

L'enfant et ses proches.
Dynamiques familiales en Afrique Subsaharienne
Children and family dynamics in sub-Saharan Africa

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Mobilités dans l'enfance et structures familiales au Mali /
Child migrations and family structures in Mali

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La présence de la mère et du père : quels enjeux pour les enfants ?
The presence of mothers and fathers: to what extent do they matter for children?

Mobilités dans l'enfance et structure familiales au Mali

Child Migration and Family Structure in Mali

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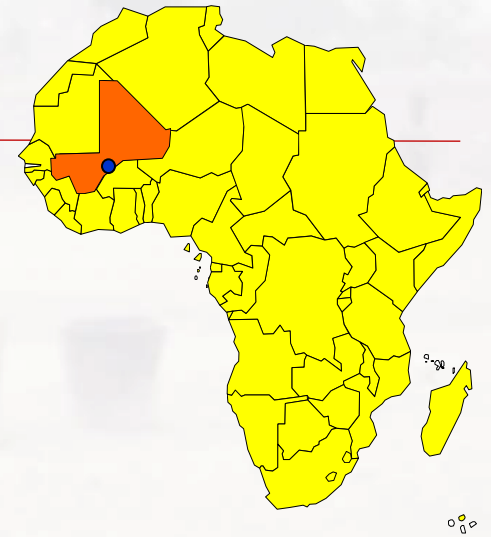
Child Migration and Family Structure

- ❖ Old phenomenon with significant evolutions
- ❖ Emergent field-research
- ❖ Paucity of quantitative studies
- ❖ Focus on determinants and consequences of adult migration but less attention on children's mobility
- ❖ Context of socio-economic changes → increase of migration (adults and children)

