

# Family dynamics and child migration in rural Mali.

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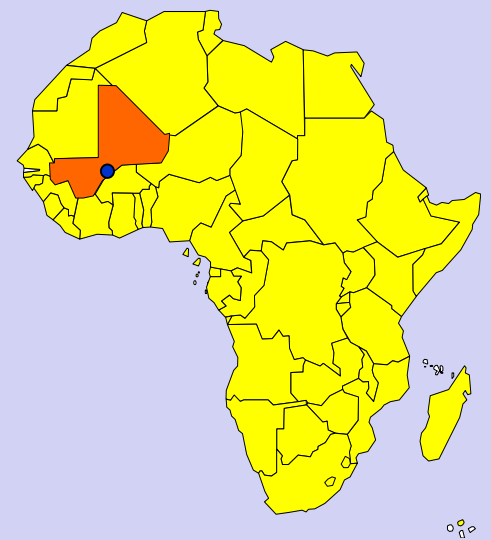
**Marc PILON**, IRD-Ceped

*Projet Slam – Suivi longitudinal au Mali*  
*Projet ANR-DyPE – Dynamiques de la parentalité et de l'enfance en*  
*milieu rural africain - (ANR-12-BSH1-0005-01)*

# Background

- Migration during childhood :
  - old phenomenon (child's circulation, fosterage) with significant evolutions
  - Emergent field-research, paucity of quantitative studies
- Urbanization and market economy :
  - Contribute to the development of labor migrations, including during childhood
- Schooling in African rural areas :
  - Rise in school enrollment rates (EFA)
  - Schooling as part of childhood experiences,
  - Schooling as a factor of migration

# Context of the study



- **Subsistence farming**, few crops
- **Decline in infant mortality**, still high at 5q0 = 140 ‰
- **High stable fertility rate** (about 8 children per woman and 9 children per man)
- **High population growth rate** (~ 3% per year)

# Data

Surveys with repeated passages since 1988

At each passage :

