also carries a section on migration, or labour migration, in most cases.

In particular, the household roster in some cases records household members who left the household in the 12 months prior to the survey to work abroad or in another part of the country, and this covers both adults and children. Alternatively, questions about children who left the household permanently may be found in the fertility module or a dedicated module on children living away. The household roster, in some cases, may contain questions on displaced household members, as is the case for the 2001 Timor-Leste survey. In this survey, the household roster can help identify children who were displaced because of the violence in 1999, or who were born while their mothers were displaced, and had returned to Timor-Leste. Also of relevance is the education module, which in some cases lists 'moved' among the reasons for children dropping out of school. Finally, the migration module of the community questionnaire typically collects data on the occurrence of in- and out-migration at the community level, based on the knowledge of key informants – who are usually elected community leaders. In most cases, the focus is on migration for work purposes and the characteristics of in- and out-migrants are recorded, including gender. In some cases this module also asks about the most likely age of both in- and out-migrants. This information may be useful to complement the individual-level data, for example, to identify patterns of child migration at the community level, or to study how migration in the community could affect the choice of children to migrate.

3.2 DHS: Relevant Modules and Child Migration Variables

The model questionnaire proposed by the Measure DHS programme (2006b) does not feature a specific section on migration. However, migration-related questions appear in several sections of the survey. Some more recent surveys also carry a dedicated migration module that focuses on international migration (see, for example, Colombia's 2005 DHS survey). Most DHS surveys have a household questionnaire, as well as separate questionnaires for men and women. However, DHS surveys tend to have a particular focus on women and children – in relation to issues of health, nutrition and fertility – and in some cases men are not interviewed individually. The individual questionnaires are administered only to men and women who are of reproductive age – which for women is usually 15 to 49 years old and for men varies in different countries, from 15 to 49, 15 to 54, or 15 to 64 years of age. Thus, only children aged 15-17 are interviewed individually, although a wide range of demographic, nutritional and health data for children of all ages is collected via the women's questionnaire. Additionally, a separate section on weight, height and haemoglobin measurement for children aged 0-6 appears in the household questionnaire of some DHS surveys.

Several sections of the DHS surveys are of particular relevance to child migration. The section on 'respondent's background' in the men's and women's questionnaires contains a few questions that enable the construction of indicators of migration for children aged 15-17, including questions on whether their previous place of residence was in a rural or urban setting, and on the place where the interviewee lived until they were 12 years old. Another common question asks whether the individual has lived continuously in their current place of residence. These questions can be used to construct at least two indicators of migration – an indicator of a more general migration status based on whether the respondents have ever changed residence, and a more detailed one based on whether the respondent's last move was from a rural to an urban area. Ethnicity is also usually recorded in this section – which may provide insights into whether certain ethnic groups are more likely to migrate. For children under 15, their migration status can sometimes be identified through their mothers' migration status. In cases where a separate section on international migration appears in the questionnaire, children who left the household to go abroad can also be identified, along with their basic characteristics.

There are several other aspects of DHS surveys that provide a partial window into child migration. The 'household schedule' section in the household questionnaire gathers information on all members of the household, and on those individuals who stayed with the household as guests the previous night. The question on residence in this section could be useful to identify child migrants if accompanied by a question asking where absent household members live at the time of the survey. However, this follow-up question very rarely appears in DHS questionnaires, making information on absent children's whereabouts patchy. Similarly, the 'reproduction' section of the individual surveys contains questions that identify children living at home, those living away and those who died. However, there is no follow-up question regarding where the children are currently living if they are not in the household any more, which would have made this section more informative for the purpose of studying child migration.

Additionally, the section on 'survivorship and residence of biological parents', asked of all children aged 0-17, can be used to identify orphan children. This information, in conjunction with the data on migration, can be used to measure the prevalence of orphans or foster children among child migrants, although DHS surveys provide only a partial window into overall child migrant numbers.²³ Moreover, this comparison is only possible for children aged 15 to 17 via the DHS survey, since these are the only children to whom an individual questionnaire is administered, which includes questions on changes of residence that are used to identify migrants. DHS questionnaires also cover areas such as men's and women's reproductive choices, marriage and sexual activity, as well as HIV/AIDS knowledge, that are not treated in LSMS surveys and this could be interesting to analyse in relation to child migration (at least for children aged 15-17).²⁴

Overall, there are two important limitations of DHS data in relation to child migration. One derives from the fact that generally only the rural or urban nature of the previous place of residence is recorded under the section 'respondent's background', and not whether this was in a different administrative unit within the current country of residence. Thus, DHS data do

²³ For example, it is not evident that DHS data could be used to identify child migrants who moved (internally or internationally) because they became orphans and thus had to be fostered by relatives or other families, since the actual migration could have occurred while the children were already part of their adopted family. Similarly, it is not evident that one could use DHS data to determine whether orphans use migration as a strategy to manage the potential risks they face as vulnerable children.

²⁴ These topics are covered in the sections on 'Reproduction' and 'Marriage and sexual activity' in the individual-level questionnaire.

not necessarily provide an accurate picture of inter-provincial or international migration.²⁵ This issue makes DHS surveys less appealing for both child and adult migration analysis, relative to LSMS surveys. A second important limitation of the DHS data – that applies to LSMS data as well, albeit to a lesser extent – relates to the age group covered by the individual questionnaire, since this prevents researchers from constructing child-specific migration indicators for children under 15.²⁶ In other words, for younger children it seems that the only possibility with DHS data is to define a migrant on the basis of the migration status of their mothers. Here it may be difficult to determine whether the child was born after the mother had moved, or whether the child was temporarily separated from its mother after she migrated – which as is also a limitation of LSMS survey data, as was discussed above.