→ Determinants of child mobility
using longitudinal data in Rural Mali

Context of the study

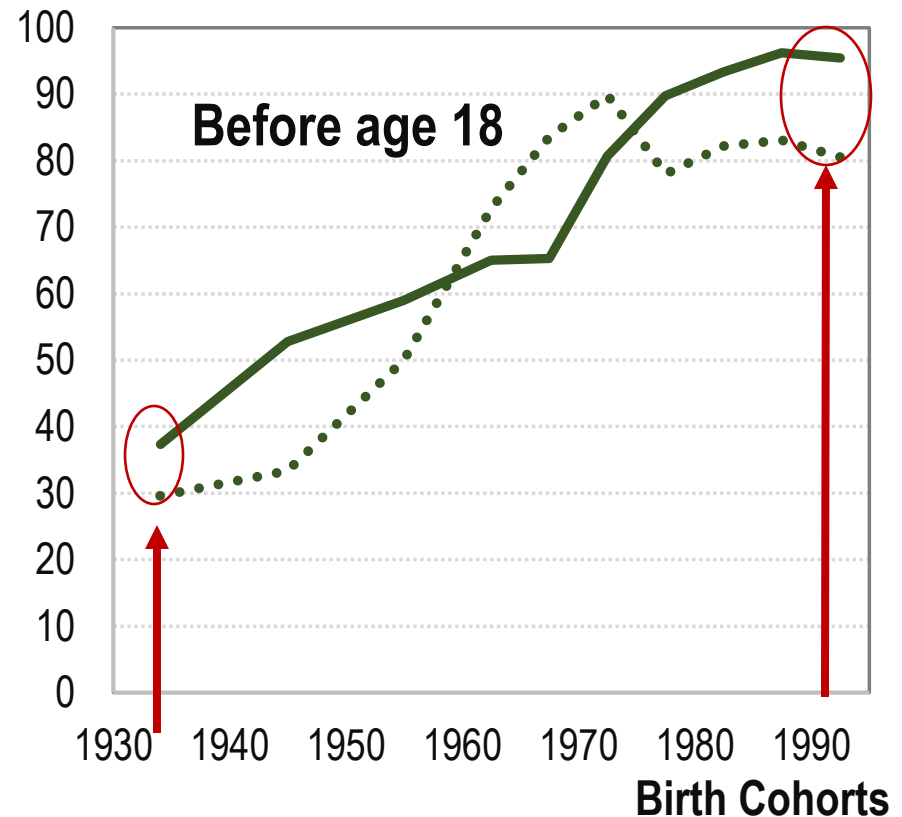
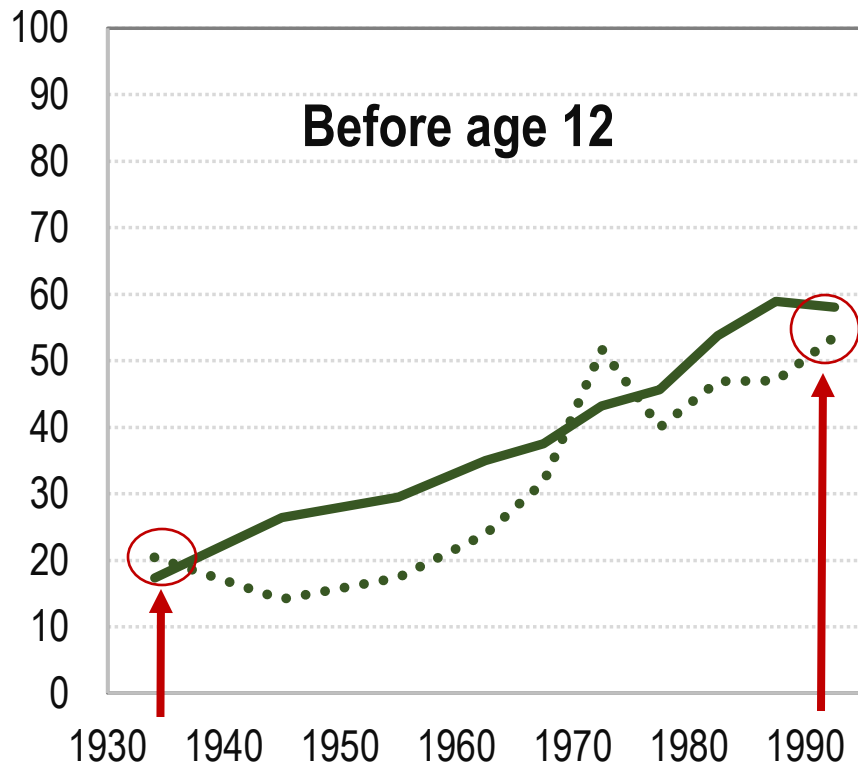
- ❖ Subsistence farming, few crops
- ❖ Decline in infant mortality, still high at ${}_5q_0 = 140 \text{ ‰}$
- ❖ High stable fertility rate (about 8 children per woman and 9 children per man)