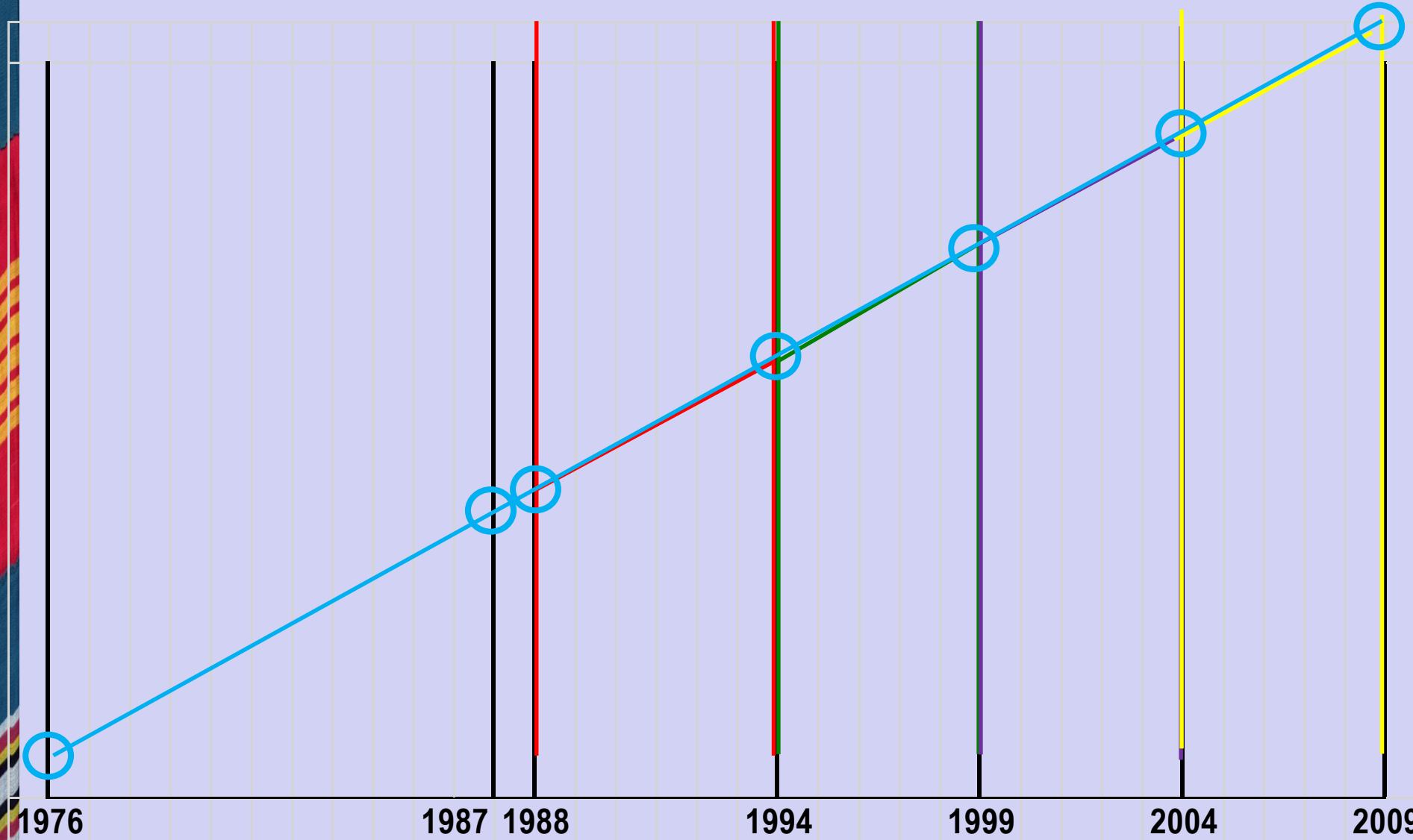
Local census

Merge with previous census data

Final dataset consisting of 9 census:

- Census 1976 (national)
- Census 1987 (national)
- Census 1988 (local)
- Census 1994 (local)
- Census 1998 (national)
- Census 1999 (local)
- Census 2004 (local)
- Census 2009 (national)
- Census 2009 (local)