3.3 PHC: Relevant Modules and Child Migration Variables

The United Nations' principles and recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses suggest a list of topics to be investigated in the 2000 round of Population and Housing Censuses (United Nations 1997). The topics included in the UN's recommendations that are relevant to child migration include geographical and internal migration characteristics; household and family characteristics; demographic and social characteristics; fertility and mortality; and international migration characteristics.

The section on geographical and internal migration characteristics may cover one or more questions, including place of birth, place of usual residence, duration of residence, place of previous residence and/or place of residence at a specified date in the past – typically five years prior to the census date.²⁷ These questions can be used to determine internal movements of country populations, including the migration of children. The section on household and family characteristics enables the identification of the relationship of the children to the head of the household, while the demographic and social characteristics

²⁵ Although DHS surveys provide data on rural-urban migration, they do not stipulate whether people move internationally in order to reach urban destinations, which is sometimes the case.

²⁶ However, in some LSMS surveys, children younger than 15 are interviewed as part of the migration module, including the 2001 Bulgaria, 2003 Nepal, 2001 Nicaragua, 2003 Panama, 2003 Tajikistan and 2004 Tanzania LSMS surveys, which are listed in MiNS. See the 'summary' section of these surveys under 'Child' tab in MiNS for details on ages of children interviewed in each of these surveys.

²⁷ The place of birth or place of residence in censuses corresponds to the geographical units that are of interest in each specific census. In some cases these may refer to regions, in other cases to districts, or provinces.

include the age and the citizenship of all listed household members.²⁸ Along with citizenship, in some countries national or ethnic group are also included in the census questionnaire. The definitions of ethnicity vary from country to country and can be based on country or area of origin (as opposed to country of legal nationality), race, colour, language, religion, tribe or customs of food or dress. The section on fertility and mortality collects information on biological parents, thus enabling the identification of paternal or maternal orphan-hood. Finally, questions on international migration characteristics include country of birth, citizenship and year or period of arrival. This information is normally used to determine the number of immigrants, by citizenship or by country of birth.

In all 12 censuses listed in MiNS, the above topics are covered to a greater or lesser extent. Thus, census data enable the identification of internal child migrants. The type of internal migration that can be determined with census data depends on the geographical units of analysis that are considered by each country, including regions, districts, provinces and municipalities. Although the censuses that were analysed for MiNS contain information on the rural or urban type of current residence, from the census questionnaires it was not evident that they also recorded whether the previous place of residence, or place of residence five years ago, was in a rural or urban setting. Thus, it would seem that census data are not suitable to identify patterns of rural-urban migration of children or adults. On the other hand, census data constitute perhaps the best source of information available to estimate the total number of migrants, and this makes this type of data the best tool for monitoring migrant children too.²⁹

In terms of whether census data are suitable to determine if the children are moving with or without their families, it is possible to tackle this issue by looking at questions about the respondent's relationship to the head of the household, the residence status of the head of the household and the residence status of the children. However, here a similar limitation to one that was mentioned earlier for LSMS and DHS data also applies – namely, that it may be difficult to truly capture the links between the parents' and child's migration, including identifying cases where a child may have joined his/her parent at a later date. This is due to the static nature of the residence questions, which only capture one or two different moments

²⁸ Here a 'citizen' is defined as a legal, nationalised resident of the census country, as opposed to a foreigner or an alien (United Nations 1997).

²⁹ This is not to say that census data are exempt from limitations for the measurement of international immigration. These limitations have been amply acknowledged in the literature.

in the life of the household, rather than providing a continuous picture of the household members' migration.

Apart from the core migration questions described above, some of the MiNS-listed censuses feature a separate section on international emigrants. These data could be used to identify children who moved abroad, either alone or with their parents. These censuses include the 2001 Ecuador census, the 2000 Mexico census and the 2000 Philippines census. The 2001 Ecuador census collected data on former members of the household of any age who had travelled to another country since 1996 and did not return. These data cover age, gender, year of departure, motive of the trip and country of destination. The 2000 Mexico census also collects similar data on international emigrants of any age since 1995, and these data include those who had returned to Mexico by the time of the census. In addition, the Mexican census records whether persons aged 12 or older have travelled to a different town, state or country for work reasons. The 2000 Philippine census gathers data on overseas workers who are 10 years or older. A key feature of the Philippines census is that it also asks children aged five or older if they attended school in a different province, city, municipality, or country, while children aged 10 or older are asked whether they have worked outside their current province, city or municipality of residence, or in a foreign country in the 12 months preceding the census date. These two questions should enable the identification of patterns of Filipino children who move internally or externally for education or work purposes. This same census contains an exceptional question inquiring about the household's intention to migrate by May 2005, either internally or internationally.³⁰ Finally, other censuses in our list that collect data on resident persons of school or work age that may be studying or working overseas include the 2000 Brazil, the 2002 Romania and the 2001 South Africa censuses.

4. Use of the Surveys for the Study of Child Migration

This section focuses on the issue of how the surveys listed in MiNS have been used to measure child migration, or to analyse the characteristics of child migrants and the links between child migration and poverty. The aims here are to assess the relevance of the survey datasets and to identify areas and ways in which the use of these data could be

³⁰ Questions concerning intentions to migrate are more recurrent in LSMS surveys than in DHS surveys or censuses.

improved. The discussion will be based solely on the records of the MiNS catalogue that have a 'child' tab – consisting of only LSMS, DHS and PHC surveys dated 2000 or later. As was mentioned in Section 2, for each listed survey, MiNS provides access to final reports published by relevant agencies, as well as to other papers and electronic publications that use survey data to analyse issues related to child migrants.