- ❖ High population growth rate ($\sim 3\%$ per year)
- ❖ Recent socio-demographic changes
 - Development of migration
 - Progress in schooling



Development of Migration

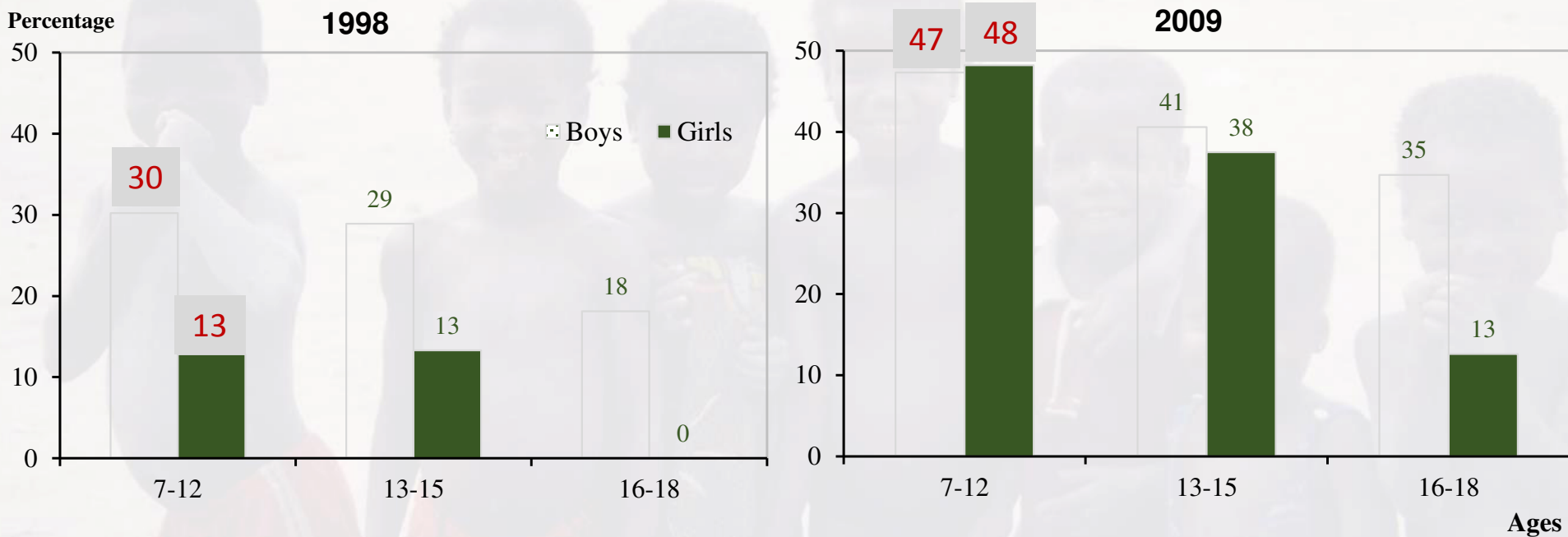
Percentage of individuals who experienced at least one migration before age 12 and 18, by sex and birth cohorts