# Data : Semi-longitudinal follow-up

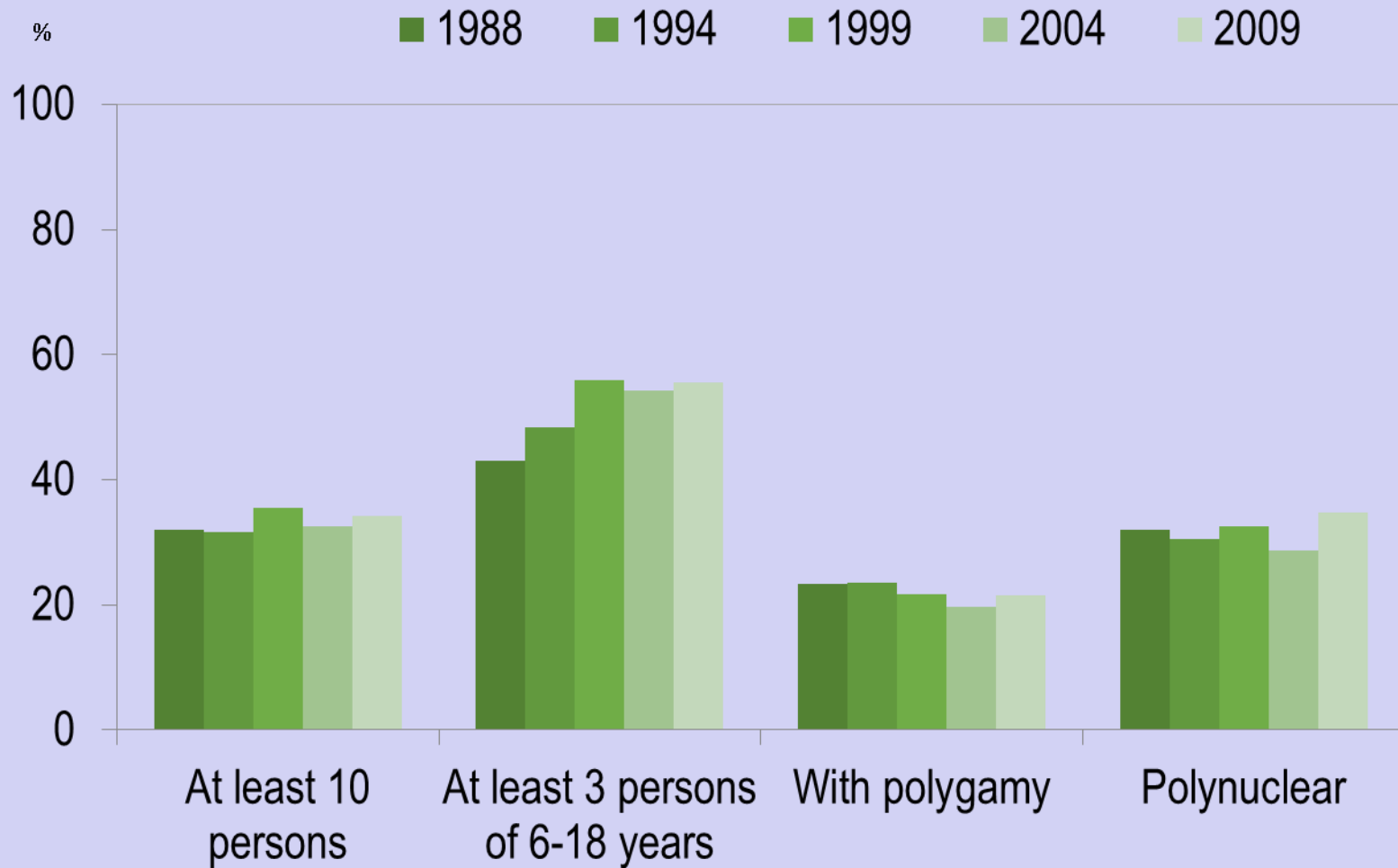


# Research questions

- Is there a relation between child mobility (in particular economic and for schooling migration) and specific family structures?
- Do family factors vary according to gender and type of mobility ?

# Family Structure Evolution

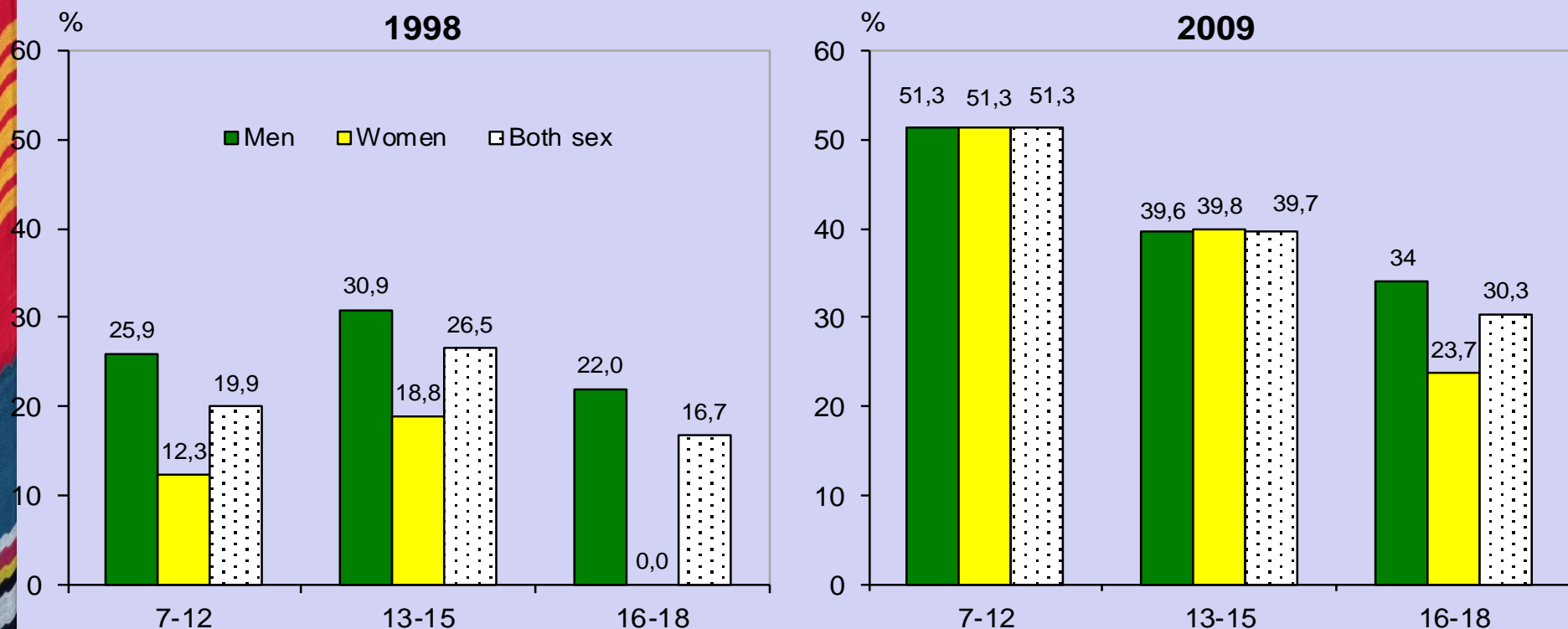
% of households with following characteristics



