

Outline 1 Background 4 Sampling design 2 Methodological aspects 5 Use of longitudinal data for migration 3 Conceptual 6 Final considerations



EDER responds to a necessity of information

- In June 2016, Colmex presented to INEGI a proposal for to carry out a biographical module of life histories to:
 - Complement the available transversal information with longitudinal information.
 - Jointly address socioeconomic and demographic processes.
 - Observe interrelations between life trajectories and the change between cohorts.

Retrospective Demographic Survey

- ® Biographical surveys are a type of retrospective projects that
 combines the observation of different trajectories such as
 professional, residential, and family, throughout the life of individuals.
- Mexico's NSO (INEGI by its Spanish acronym), has conducted three biographical surveys called **Retrospective Demographic Survey** (EDER) 1998, 2011 and 2017.
- All of them, recollect life history of women and men nationwide in terms of migration, education, work, family, nupciality, fertility, contraception, and, the most recent edition investigates also the trajectory of disability.

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Interinstitutional cooperation

In 2017, INEGI assumed all stages of the information generation process of the EDER, with the collaboration of the Center for Demographic, Urban and Environmental Studies of El Colegio de México , A.C (Colmex), in the stage of conceptual design and training.





EDER 2017 is a biographical module nested to the National Household Survey (ENH).

Collect longitudinal information that summarizes the **life history** from the cohort born from 1962 to 1997; as well as **contextual information** on current life conditions, and characteristics when informants was 14 years of age; as well as current satisfaction and in different periods of life.

Unit observation	The private housing unit selected.				
Sampling scheme	Probabilistic, stratified, and clustered.				
Population under the study	Household and Population aged 20 to 54.				
Selected informant	One person, member of the household, aged 20 to 54, randomly selected.				
Sample size	32,000 housing units.				
Date of uprising	From July 3 to December 31, 2017, conducted through the NHS, 3 and 4 quarters.				
Geographic coverage	National.Urban and rural areas.				



Life course perspective

- The EDER Survey is based on the theoretical approach of the life course
- The Research interest is responding "how a familiar, economic or another type of event, that an individual faces, will modify the likelihood of another event occurs in their existence"1

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¹Courgeau, D. y E. Leliévre (2001), Análisis demográfico de las biografías, México: El Colegio de México.

Principles of life course perspective



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Principles of life course perspective²

- © Life-Span development: The life course is a cumulative process and should therefore be studied as a whole.
- Time and place: individuals and birth cohorts are influenced strongly by historical context and specific location.
- Timing: The impact of individual experiences and historical events on the subsequent life course depends to a large extent on their synchronization. At what specific time (historical, age or stage) a particular transition occurs has causes and consequences.

²Elder, G. y J. Giele (eds.) (2009), The Craft of Life Course Research, Nueva York: The Guilford Press. **INEGI**

Principles of life course perspective²

- © Linked Lives: Human lives are interdependent, and the family is the primary arena for experiencing and interpreting wider historical, cultural, and social phenomena.
- Agency: The individual life course is constructed by the choices and actions individuals take within the opportunities and constraints of history and social circumstances.

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²Elder, G. y J. Giele (eds.) (2009), The Craft of Life Course Research, Nueva York: The Guilford Press.

Basic concepts

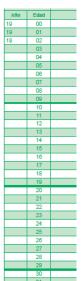
- © Cohort: group of persons who were born at the same historical time and who experience particular social changes within a given culture in the same sequence and at the same age.
- Transition: change in roles and statuses that represents a distinct departure from prior roles and conditions.

Basic concepts

- Trajectory: long-term pattern of stability and change, which usually involves multiple transitions.
- Life Event: significant occurrence involving a relatively abrupt change that may produce severe and long-lasting effects.
- Turning Point: life event that produces a lasting shift in the lifecourse trajectory.

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The methodological strategy for the collection of information...



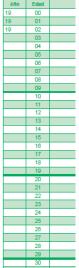
- ...consists of the design of a matrix-based biographical questionnaire
 - lines are constituted by the calendar years in the life of the individuals and their age throughout of this calendar from its birth (age zero)
 - columns define the different events or states in the lifetime of the people interviewed.
- This design allows relating all the events of a person through a shared calendar.

A longitudinal approach for the analysis of the migrant population

- © EDER makes possible to...
 - ...identify each of migratory population movements from the place of birth and place of residence, and record each of the places where people have lived for at least one full year continuously, or migration events lasting less than one year.
 - ...establish a longitudinal approach that allows analyzing the migrant population, such as the timing of first transition, the length of stay, or their sociodemographic outputs, such as their educational achievement.