Percentage



Progress in schooling

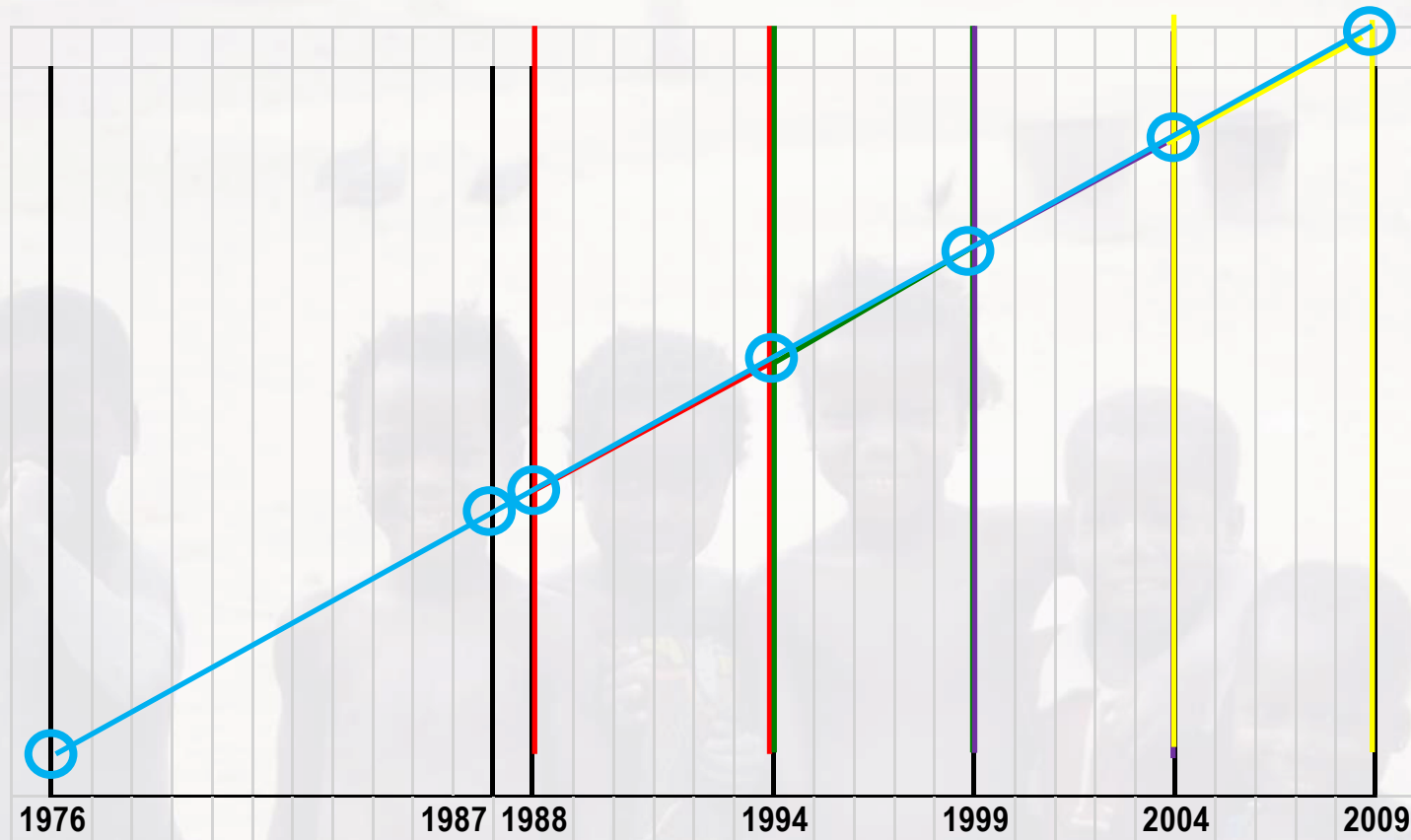
School Enrollment Rates, by sex and ages, in 1998 and 2009