# Evolution of schooling

A recent, but important increase, especially for girls...

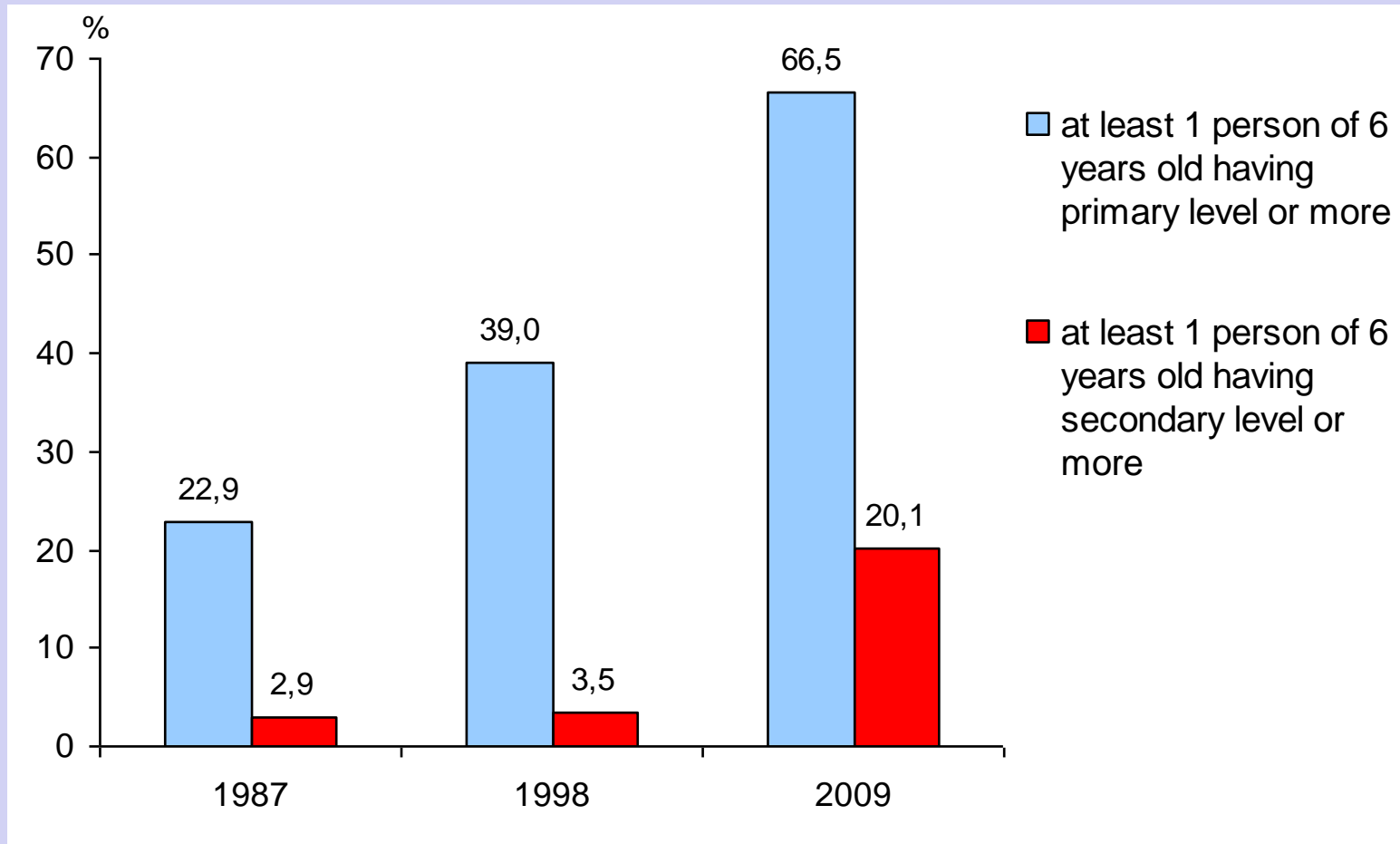
% of school children, per age and sex  
1998 et 2009