4.1 LSMS

Publications related to LSMS surveys differ substantially in how much attention they accord to child migration, depending on the country and survey year. For example, the final report of the 2002 Albania LSMS survey mentions that over 6,000 children were reported to have left their households either to go abroad or to move elsewhere in the country (World Bank 2003a). However, the term 'children' in this context means 'sons or daughters of the head of the household,' without imposing any age restriction on this definition.³¹ By contrast, the final reports for the 2003-2005 Albania LSMS surveys do not analyse the topic of migration, and, consequently, child migration trends are not discussed (World Bank 2006a; 2006b). However, data from the 2005 Albania LSMS survey have been used in other publications to analyse the emigration of youth aged 15-24 (McKenzie 2006; World Bank 2007b, Chapter 8). The findings show that this age group of Albanian emigrants tend to return when they are still young, and that young emigrants – especially male migrants – are more likely to be undocumented than older adults (*ibid*).

Meanwhile, the report for the 2003 Nepal LSMS survey features a chapter on migration and children living away from home, which shows that about 5 per cent of children under-15 were absentees, and that among these 36 per cent had left for educational reasons and 19 per cent for work reasons (Nepal Central Bureau of Statistics 2004a; 2004b). The report also analyses the percentage of migrants who send home remittances who are under 15. The final report of the 2001 Bosnia and Herzegovina LSMS survey shows that children living in households of internally displaced persons (IDPs) or refugees do not have statistically different school-enrolment rates than the population as a whole (World Bank 2003b; 2003c).

³¹ An important limitation of this and other studies that are mentioned throughout this section is that they may not treat child migrants as a separate group. For example, in the report of the 2002 Albania LSMS survey, the figure of 6,000 migrant 'children' includes persons 18 years or older, who are not children according to our definition.

Moreover, displacement was not found to be among the most recurrent reasons for children not attending school. In addition, the final reports of the 2002-2004 Bosnia and Herzegovina LSMS surveys describe the characteristics of persons aged 15 and over who moved between different survey dates. However, this analysis does not separate children aged 15-17 from other adults surveyed (Laurie and Burton 2003; 2004; 2005).

For the 2004 Tanzania LSMS survey, a preliminary paper exists, but this does not deal with child migration (Beegle *et al.* 2006). However, there is a publication that uses the Tanzania LSMS data to study the effect of adult mortality on the transition of children orphaned prior to the age of 15 into marriage (Beegle and Krutikova 2007). The paper briefly discusses the links between transition into marriage and the out-migration of these children. Finally, the *Tajikistan Poverty Assessment* uses the country's 2003 LSMS survey data and reports that approximately 12 per cent of very poor households in the country had to send children to live with relatives in order to cope with poverty (World Bank 2005). In addition to the MiNS-listed reports and papers, Edmonds and Salinger (2007) use data from the 1996 Bihar and Uttar Pradesh LSMS survey in India to study the economic determinants of child migration decisions for children under 15 whose mothers come from these states.

A number of publications that analyse LSMS survey data do not discuss child migration directly – although in some cases these reports do contain information on children that could be used to supplement other research on child migration. For example, the report for the 2001 Nicaragua LSMS discusses the health and development of children, but not child migration (World Bank 2003e). Similarly, the data from the 2003 Panama LSMS survey have not been used to analyse migration or child migration in the final report and the final report for 2004 Russian Federation LSMS survey does not deal with the topic of child migration (Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas de Panama 2005; Mroz, Henderson and Popkin 2005). The *Bulgaria Poverty Assessment* uses data from the country's 2001 LSMS survey, which shows that children in several age groups (under-five, under-11 and under-18) display a high concentration of poverty, especially if they reside in rural areas (World Bank 2002). The report also shows that school attendance tends to be lower among children from non-Bulgarian ethnic minorities, including Roma and Turks. Similarly, analysis of the 2000 Guatemala LSMS survey reveals that indigenous children, especially girls living in rural areas, experience higher levels of malnutrition and poorer access to education (ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank 2003; World Bank 2003d). Indigenous children aged between seven and

14 are also more likely to be working compared to non-indigenous children, and seasonal child migrants across the country are more likely to drop out of school (*ibid*).

In almost all cases, LSMS final reports and other relevant publications provide some statistics about child migrants, as well as analytical results linking child migration to poverty or vulnerability. However, these data could be explored further to draw out variables on child migration. LSMS data could be used more often to analyse the characteristics of child migrants and the types of movements in which they are involved, as well as to analyse child migration in relation to issues of school attendance, child labour, parental mortality, and poverty-related coping strategies of households. Another useful application of LSMS survey data is the analysis of children's migration choices – and Edmonds and Salinger (2007) have developed a model for how to carry out this analysis.

4.2 DHS

As was mentioned above, the review of 'key outputs' related to child migration for MiNS-listed DHS surveys is only partially complete, and has currently been done for 10 out of the 57 MiNS-listed DHS surveys dated 2000 or later. These surveys are Armenia 2005, Benin 2001, Bolivia 2003, Colombia 2005, Eritrea 2002, Jordan 2002, Mozambique 2003, Nepal 2001 and 2006, and Uzbekistan 2002. Although the majority of the final reports for these surveys do not discuss child migration at length, some useful information can be obtained from a number of the reports³². For example, the final DHS report for the 2005 Colombia survey has a section on international migration, including information on the age of international migrants, as well as capturing other migration variables by age (Measure DHS 2005a). The final DHS report for the 2006 Nepal survey, meanwhile, estimates that 671 young men, aged 15-19, and 435 young women, of the same age group, had left their households in the 12 months preceding the survey (Measure DHS 2007a)³³. This report also shows that the prevalence of child fostering is higher among rural households than urban households. In addition, the report for the 2002 Uzbekistan survey notes that 1.6 per cent of young men between 15 and 19 had been away from their home community for one month or more in the 12 months preceding the survey (Measure DHS 2004b).

³² This was not the case for the 2001 Benin survey report, however (Measure DHS 2002a).

³³ These are country-wide estimates. However, as DHS surveys are not designed for the purpose of capturing migrant stocks, these data should be approached with some caution.

