



U.S. Government Evidence Summit on Protecting Children Outside of Family Care

Focal Question 1

What strategies and methodologies are used to identify and enumerate children outside of family care?

December 12-13, 2011

Pavilion, Ronald Reagan Building

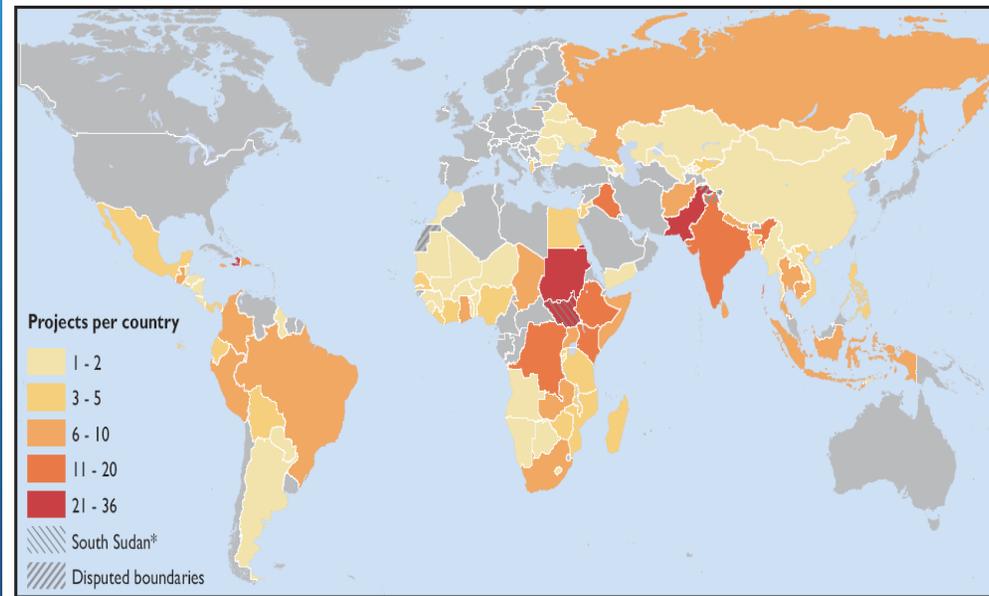
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, DC

Statistical State of Affairs



- Similar problem, shared concern
- Conceptual Roadblocks
- Methodological/Population Differences

Map 3: Number of Projects Assisting Children Outside of Family Care per Country



Detailing the Process



Pre-Summit

- Forming FQ 1 Team- “Coalition of the Willing”
- Leaning on our Expertise
- Beginning with initial evidence review

Writing Phase

- Sorting initial evidence, incorporating additional evidence
- Creating a frame from the methodologies
- Drafting syntheses of methodologies
- Web-conferencing to discuss/align results

Compiling & Completing

- Compiling the drafts
- Culling out recommendations & gaps in evidence
- Polishing the final draft

Differences in Vulnerabilities

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Methods Identified

- Time-Location Sampling
- Capture/Recapture
- Respondent Driven Sampling
- Neighborhood Method
- Child Protection Information Management System
- Child Labor Monitoring System
- Household Surveys (Child-Headed Households)
- Household Surveys (Trafficked Children)
- Establishment/Household Surveys (Commercial Sexually Exploited Children)
- Institutional-Based Surveys and Databases
- Special Methods to Identify Children who Work

Time Location Sampling (TLS)



Time-Location Sampling

Capture/Recapture

Respondent Driven Sampling

Neighborhood Method

Child Protection Information Management System

Child Labor Monitoring System

Household Surveys (Child-Headed Households)

Household Surveys (Trafficked Children)

Establishment/Household Surveys (Commercial Sexually Exploited Children)

Institutional-Based Surveys and Databases

Special Methods to Identify Children who Work

- A probabilistic sampling strategy used to recruit members of a target population known to congregate at specific times in set venues

- Appropriate Populations: Hard-to-reach, vulnerable, stigmatized, or hidden populations (street children). May be useful with migrant or highly mobile populations

Strengths

- Large and diverse sample
- ID of possible services venues
- More representativeness
- TLS is efficient

Limitations

- “Intelligence Gap”
- Access to the venues
- Lacking venues
- Proportion of population missing

Household Surveys (MICS)



Time-Location Sampling

Capture/Recapture

Respondent Driven Sampling

Neighborhood Method

Child Protection Information Management System

Child Labor Monitoring System

Household Surveys (Child-Headed Households)

Household Surveys (Trafficked Children)

Establishment/Household Surveys (Commercial Sexually Exploited Children)

Institutional-Based Surveys and Databases

Special Methods to Identify Children who Work

- 400 clusters are selected with probability proportional to size, and about 20 households are selected and surveyed randomly from each cluster.

- Appropriate populations: child-headed households & children unrelated to head of household

Strengths

- Useful for estimating the numbers of children in the general household population
- Global reach
- Readily-accessible data

Limitations

- Impossible to identify specific children
- Weaknesses in its ability to identify unrelated children in a household



Establishment/Household Surveys for Commercial Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC)

Time-Location Sampling

Capture/Recapture

Respondent Driven Sampling

Neighborhood Method

Child Protection Information Management System

Child Labor Monitoring System

Household Surveys (Child-Headed Households)

Household Surveys (Trafficked Children)

Establishment/Household Surveys (Commercial Sexually Exploited Children)

Institutional-Based Surveys and Databases

Special Methods to Identify Children who Work

- 2 Approaches
 - an establishment based survey
 - a household based survey

- Survey methodology for the estimation of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC)

Strengths

- Capable of generating statistically reliable estimates

Limitations

- Development of the sampling frame for the selection of the First/ Primary Stage Units
- Approaching the respondent (CSEC) for interview
- Extracting correct replies in situations where the “work” engaged in is illegal

Evidence and Recommendations

Additional Evidence

Evidence	Name

Individual Recommendations

Recommendation	Name



Thank you