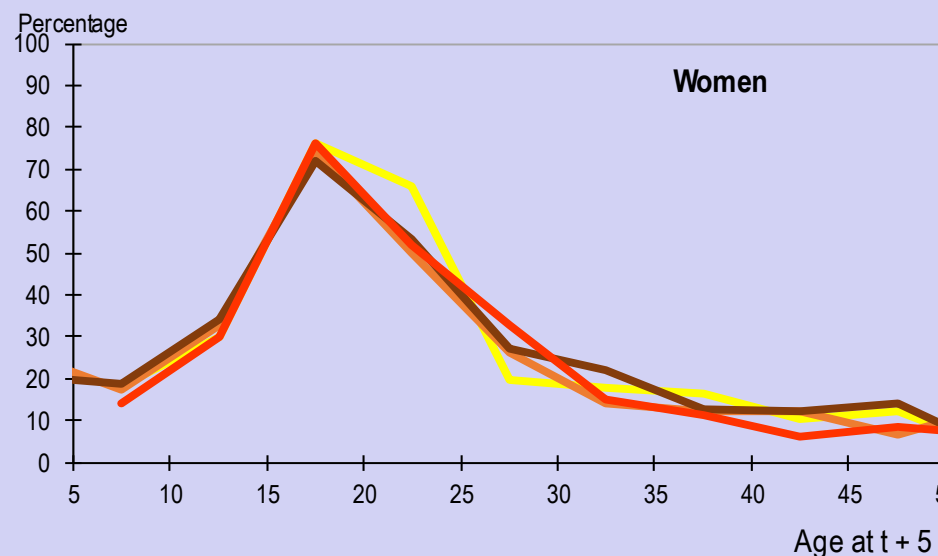
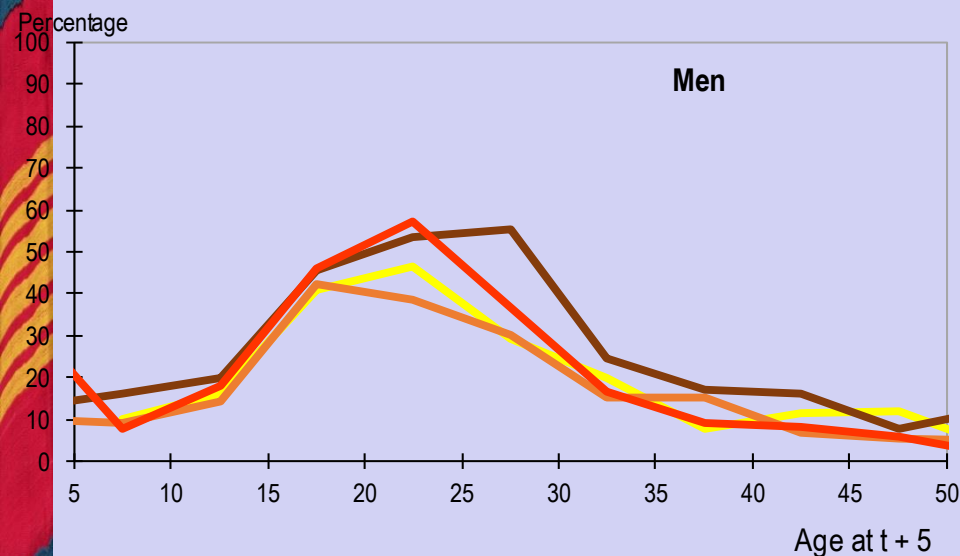
# Evolution of schooling at the ZU level