The final reports for the 2003 Bolivia DHS survey and the 2003 Mozambique DHS survey both provide estimates on the number of orphans in those countries (Measure DHS 2004a; 2005b). Similarly, the final reports for the 2002 Eritrea DHS survey and the 2002 Jordan DHS survey analyse the prevalence of child fostering and orphan-hood in those countries (Measure DHS 2003a; 2003b). More work could be done using these data by exploring the link between orphan-hood or child fostering and child migration. The report for Eritrea, which features a section on women's migration, also shows that over 36 per cent of women who are 15-19 years old are migrants in the broad sense – as they are no longer living in their place of birth (Measure DHS 2003a). The main reasons for the migration of these young women were armed conflict, on the one hand, and pursuit of education, on the other (*ibid*). Individual interviews with men were not conducted for the Eritrea DHS survey, making this analysis only possible for women. In addition to its final report, the 2005 Armenia DHS survey has another key output that deals with demographic changes, with includes a focus on adult migration (Measure DHS 2006a; 2007b). This publication includes data on the number of internal migrants in Armenia between 2000 and 2005, and their characteristics. However, these data are disaggregated by gender, not age – which would have provided a profile of internal migrants aged 15 to 17 captured by the DHS questionnaire.

Overall, however, these DHS final reports often lack analysis of child migration – and pay relatively little attention to migration, in general. This is likely due to the fact that the migration content of DHS questionnaires is often quite limited, compared to LSMS surveys. DHS surveys do not have a dedicated migration module and, as was discussed in the previous section, there are important limitations attached to the types of migration variables that one could construct using DHS data. However, DHS data on child migration may prove useful in some cases, especially where other types of surveys, such as LSMS, are not available or lack child migration data. Furthermore, DHS data include a wide range of demographic and health indicators, which could be explored in relation to some aspects of child migration.

4.3 PHC

All 12 censuses that are listed in MiNS have related publications, dealing with the latest round of censuses for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Hungary, Mexico, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, South Africa and Uganda. Some of these publications

provide particularly useful information on child migration derived from census data. For the Philippines census, MiNS includes a link to a published paper which focuses on the urban migration of youth aged between 15 and 29 (Gultiano 2004). The paper observes that the Philippines is moving towards a 'feminization' of urban youth migration, and raises questions about the possible negative implications of this, including the fact that migrant women are more likely to be employed in low-paid jobs, as well as the possibility that young mothers will leave children behind in rural settings with foster parents. The Mexican migration report shows that more than 50 per cent of the foreign-born population of Mexico was under 15 years old in 2000 (Instituto Nacional de Estadística Geografía e Informática de Mexico 2007). The report also shows that the majority of children aged nine or under who were born in the United States and resided in Mexico at the time of the census belonged to households headed by Mexican nationals, pointing to the fact that the international migration of Mexicans to the United States is often a family endeavour.

MiNS also includes two key listings for the South Africa census. The first output describes the population of South Africa, grouped according to the different stages of the life cycle, including infants, children, youth and young adults, mature adults, and the elderly (Statistics South Africa 2005). The report shows that there is a pattern of young adults moving from rural provinces to more industrialised ones and leaving their infants and children in the care of extended family. Grandparents often take care of infants (aged 0-4) and children (aged 5-13). However, it is also evident that children tend to move back with their parents as they become older (*ibid*). The second output draws a profile of migrant youth from developing countries around the world using census micro-data and large household survey data for a number of developed and developing destination countries (McKenzie 2006). In particular, the paper uses a 10 per cent sample of the 2001 South Africa census, with a focus on individuals aged 12 to 24 who were born in a developing country outside South Africa (*ibid*). The vast majority of these migrant children were found to be attending school and not working, especially those in the 12 to 14 age group, and a high proportion of these child migrants, especially those in the 15 to 17 year-old age group, were living without their parents (*ibid*).

The synthesis of the analysis of the 2002 Rwanda census has a specific section on the population of children, covering child migration, as well as child fostering (Rwanda Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning 2005; Rwanda National Census Service 2005). The number

of migrant children was found to be over 480,000 (or 11.4 per cent of the total child population), while out of a total 4.2 million children the census estimates that over 22,000 were fostered (*ibid*). The Costa Rica report includes information on inter-province migration rates by age and shows that children aged between 5 and 9 are slightly more mobile than older children (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos de Costa Rica 2001). The report explains that migration in Costa Rica is mainly a family endeavour and that it occurs more easily when there are fewer and smaller children (Gómez Barrantes and Madrigal Pana 2004). The key output for Argentina, meanwhile, shows that immigrants from non-bordering countries, such as Italy, are mostly older migrants, unlike those from bordering countries, who display a higher concentration amongst the younger age groups, including children under 15 (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos de Argentina 2004). The Brazilian migration report shows that persons aged between five and 19 are the least mobile group among those who travel outside their town of residence for work or study (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística 2003).

The synthesis of the results of the 2002 Chile census has a specific section on migration but unfortunately neither the data on internal migrants nor the foreign-born population is disaggregated by age, therefore providing a limited window into child migration numbers (Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas de Chile 2003). Similarly, the final report for the Ugandan census does not examine the case of child migration (Uganda Bureau of Statistics 2006b).³⁴ The migration report for Ecuador includes children as part of the 'persons under-30' category, and thus does not contain any separate migration statistics for residents under 17 (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos de Ecuador no date). While no final or preliminary report was found for the Hungary census, some tables on migration can be accessed via MiNS – including population by citizenship and ethnicity. These tables are broken down by age, and include data on children. Similarly, no final report or other key output was located for the Romanian census, but one of the migration tables accessible via MiNS shows the number of foreign-citizen children under 15 who arrived in Romania in the twelve months preceding the census. Most of these children were residing in urban areas at the time of the census.

³⁴ For the Uganda census, see also the *2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census: Population Dynamics – Analytical Report* (Uganda Bureau of Statistics 2006a).