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Migration events cover in EDER 2017 questionnaire



- ② 2.5. Could you tell me all the (states or countries, municipalities or localities) where you have lived after (place of birth) for at least one year continuously, and the age you had or the year when you arrived at these places?
- 12.2. Could you tell me all the states, countries, and municipalities where you have lived for short seasons in a year, which year, or the age that you had, and the number of months you lived in each place?

Other thematic coverage according to the structure of the 2017 questionnaire

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- 3.2 Tell me all periods of at least one year during which you attended school.
 - 3.3 For each year of attendance, this school was public or private?
- 4.2 In what year (or how old were you when) began your (first / next) job in which it lasted at least one year?
 - 4.11... period of domestic or care work?
 - 4.12a ...period as the main economic support of the household?

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Thematic coverage according to the structure of the 2017 questionnaire

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- © 5.1a ¿Could you tell me if your father…
 - 5.2a ...your mother is still alive?
 Tell me in what year or how old were you when he/she died
- 5.1b ell me the periods of at least one year during which you and your father ...
 - 5.2b ... and your mother ...
 - 5.4 and some of your siblings...
 - 5.5 and some other person from your family of origin lived together

Thematic coverage according to the structure of the 2017 questionnaire

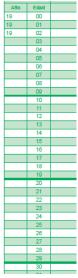
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- © 6.3 At what age or in what year did you join with (NAME)? And (type) ...
 - 6.4 At some point of your union with (NAME) did you married...
 - 6.5 Are you still married or in conjugal union...
 - 6.6 ...Could you tell me the periods of at least one year in which you and (NAME) DID NOT live together?
- © 6.7 Tell me the periods of at least one year during which you and your father-in-law ...
 - (6.8) and your mother-in-law lived together

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Thematic coverage according to the structure of the 2017 questionnaire

- Año Edad 19 00 19 01 19 01 19 01 19 01 19 02 03 03 04 04 05 08 00 00 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 13 14 15 15 10 10 17 18 18 19 20 20 21 22 23 24 25 25 20 27 28 29 30 0
- 7.3 In what year or how old were you when (name) was born?
 - 7.4 When (NAME) was born, the childbirth was (type)...
 - 7.5 Where the childbirth was attending?
 - 7.6 (NAME) is still alive?
 - 7.7 Could you tell me all the periods, of at least one year, during you and (NAME) lived together?
 - 7.8 During the periods when you and (NAME) DID NOT live together, did (NAME) resides in the United States?
- 8.2 Could you tell me all the periods and contraceptive methods that you or your partner has use? 14.1 Finally, I will ask you a personal question you may or may not answer. In what year or how old were you when you had your first sexual intercourse?





- 9.2 Tell me all the periods of at least one year during which you had difficulty (TYPE OF DISABILITY).
 - 9.3. In this period, how much difficulty did you have for ... (TYPE OF DISABILITY)?
- 13.2 In what year (or how old were you when)
 did you start your (first / next) job period for
 less than a year, and the number of months you
 worked in each?

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Thematic coverage according to the structure of the 2017 questionnaire

10. Family Background

- In what place (state or country, municipality or delegation, and locality) was born...
- When was your father/mother born?
- what was your father/mother educational attainment?
- what was your father/mother main tasks and duties are undertaken in his/her job when you were 14 years old? What was the job title?
- Did they speak an indigenous language or dialect?

Thematic coverage according to the structure of the 2017 questionnaire

- Mother's background
 - 10.10 Could you tell me how many live births your mother had?
 - 10.11 How many of these live-born children were born before you?
- © 10.12 When you grew up, that is, between the ages of 5 and 14, who was your main economic support?
- © 10.13 When you were around 14 years old, did you have the following goods and services in your home??

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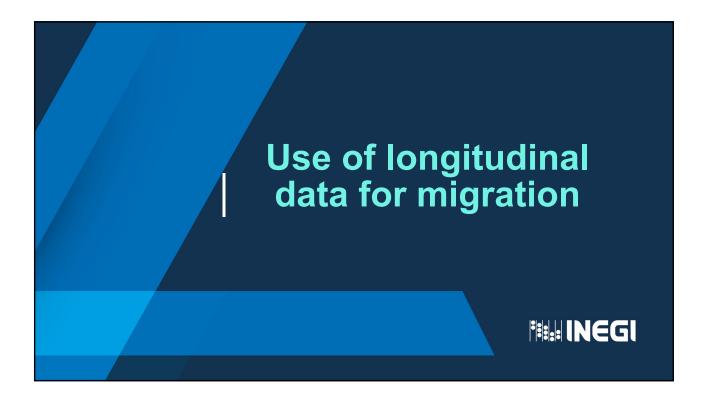
Thematic coverage according to the structure of the 2017 questionnaire of the 2