Data

- ❖ A follow-up survey since 1988, updated each 5 years (1994, 1999, 2004, 2009) in 7 villages (~ 4300 residents in 2009)
- ❖ 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)

Semi-longitudinal follow-up

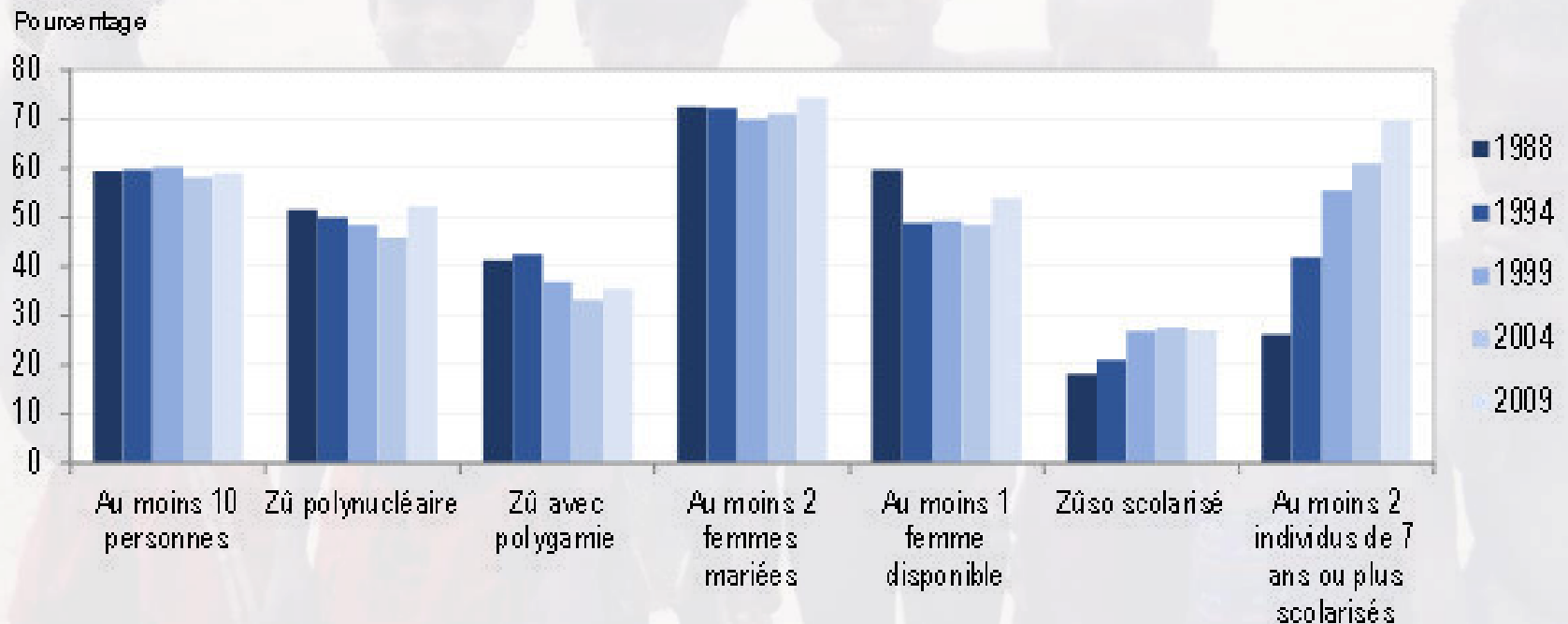


- ❖ Follow-up of 6139 individuals aged 0-12 years at t
- ❖ Probability for a resident at the census t to be in migration at the census $t+5$

Family Structure Evolution

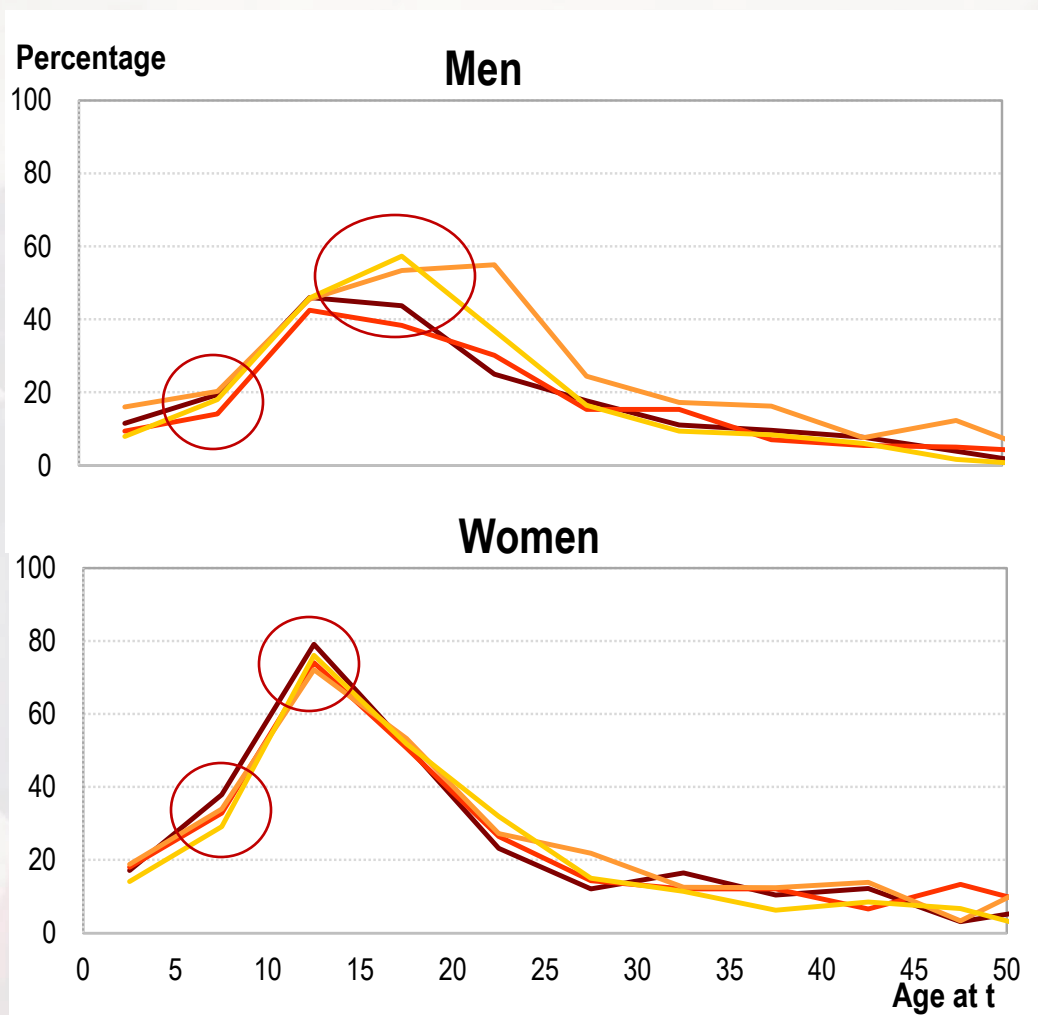
- ❖ Household, named « zû » : unit of production and consumption
- ❖ Large size and complex structure