In addition, there are some publications that use census data from a number of countries to analyse certain aspects of migration. For example, Bryant has used IPUMS census micro-data to estimate the numbers of internal child migrants who live without their parents in Ecuador, Brazil, Vietnam, Philippines, South Africa and Mexico (Bryant 2005; 2007). Additionally, Parsons and his fellow authors explain how the Migration DRC has used census data to construct its Global Migrant Origin Database, which contains estimates of international bilateral migration numbers between 226 countries, based on the 2000 round of censuses, and is the only complete database of global migration flows (Parsons *et al.* 2007). However, the database refers to the total population of these countries and is not broken down by age – and thus does not provide estimates of international child migration figures.

To recap, census data can oftentimes be used to determine the numbers of internal child migrants in a given country, as well as some basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics of internal child migrants who live with or without their parents at the time of the census. Child fostering can also be measured using census data. Furthermore, as was mentioned in Section 3, census data are the best source available to determine the foreign-born and foreign-citizen child population of a country. However, rarely have census data on foreign-born children been disaggregated. It is also worth noting that although some census questionnaires carry a section on emigration, it seems that this part of the questionnaire and the relevant emigration variables have not been used in the census publications to analyse out-migration of either adults or children in countries with MiNS-listed censuses, with the Philippines being the lone exception.

5. Conclusion

This paper has described how the new MiNS catalogue is structured, and has explored in-depth how the topics of internal and international child migration are treated in the LSMS and DHS surveys and country censuses that are listed in MiNS. In this paper, ‘child migrants’ have been defined as persons aged between 0 and 17 who migrate either autonomously or with their families. Given this definition, the preceding sections have reviewed survey questionnaires for a number of countries, identifying questions that may be relevant in constructing child migration-related variables. The paper has also discussed how the final reports and other publications produced by the relevant agencies and scholars have used LSMS, DHS and country census data to measure child migration or to analyse the

characteristics of child migrants and the links between child migration and poverty. The focus here is on key indicators of child development, which include education, health, child labour, orphan-hood, social inclusion and poverty. Finally, the paper has discussed some of the limitations of these types of data to measure and analyse child migration, and considered ways in which the use of these data could be improved.

MiNS research suggests that among the three types of national surveys reviewed in Sections 3 and 4, LSMS surveys are the richest in migration-related content. They cover a wider range of migration variables, typically capturing both internal and international migration, and with reference to international migration, cover both immigration and emigration. DHS surveys usually include data on rural-urban migration, but normally do not cover other types of internal migrant and have little information on international migration. National censuses, meanwhile, provide an instrument to estimate migrant numbers, but usually do not include data on emigrants. Censuses are the most useful surveys in terms of the age coverage of child migrants, since they include information on all members of households – which is not the case in all LSMS and DHS surveys. However, a number of LSMS surveys have relaxed the age restrictions, making migration data available for children of any age. Censuses are also the best source to count the numbers of internal child migrants or international immigrant children in a given country – although census data in these areas are not always disaggregated by age.

One common weakness for all survey types relates to their inability to clarify the exact link between children's migration status and their parents' migration status. In some cases, the information about the migration status of the child is not available, which means that if one wants to define the child's migration status they have to rely on the information about the parents' migration status and assume that the child has moved with his/her parent(s). This is the case, for example, for children under the age of 15 in all DHS surveys, and in some cases, for children in the same age bracket in LSMS surveys. A second problem is that even when the migration statuses of both children and parents are recorded, these data are often unsuitable for identifying more nuanced links between children's migration and their parents' migration. For example, censuses record the residence status of both children and parents at the time of the survey and five years prior to the survey, but this information is not enough to understand whether the change of residence for both the child and their parent(s) occurred at the same time. The addition of a survey question asking the head of the household

whether they migrated alone or with their families could help capture more clearly whether children and parents have moved together or separately.

With reference to other relevant topics that are covered by these surveys, including education, health and child labour, both LSMS and DHS surveys have their strengths. LSMS surveys feature rich education and labour modules, while DHS surveys include a wealth of demographic and health indicators, as well as variables related to reproduction. All of these variables can be used, with due caution, to explore the links between the relevant areas and children's migration status. Censuses are weak in this sense, since they only collect basic information about the characteristics of children and other family members.

Finally, in terms of how these data have been used in official reports and other relevant publications, more attention could be given to data related to child migration, since quite often child migrants are not mentioned at all – or are included only as part of the total population. More attention to children should also be given in the broader literature. LSMS data could be used more often to analyse the determinants of child migration and the impacts of this phenomenon on a range of outcome variables. DHS data should be given more consideration, especially where other types of more migration-friendly surveys, such as LSMS, are not available. In fact, DHS data are collected more regularly and more consistently across countries than LSMS data, and some countries collect more migration information in DHS surveys than one may expect. By comparison, censuses have only recently been used to estimate numbers of child migrants, and we still lack a more systematic use of these data to measure the extent and the characteristics of child migration, both at a national and at a global level.

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Appendix 1 – Background Information on Survey Types

Living Standards Measurement Studies are multi-topic surveys designed for poverty assessment purposes, and are part of the Living Standards Measurement Study, which was initiated in 1980 by the World Bank (Grosh and Glewwe 1995). Over 100 LSMS surveys have been conducted since 1985 in over 30 developing countries. LSMS datasets are mostly managed by the LSMS team at the World Bank and are centrally stored in the LSMS database, which is freely accessible to the public and regularly updated (LSMS 2009).

Demographic and Health Surveys are designed for the study of health and population trends in developing countries. They are conducted as part of the Measure DHS programme, which was started in 1984 and is funded by the US Agency for International Development (USAID) (Measure DHS, undated). The implementing agency of the project is Macro International Inc. (ORC Macro), which is an opinion research company. More than 200 DHS surveys have been conducted in 70 developing countries since the programme's inception. DHS datasets are managed by Measure DHS and are in most cases freely accessible to the public via the Measure DHS website, <www.measuredhs.com>.