% of households with following characteristics



# Childhood and Adolescence Migration

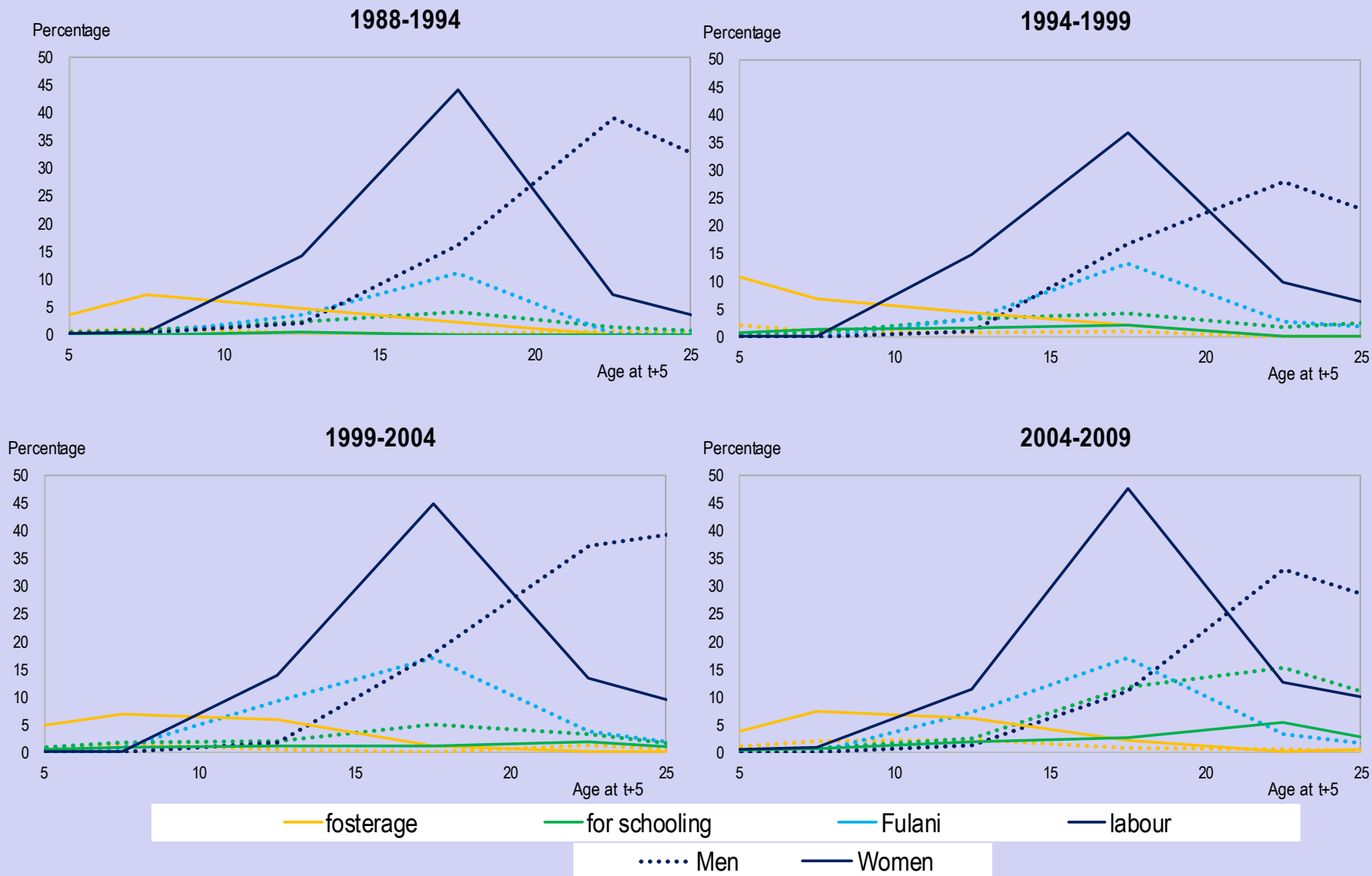
Migration rates at t+5, by period, age at t+5 and gender