% of children aged 0-12 years living in a zû with characteristics (1988-2009)



Migration – all ages -

Probability (%) for an individual to be in migration at $t+5$,
by sex , age at t and period



— 1988-1994

— 1994-1999

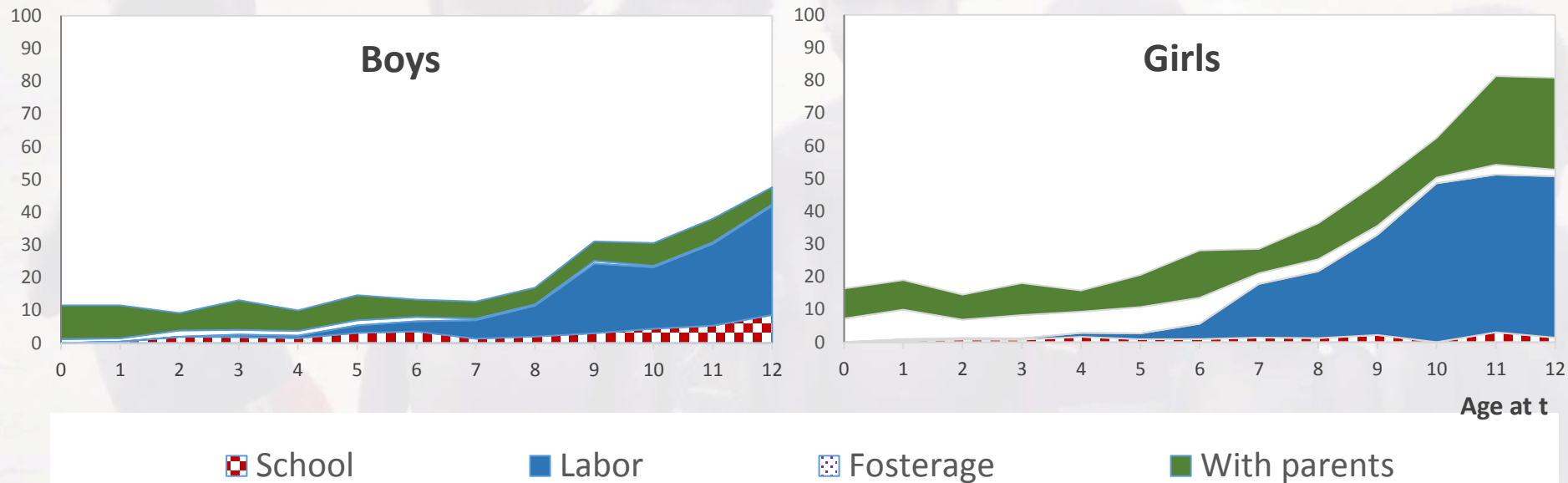
— 1999-2004

— 2004-2009

Different child migration patterns according to age and gender

Probability (%) for a child to be in migration at $t+5$, by sex, age at t and type of migration

Percentage



Indicators

- Migration : probability for a resident at the census t to be in migration at the census $t+5$
- Individual variables : sex, age at t
- Parental status at t : status of residence of mother and father
- Household ($z\hat{u}$) : indicators at t
 - Size (nb of residents and nb of children aged 0-12 years)
 - Potential Maternal substitutes (nb of women aged 15-59 years and presence of at least one elderly woman)
 - Household's situation with regard to migration : presence of at least one migrant adult in the $z\hat{u}$)
 - Household's situation with regard to schooling (nb of adults with primary education) for migration for schooling
- Control variable : time (period)
- Multivariate Analysis : Logistic models

Results, discussion and limits

❖ Multivariate analysis Results :

○ Migration (all types) :

- Residence of parents / Potential Maternal Substitutes / Size of the zû / Migrant in the zû

○ Migration “with parents” : same effects

○ “Independent” Migration :

- Fosterage (only girls) : size of the zû
- School (only boys): household's situation with regard to schooling
- Labor : no significant effects

❖ Different determinants according to the period of childhood and to gender

❖ Limits and perspectives