Integrated Surveys are multi-topic surveys – similar to LSMS surveys – conducted as part of the Social Dimensions of Adjustment project (SDA), which was established in 1987 by the UNDP Regional Programme for Africa, the African Development Bank and the World Bank, along with other multilateral and bilateral agencies (Delaine *et al.* 1992). The purpose of IS surveys is to provide the empirical basis for understanding the response of households to structural adjustment programmes in participating countries. In some cases the World Bank is involved in their administration and implementation, either through the LSMS team or via other units. In Africa, for example, IS surveys are administered by a separate unit of the World Bank. Unlike LSMS and DHS surveys, IS surveys are not centrally managed by any of the agencies mentioned above and this makes it difficult to access the datasets. However, a comprehensive list, with access to the IS survey questionnaires, is available via the International Household Survey Network catalogue on the IHSN website, <www.internationalsurveynetwork.org>.

Population and Housing Censuses are designed to calculate the total population of a nation at a specific point in time and to establish a profile of their socio-economic and demographic characteristics. Individual governments are responsible for the implementation of censuses. However, since the establishment of the first World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses in 1958, a set of international standards has guided the overall census process in all countries. The World Programme on PHC is coordinated by the United Nations Statistics Division (United Nations 2007). PHC data are owned and managed by national governments through their national statistical institutes. Due to strict confidentiality rules that govern the implementation of censuses, raw census datasets are not available to the public -- although the final tabulations can in many cases be accessed via the web pages of national statistical agencies. Special tabulations must be requested from national statistical offices, or sometimes can be generated through a system of customised tables that may be available to the public via the census webpage. Although raw data are not released to the public, researchers can request census micro-datasets, which typically cover a sample that can vary from 2.5 per cent to 10 per cent of the overall census population. For a number of countries census micro-datasets are also freely downloadable via the Integrated Public Use Micro-data Series (IPUMS) (Minnesota Population Center 2008).

Child Labour Surveys are designed for the purpose of generating national level data on the economic activities of children aged five to 17. They are conducted by national statistical institutes with the technical assistance of the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC), which is the statistical unit of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), run by the ILO. Since 1998, SIMPOC has assisted over 50 developing countries with the implementation of nearly 60 national CLS surveys (International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour 2008). A total of 22 CLS micro-datasets are currently available to the public via SIMPOC, and are freely accessible under the section on child labour statistics of the IPEC website (International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 2009).

Appendix 2 – Search Criteria Used for Child-specific Key Outputs

Table 2.1 Key sources and terms used to search for specific papers or reports that used MiNS-listed LSMS, DHS and PHC data to analyse child migration-related issues

Key Sources*	Key Terms
World Bank Online Documents Catalogue	Child/Children
National Statistical Offices	Young/Youth
UNICEF Innocenti Research Publications	Adolescents
Human Development Reports	Migration
World Development Reports	Mobility
Google Web and Google Scholar Search	Movement

* Key sources are listed in order of priority.

Appendix 3 – MiNS-listed Surveys and Geographical Coverage

In the following tables, the regions are:

EA & Pac.= East Asia and Pacific

Eur. & CA= Europe and Central Asia

LA & Car.= Latin America & the Caribbean

ME & NA = Middle East and North Africa

South As. = South Asia

S-S Afr. = Sub-Saharan Africa

Table 3.1 LSMS surveys that are listed in MiNS

	Country	Region	Year	Survey Title
1	Albania	Eur. & CA	2002	Living Standards Measurement Survey
2	Albania		2003	Living Standards Measurement Survey, Wave 2 Panel
3	Albania		2004	Living Standards Measurement Survey, Wave 3 Panel
4	Albania		2005	Living Standards Measurement Survey
5	Armenia	Eur. & CA	1996	Household Budget Survey
6	Azerbaijan	Eur. & CA	1995	Survey of Living Conditions
7	Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)	Eur. & CA	2001	Living Standards Measurement Survey
8	BiH		2002	Living Standards Measurement Survey, Wave 2 Panel
9	BiH		2003	Living Standards Measurement Survey, Wave 3 Panel
10	BiH		2004	Living Standards Measurement Survey, Wave 4 Panel
11	Brazil	LA & Car.	1996	Pesquisa sobre Padrões de Vida
12	Bulgaria	Eur. & CA	1995	Integrated Household Survey
13	Bulgaria		1997	Integrated Household Survey (Second Round)
14	Bulgaria		2001	Integrated Household Survey
15	China	EA & Pac.	1995	Heibei and Liaoning Living Standards Survey
16	Côte d'Ivoire	S-S Afr.	1985	Living Standards Survey
17	Côte d'Ivoire		1986	Living Standards Survey (Second Round)
18	Côte d'Ivoire		1987	Living Standards Survey (Third Round)
19	Côte d'Ivoire		1988	Living Standards Survey (Fourth Round)
20	Ecuador	LA & Car.	1994	Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida
21	Ecuador		1995	Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida (Second Round)
22	Ecuador		1998	Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida (Third Round)
23	Ghana	S-S Afr.	1991	Living Standards Survey (Third Round)
24	Ghana		1998	Living Standards Survey (Fourth Round)
25	Guatemala	LA & Car.	2000	Encuesta Nacional sobre Condiciones de Vida
26	Guyana	LA & Car.	1993	Living Standards Measurement Survey
27	India	South As.	1997	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar Survey of Living Conditions
28	Kazakhstan	Eur. & CA	1996	Living Standards Measurement Survey
29	Kyrgyz Rep.	Eur. & CA	1996	Poverty Monitoring Survey
30	Kyrgyz Rep.		1997	Poverty Monitoring Survey
31	Kyrgyz Rep.		1998	Poverty Monitoring Survey
32	Morocco	ME & NA	1991	Living Standards Measurement Survey

