

Index

- adult mortality in Mozambique 159–68
- African Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC) 125
- Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASER) 25
- age–sex migration profiles
 - conclusions 61
 - female 55–7
 - INDEPTH sites 49, 53–7
 - introduction 51–3
 - Kenya (Kisumu) 51–3
 - levels comparison 59–61
 - male 53–5
 - profile 51–3
 - temporary migration 57–59
- agriculture in Kanchanaburi, Thailand 71–5, 75–8
- APHRC *see* African Population and Health Research Centre
- ASER *see* Age Specific Fertility Rate
- attrition model for childhood mortality in Nairobi 129–32
- Bangladesh (Matlab)
 - parents' migration/children's education
 - background 109–10
 - conclusions 117
 - discussion 116–17
 - HDSS 110–11
 - methods/data 110–13
 - results 113–16
 - book summary 9–10, 13–15
- children
 - education in Matlab, Bangladesh
 - background 109–10
 - conclusions 117
 - discussion 116–7
 - methods/data 110–13
 - results 113–16
 - migration and mortality in Kisumu, Kenya
 - discussion/conclusions 150–4
 - introduction 139–45
 - malnutrition 151
 - methods 145–7
 - results 148–150
 - water supply 150, 151
 - migration and under five mortality in Bavi, Vietnam
 - conclusions 180–1
 - introduction 169–70
 - methodology 170–3
 - results/discussion 173–81
 - mother's migration and mortality in Nairobi, Kenya
 - conclusions 135–6
 - discussion 133–5
 - introduction 123–5
 - limitations 135
 - results 129–33
 - study population/methods 125–9
- CHS *see* community health stations
- communication and migration 8–9
- community context
 - health 34–6, 44–6
 - livelihoods 44–6
 - migration in INDEPTH sites 34–6, 36–44
- community health stations (CHS) 171
- cross-site comparative analyses and HDSS 30–1
- Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 124
- demographic surveillance 3–18
- demographic surveillance area (DSA)
 - HDSS 5–6, 16, 28, 185
 - health status 190
 - household definition 31
 - Kenya (Kisumu) 139–40, 144–7, 148–53

- destinations and migration 7–8
- DH *see* district hospital
- DHS *see* Demographic and Health Survey
- disease exposure and migration 11–12
- district hospital (DH) 171
- Doi Moi (liberal policies in Vietnam) 169
- DSA *see* demographic surveillance area
- economics and migration 66–9
- education
 - children in Bangladesh 109–17
 - mortality 166
- Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in Kenya 139
- HDSS *see* Health and Demographic Surveillance Systems
- health
 - community context 34–6, 36–44, 44–6
 - demographic surveillance migration 19–32
 - concepts 21–2
 - HDSS 22–3
 - measurement 20–2
 - migration 10–13, 13–15
- Health and Demographic Surveillance Systems (HDSS)
 - age profiles 15,
 - age–sex profiles 54–7, 59–61
 - Bangladesh 110–11
 - census 19–20
 - characteristics 3–5
 - cross-site comparison 30–1
 - data 26–9
 - data collection 5, 189–90
 - developing countries 6–8
 - Kenya
 - Kisumu 13, 51–3, 145, 150, 152
 - Nairobi 125–9
 - methods 23–6, 29–30
 - migration
 - accuracy 185
 - data errors 28–9
 - data/methods 23–7
 - health 10–13, 13–15
 - importance 186
 - labour 58
 - livelihoods 6
 - remittances 6–9
 - surveillance 4–5
 - tracking 5, 15–16, 57–8
- Mozambique (Manhiça) 159–60, 161–6
- omissions 190
- outlines 22–3
- programme evaluation 188–9
- sites 9–11, 13–15, 16, 21–2
- socio-economic status 8
- South Africa 86, 88
- Thailand (Kanchanaburi) 69
 - HIV/AIDS 49, 89, 159, 166, 187
 - households in Kanchanaburi, Thailand 69–78
- IMCI *see* Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
- immunization in Kenya 139
- INDEPTH networks
 - age–sex migration profiles 49–51, 53–7, 59–62
 - collection of data 189–90
 - community context of migration 34–6, 36–44, 45–6
 - Data System Initiative 31
 - fertility study 49
 - migration patterns 185–6
 - omissions 190
 - sites 3, 19, 23, 29, 30
- information and migration 8–9
- in-migration (HDSS sites) 52, 55, 57
- Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Thailand 69
- Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), Kenya 139
- Kenya
 - Expanded Programme on Immunization 139
 - Integrated Management of Childhood Illness 139
 - Primary Health Care 139
- Kenya (Kisumu, Nyanza Province)
 - child migration and mortality conclusions 150–4
 - HDSS 145, 150
 - introduction 139–45