- 11.2 Do you **belong** to an indigenous people?
 - 11.3 Could you tell me if in this house you have ... (goods)?
 - 11.4 What is the main reason why you did not follow studying?
- 11.5 Considering all the aspects throughout your life, could you tell me on a scale from 00 to 10, how currently are you satisfied with your life?
- 11.6 Locating in each of the stages of your life course, could you tell me on a scale from 00 to 10, how satisfied were you with your life as a child? (0-9 years) ... teenager? (10-19 years) ... young? (20-29 years) ... adult? (30 years and over)



- The sampling frame for the EDER was formed by all the listings of private housing with a habitual resident population of 20 to 54 years of age, detected by the NHS; integrated into the National Housing Framework.
- The selection of dwellings is carried out in two stages
 - First stage: the primary sampling units (UPM) are chosen, which are geographical areas with identifiable limits in the field, which group a set of dwellings, whose number depends on the size of the localities
 - Second stage: For each UPM selected in the first stage, the dwellings object of an interview of each survey are selected.

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Strategy of analysis

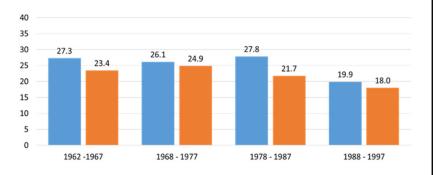
- It is considered the moment in which the first migration takes place
 - The event must lasting at least one year and presenting at the retrospective age 20 years or less, so that the different generations share a collective experience regarding the exposure time.
 - For the comparative analysis, four cohorts are presented based on the following years of birth (age at the date of the interview):
 - 1962-1967 (Adults 50 to 54 years old)
 - 1968-1977 (Adults 40 to 49 years old)
 - 1978-1987 (Adults 30 to 39 years old)
 - 1988-1997 (Young people from 20 to 29 years old)

- Migrations in Mexico reflect a long history linked to the socioeconomic transformations of the country. The Mexican population is mainly urban; its history is marked by the existence of varied social, economic, and migratory trajectories. The experience of migration to the United States occurs much more frequently among men than among women.
- EDER shows that in Mexico, the intensity of migration has recently decreased.

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The intensity of migration has decreased between cohorts, as an event that happens in the first 20 years old.

Proportion of Mexicans born who emigrated being under 20 aged, by cohort and sex



The proportion of Mexicans who emigrate to the USA is small, but presented an increase in the cohort 1978-1987.

For all cohorts, the proportion of migrants under 20 years of age is higher among those who, by the date of the survey, had achieved less education.

Proportion of Mexican born, who emigrated to the USA being under 20 aged, by educational achievement* and cohort

Illuly and larged of a discontinuous annual attent	d Total	Cohort		
Highest level of education completed		1968-1977	1978-1987	1988-1997
Total	2.3	2.3	3.5	1.6
Below secondary	3.0	3.0	5.3	1.7
Below upper-secondary	3.0	2.5	4.8	2.1
Upper secondary	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.3
Tertiary education	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4

Source: INEGI. Encuesta Demográfica Retrsopectiva, EDER 2017.

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*Educational achievement at the date of the survey

The proportion of Mexican born, who emigrated to another place than the USA, including internal migration, being under 20 years old, is higher than the movements to the USA. This proportion, however, has decreased among the youngest cohort.

For the youngest, the educational achievement had a negative relation to migration during his school age.

Mexican born, who emigrated to other states or countries, being under 20 aged, by by educational achievement* and cohort.

	Total	Cohort		
Highest level of education completed		1968-1977	1978-1987	1988-1997
Total	20.7	23.1	20.9	17.2
Below secondary	20.5	22.2	17.1	18.0
Below upper-secondary	20.9	24.5	21.0	18.0
Upper secondary	20.1	21.3	21.1	17.2
Tertiary education	20.9	23.5	24.0	16.3

Source: INEGI. Encuesta Demográfica Retrsopectiva, EDER 2017.

Excludes Mexican born who emigrated to USA being under 20 aged.

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*Educational achievement at the date of the survey



Through a preliminary analysis...

- The EDER allows to observe when the transitions to adulthood happen and how has between and within generations.
- Besides, it allows us to see how differences in social origin configure different trajectories.
- Users are invited to analyze the sequences and synchrony between the events that set the trajectories of the place of residence, schooling, work, domestic work and care, economic support, the family of origin; political family; daughters and sons; contraception; and disability
- The longitudinal approach allows to differentiates cohorts of individuals from one another, comparison of their life trajectories becomes a way to study social change³

**INEGI | ³Ryder, N. (1965). The Cohort as a Concept in the Study of Social Change. American Sociological Review, 30(6), 843-861.

Thank you!

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