33	Nepal	South As.	2003	Living Standards Measurement Survey
34	Nicaragua	LA & Car.	1998	Encuesta de Medición de Niveles de Vida
35	Nicaragua		2001	Encuesta de Medición de Niveles de Vida (Round 2 Panel)
36	Pakistan	South As.	1991	Integrated Household Survey
37	Panama	LA & Car.	2003	Encuesta de Niveles de Vida
38	Peru	LA & Car.	1994	Encuesta de Hogares sobre Medición de Niveles de Vida
39	Romania	Eur. & CA	1994	Integrated Household Survey
40	Russian Fed.	Eur. & CA	1994	Longitudinal Monitoring Survey: Phase 1
41	Russian Fed.		2004	Longitudinal Monitoring Survey: Phase 2
42	South Africa	S-S Afr.	1993	Integrated Household Survey
43	Tajikistan	Eur. & CA	1999	Living Standards Measurement Survey
44	Tajikistan		2003	Living Standards Measurement Survey
45	Tanzania	S-S Afr.	2004	Kagera Health and Development Survey
46	Timor-Leste	EA & Pac.	2001	Living Standards Measurement Survey
47	Vietnam	EA & Pac.	1992	Living Standards Survey
48	Vietnam		1997	Living Standards Survey

Table 3.2 DHS surveys that are listed in MiNS

	Country	Region	Year	Survey Title
1	Armenia	Eur. & CA	2000	Demographic and Health Survey
2	Armenia		2005	Demographic and Health Survey
3	Bangladesh	South As.	2004	Demographic and Health Survey
4	Benin	S-S Afr.	2001	Enquête Démographique et de Santé
5	Benin		2006	Demographic and Health Survey
6	Bolivia	LA & Car.	2003	Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud
7	Brazil	LA & Car.	1996	Pesquisa Nacional sobre Demografia e Saúde
8	Burkina Faso	S-S Afr.	2003	Enquête Démographique et de Santé
9	Burundi	S-S Afr.	1987	Enquête Démographique et de Santé
10	Cambodia	EA & Pac.	2000	Demographic and Health Survey
11	Cambodia		2005	Demographic and Health Survey
12	Cameroon	S-S Afr.	2004	Enquête Démographique et de Santé
13	Chad	S-S Afr.	2004	Enquête Démographique et de Santé
14	Colombia	LA & Car.	2005	Demographic and Health Survey
15	Comoros	S-S Afr.	1996	Enquête Démographique et de Santé
16	Congo, Rep.	S-S Afr.	2005	Enquête Démographique et de Santé
17	Côte d'Ivoire	S-S Afr.	2005	Enquête Démographique et de Santé
18	Dominican Republic	LA & Car.	2002	Demographic and Health Survey
19	Dominican Republic		2007	Demographic and Health Survey
20	Egypt, Arab Rep.	ME & NA	2005	Demographic and Health Survey
21	El Salvador	LA & Car.	1985	Demographic and Health Survey
22	Eritrea	S-S Afr.	2002	Demographic and Health Survey
23	Ethiopia	S-S Afr.	2005	Demographic and Health Survey
24	Gabon	S-S Afr.	2000	Enquête Démographique et de Santé
25	Ghana	S-S Afr.	2003	Demographic and Health Survey
26	Guinea	S-S Afr.	2005	Enquête Démographique et de Santé
27	Haiti	LA & Car.	2000	Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services
28	Haiti		2005	Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services

29	Honduras	LA & Car.	2005	Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud
30	India	South As.	1998	Demographic and Health Survey
31	India		2006	Demographic and Health Survey
32	Indonesia	EA & Pac.	2003	Demographic and Health Survey
33	Jordan	ME & NA	2002	Demographic and Health Survey
34	Kazakhstan	Eur. & CA	1999	Demographic and Health Survey
35	Kenya	S-S Afr.	2003	Demographic and Health Survey
36	Lesotho	S-S Afr.	2004	Demographic and Health Survey
37	Liberia	S-S Afr.	1986	Demographic and Health Survey
38	Liberia		2006	Demographic and Health Survey
39	Madagascar	S-S Afr.	2004	Enquête Démographique et de Santé
40	Malawi	S-S Afr.	2004	Demographic and Health Survey
41	Mali	S-S Afr.	2001	Demographic and Health Survey
42	Mali		2006	Demographic and Health Survey
43	Mauritania	S-S Afr.	2001	Enquête Démographique et de Santé
44	Mexico	LA & Car.	1987	Encuesta Nacional sobre Fecundidad y Salud
45	Moldova	Eur. & CA	2005	Demographic and Health Survey
46	Morocco	ME & NA	2004	Demographic and Health Survey
47	Mozambique	S-S Afr.	2003	Inquérito Demográfico e de Saúde
48	Namibia	S-S Afr.	2000	Demographic and Health Survey
49	Nepal	South As.	2001	Demographic and Health Survey
50	Nepal		2006	Demographic and Health Survey
51	Nicaragua	LA & Car.	2001	Encuesta de Demografía y Salud
52	Niger	S-S Afr.	1998	Encuesta de Medición de Niveles de Vida
53	Nigeria	S-S Afr.	2003	Demographic and Health Survey
54	Paraguay	LA & Car.	1990	Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud
55	Perú	LA & Car.	2004	Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar
56	Philippines	EA & Pac.	2003	National Demographic and Health Survey
57	Rwanda	S-S Afr.	2005	Demographic and Health Survey
58	Senegal	S-S Afr.	2005	Enquête Démographique et de Santé
59	South Africa	S-S Afr.	1998	Demographic and Health Survey
60	South Africa		2004	Demographic and Health Survey
61	Sri Lanka	South As.	1987	Demographic and Health Survey
62	Sudan	S-S Afr.	1990	Demographic and Health Survey 1989/1990
63	Swaziland	S-S Afr.	2006	Demographic and Health Survey
64	Tanzania	S-S Afr.	2004	Demographic and Health Survey
65	Thailand	EA & Pac.	1987	Demographic and Health Survey
66	Togo	S-S Afr.	1998	Enquête Démographique et de Santé
67	Trinidad and Tobago	...	1987	Demographic and Health Survey
68	Tunisia	ME & NA	1988	Enquête Démographique et de Santé
69	Turkey	Eur. & CA	1998	Demographic and Health Survey
70	Turkmenistan	Eur. & CA	2000	Demographic and Health Survey
71	Uganda	S-S Afr.	2001	Demographic and Health Survey
72	Uganda		2006	Demographic and Health Survey
73	Uzbekistan	Eur. & CA	2002	Health Examination Survey
74	Vietnam	EA & Pac.	2002	Demographic and Health Survey
75	Yemen, Rep.	ME & NA	1997	Demographic, Maternal and Child Health Survey
76	Zambia	S-S Afr.	2001	Demographic and Health Survey
77	Zimbabwe	S-S Afr.	1999	Demographic and Health Survey