- methods 145–7
 - results 148–50
 - water supply 150, 151
- migration 51–3
- KwaZulu–Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS) 84
- labour and migration 58, 165
- land use and agriculture 74–7
- LTFU *see* loss-to follow-up
- liberal policies (Doi Moi) in Vietnam 169
- livelihoods and community context 44–6
- longitudinal analysis of data 152
- loss-to-follow-up (LTFU) of departures 4–5, 26, 28, 146
- malnutrition in children in Kenya 151
- Manhiça Health Research Centre, Mozambique 160
- men and age profiles in HDSS sites 53–5
- migration
 - adult mortality (Manhiça, Mozambique) 159–68
 - age profiles 49–51, 51–62
 - agriculture (Kanchanaburi, Thailand) 65–80
 - child mortality (Kenya) 140–5, 145–50, 148–54
 - communication 8–9
 - community context 34–6, 36–44
 - destinations 7–8
 - disease exposure 11–12
 - economics 66–9
 - HDSS 4–9, 15–16, 23–9, 185–6
 - health 10–13, 13–15
 - INDEPTH networks 185
 - information 8–9
 - Kenya (Kisumu) 51–3
 - labour 58, 165
 - levels comparison 59–62
 - livelihoods 6–9, 9–10
 - mother’s migration/childhood mortality (Nairobi, Kenya) 123–37
 - outcomes 186–9
 - parents’ migration/children’s education (Matlab, Bangladesh) 109–19
 - permanent 57–8
 - remittances 6–7, 7–9
 - sex profiles 49–51, 51–62
 - socio-economic change (South Africa) 81–108
 - socio-economic status (South Africa) 81–3, 95–100, 101–5
 - stress 11
 - surveillance 3–18
 - temporary 57–9
 - under five mortality in Bavi, Vietnam 169–81
 - vigour 12–13
- Migration and Urbanization Working Group (MUWG) 30
- mother’s migration and childhood mortality in Nairobi 123–37
- Mozambique (Manhiça)
 - migration and adult mortality
 - background 159–60
 - conclusions 166–7
 - HDSS 159–60, 161–6
 - methods 160–1
 - results 161–5
- MUWG *see* Migration and Urbanization Working Group
- Nairobi, Kenya
 - mother’s migration and childhood mortality
 - conclusions 135–6
 - discussion 139–5
 - HDSS 125–9
 - introduction 123–5
 - limitations 135
 - population/methods 125–9
 - results 129–33
 - study population/methods 125–9
- Nairobi Urban Health and Demographic Surveillance System (NUHDSS) 125
- NELM *see* New Economics of Labour Migration
- New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM) 6, 81
- NUHDSS *see* Nairobi Urban Health and Demographic Surveillance System
- out-migration
 - HDSS sites 52, 54, 56

- Thailand (Kanchanaburi) 73–4
- Vietnam (Bavi) 181
- parents' migration in Matlab, Bangladesh 109–19
- PCA *see* Principal Component Analysis
- permanent migration 57–8
- PHC *see* Primary Health Care
- poverty in South Africa 83–5
- Primary Health Care (PHC) in Kenya 139
- Principal Component Analysis (PCA) 172–3
- Project for Statistics and Living Standards and Development (PSLSD) 83
- remittances and migration 6–7, 7–9
- sex profiles and migration 49–51, 51–62
- socio-economic status (SES) in South Africa 81–3, 85, 87–90, 95–105
- South Africa migration 2000–2007 81–108
 - data/methods 86–9
 - HDSS 86, 88
 - introduction 81–5
 - poverty 83–5
 - remittances 2002–2007 91–4
 - results 89–101
 - socio-economic changes 2001–2005 89–90
 - socio-economic status 81–3, 85, 87–90, 95–105
- stress and migration 11
- surveillance, demographic 3–18
 - see also* demographic surveillance area
- Taylor, J.E. 6
- temporary migration 57–9
- Thailand, (Kanchanaburi)
 - agriculture 75–8
 - conclusions 78
 - data/methods 69–71
 - HDSS 69
 - household survey 69–78
 - introduction 65–9
 - migration 65–80
 - results/discussion 71–8
- Vietnam
 - demographics 169
 - liberal policies (Doi Moi) 169
- Vietnam (Bavi)
 - migration and under five mortality
 - conclusions 180–1
 - introduction 169–70
 - methods 170–3
 - results/discussion 173–80
- vigour and migration 12–13
- water supply in Kenya 150, 151
- women
 - age profiles 55–7
 - agriculture 75