— 1988-1994 — 1994-1999 — 1999-2004 — 2004-2009

# Different mobility patterns according to age and gender

Probability (%) of independent migration, by type of migration



# Indicators

- **Migration** : probability for an individual to migrate (for schooling or labor) between 2 census
- **Household (zû)** : indicators at t
  - size (nb of residents)
  - structure: mono-or polynuclear
  - proxy for the labour force in the zu (nb of men aged 15-59 years)
  - relation with the head of household
  - household's situation with regard to migration :
    - ✓ presence of migrant adults in urban areas (nb of men and women of the zu aged 18&+ years living in urban areas at t+5)
    - ✓ presence of labor migrants (12-29 or 12-25)
  - Household's situation with regard to schooling (nb of adults with primary education)
- **Control variables** : sex, age, time (period)

**Focus on men and women 6-18 years old**

# Migration for schooling

Variabes	Effet	OR value
<b>Taille de la zû</b>		
<i>Moins de 10 r�sidents</i>		<i>r�f�rence</i>
Entre 10 et 20 r�sidents	positif (***)	1,5
20 r�sidents et plus		pas d'effet
<b>Structure de la zû</b>		
<i>Mononucl�aire</i>		<i>r�f�rence</i>
Polynucl�aire		pas d'effet
<b>Nombre d'hommes 17-59 ans</b>	positif (***)	1,1
<b>Pr�sence d'adultes en zone urbaine</b>		
<i>Non</i>		<i>r�f�rence</i>
Oui		pas d'effet
<b>Relation au z�so</b>		
Fils/Fille		<i>r�f�rence</i>
Autre		
<b>Sexe</b>		
<i>Filles</i>		<i>r�f�rence</i>
Garçons	positif (***)	3,1
<b>Age</b>		
6-12 ans		r�f�rence
13-18 ans	positif (***)	1,8
<b>P�riode</b>		
1988-1994		pas d'effet
1994-1999		<i>r�f�rence</i>
1999-2004		pas d'effet
2004-2009	positif (***)	2,3

Probability of migration for schooling at t+5 (logistic model)

Additional variable

« Household educational level »  
 → positive effect

# Labor Migration

Probability of labor migration at t+5 (logistic model)

Men

Women

	Effet	OR value		Effet	OR value
Taille de la zû			Taille de la zû		
Moins de 10 résidents		référence	Moins de 10 résidents		référence
Entre 10 et 20 résidents		pas d'effet	Entre 10 et 20 résidents		pas d'effet
20 résidents et plus	effet négatif (***)	0,4	20 résidents et plus		pas d'effet
Structure de la zû (poly vs mononucélaire)		pas d'effet	Structure de la zû (poly vs mononucélaire)		pas d'effet
			Nombre d'enfants âgés de 0-3 ans		pas d'effet
Nombre d'hommes 17-59 ans	effet négatif (***)	0,8	Nombre d'hommes 17-59 ans	effet négatif (***)	0,8
Nombre d'hommes 12-29 ans en migration de travail	effet positif (***)	3,8	Nombre de femmes 12-24 ans en migration de travail	effet positif (***)	4,6
Age			Age		
6-12 ans		référence	6-12 ans		référence
13-18 ans	effet positif (***)	9,1	13-18 ans	effet négatif (***)	0,5
Période			Période		
1988-1994		référence	1988-1994		référence
1994-1999		pas d'effet	1994-1999		pas d'effet
1999-2004		pas d'effet	1999-2004		pas d'effet
2004-2009	effet négatif (***)	0,5	2004-2009		pas d'effet

# Discussion and Perspectives

- Various factors according to the type of migration
  - Migration for schooling : investment in education
  - Labor migration: income diversification and migration behavior of other households members
- Differences according to gender
  - Migration network and share of common experiences between peers...
  - Different objectives of migration by gender
- Perspectives
  - Migration destinations
  - Complete biographies analysis
  - Others family environment characteristics
  - Analysis with domestic group's point of view