Table 3.3 Population and Housing Censuses that are listed in MiNS

	Country	Region	Year	Survey Title
1	Argentina	LA & Car.	2001	National Census of Population and Dwelling 2001
2	Brazil	LA & Car.	2000	Demographic Census 2000
3	Chile	LA & Car.	2002	XVII National Population Census and VI of Housing
4	Costa Rica	LA & Car.	2000	IX National Population Census and V Housing Census
5	Ecuador	LA & Car.	2001	VI Population Census and V Dwelling Census 2001
6	Hungary	Eur. & CA	2001	Census 2001
7	Mexico	LA & Car.	2000	XII General Census of Population and Dwellings, 2000
8	Philippines	EA & Pac.	2000	2000 Census of Population and Housing
9	Romania	Eur. & CA	2002	Population and Housing Census 2002
10	Rwanda	S-S Afr.	2002	Population and Housing Census 2002
11	South Africa	S-S Afr.	2001	Census 2001
12	Uganda	S-S Afr.	2002	2002 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 CLS surveys that are listed in MiNS

	Country	Region	Year	Survey Title
1	Argentina	LA & Car.	2004	Encuesta Sobre Actividades de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes en Argentina
2	Bangladesh	South As.	2003	National Child Labour Survey
3	Brazil	LA & Car.	2001	Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicilios
4	Cambodia	EA & Pac.	2001	National Child Labour Survey
5	Colombia	LA & Car.	2001	Encuesta de Caracterización de la Población
6	Costa Rica	LA & Car.	2002	Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples
7	Dominican Republic	LA & Car.	2000	Encuesta Nacional de Trabajo Infantil
8	Ecuador	LA & Car.	2001	Encuesta de Trabajo Infantil y Adolescente
9	El Salvador	LA & Car.	2001	Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples
10	Ghana	S-S Afr.	2001	Ghana Child Labour Survey
11	Honduras	LA & Car.	2002	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples
12	Nepal	South As.	2003	Baseline Survey of Children
13	Nicaragua	LA & Car.	2000	Encuesta de Hogares para la Medición del Empleo Urbano y Rural
14	Panama	LA & Car.	2000	Encuesta de Hogares - Mercado Laboral
15	Philippines	EA & Pac.	2001	Survey of Children 5-17

Table 3.5 IS surveys that are listed in MiNS

	Country	Region	Year	Survey Title
1	Afghanistan	South As.	2003	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
2	Afghanistan		2005	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
3	Bulgaria	Eur. & CA	2003	Multi-topic Household Survey
4	Comoros	S-S Afr.	2004	Enquête Intégrale Auprès des Ménages
5	Côte d'Ivoire	S-S Afr.	2002	Enquête Niveau de Vie des Ménages
6	El Salvador	LA & Car.	2001	Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples
7	Gambia, The	S-S Afr.	1998	National Household Poverty Survey
8	Guinea	S-S Afr.	2002	Enquête Intégrale sur le Budget et l'évaluation de la Pauvreté
9	Haiti	LA & Car.	2001	Enquête sur les Conditions de Vie
10	Honduras	LA & Car.	2004	Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida
11	Malawi	S-S Afr.	1997	Integrated Household Survey
12	Mauritania	S-S Afr.	2000	Enquête Permanente sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages
13	Pakistan	South As.	1998	Integrated Household Survey

Table 3.6 Geographical coverage of MiNS: number of countries covered, by region and survey type

Region	LSMS	DHS	PHC	CLS	IS
East Asia and Pacific	3	5	1	2	-
Europe and Central Asia	10	6	2	-	1
Latin America & the Caribbean	7	11	6	10	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	15	12

Appendix 4: The Migration Module of the LSMS Model Questionnaire

The model proposed by Lucas suggests that the questionnaire of LSMS-type household surveys should always carry a migration module, which is asked of all household members and can follow three alternative formats: 'short', 'standard' or 'expanded' (Lucas 2000). Countries should choose one of these three formats, depending on their needs and local migration characteristics. The 'short' migration module contains 14 questions, including initial place of residence, last place of residence before moving to the site of the survey and the place where the person lived five years prior to the survey, along with the nature of moves (rural/urban, inter-provincial, international). A move is considered 'migration' only if it involves three or more months stay at a new destination. The 'standard' migration module contains over 40 questions. In addition to the questions included in the 'short' migration module, the 'standard' module covers reasons for migration, the presence of relatives or friends at the current destination, who the migrant lived with when they first moved there, work status before and after migration, whether family or friends have helped the migrant find a job on arrival at the current location, and whether they helped the migrant to support themselves until he/she found a job. The questions on work status are only asked to household members who are 15 years or older. Finally, the 'expanded' module contains nearly 60 questions, including those that are asked under the 'short' and 'standard' modules, as well as additional questions to persons of 15 years and over. These include questions about the income poverty status of the household that the migrant left, the main activity and occupation of the household head, and the income poverty status of the migrant at the time of the last move.