

# Expert Group Meeting Migration Statistics

Data sources vis a vis the conceptual framework for statistics on international migration and related phenomena

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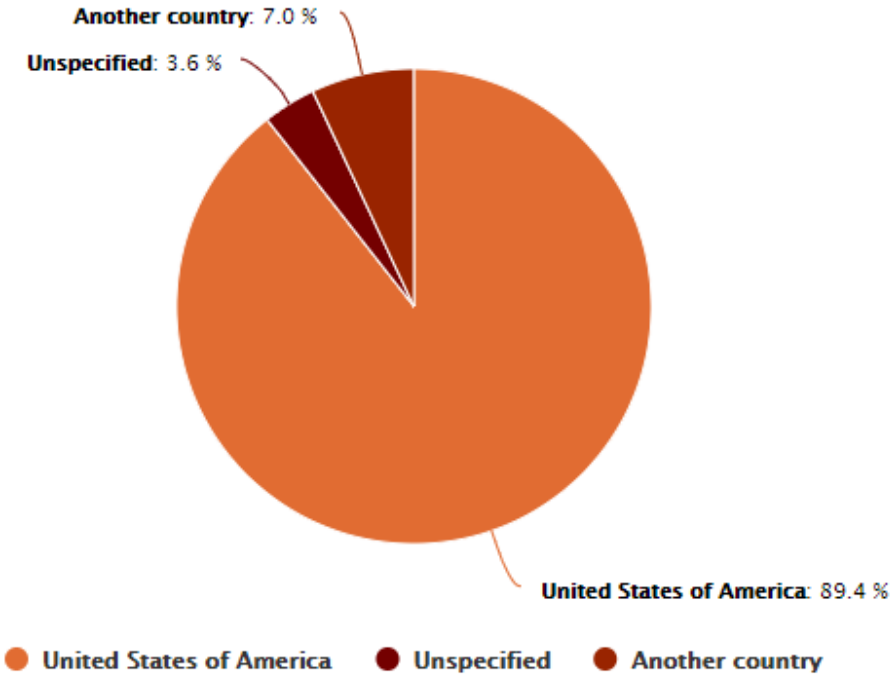
# INEGI - National Institute of Statistics and Geography

- Responsible for **regulating** and **coordinating** the **National System of Statistical and Geographical Information**, as well as for **collecting** and **disseminating information** about Mexico (territory, resources, population and economy).
- INEGI provides **high-quality, relevant, truthful and timely** information, in order to contribute to national development, under the principles of accessibility, transparency, objectivity and independence.

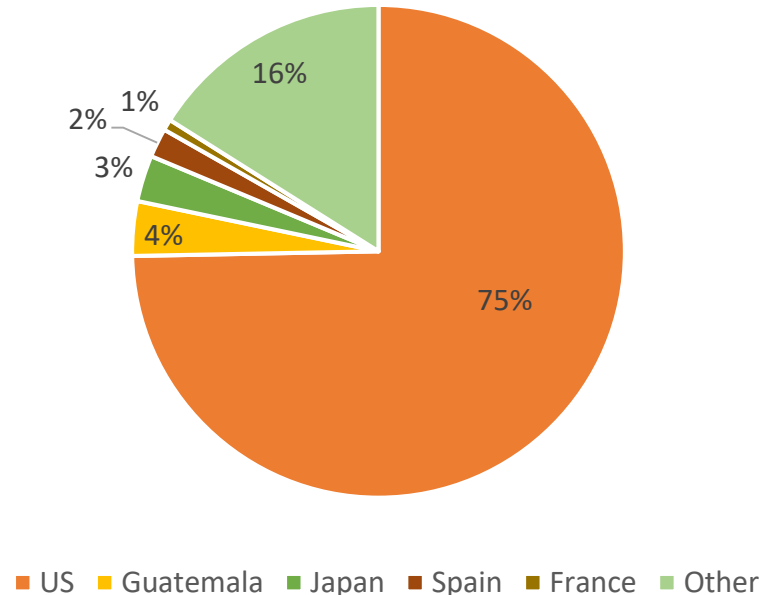
# Context of Migration in Mexico

- Mexico, whose migration history from the 1970s onward was largely one of flows to the United States, **now embodies several dimensions** of the migration phenomenon:
  - Emigration, still primarily to the United States.
  - Transit migration, mainly by Central Americans headed northward.
  - Temporary and permanent immigration from Central America and other countries.
- **Between August 2013 and August 2018**, a little more than 760 thousand people emigrated from Mexico, **40 thousand more** than in the period 2009 to 2014 (719 242)[from ENADID, 2018]

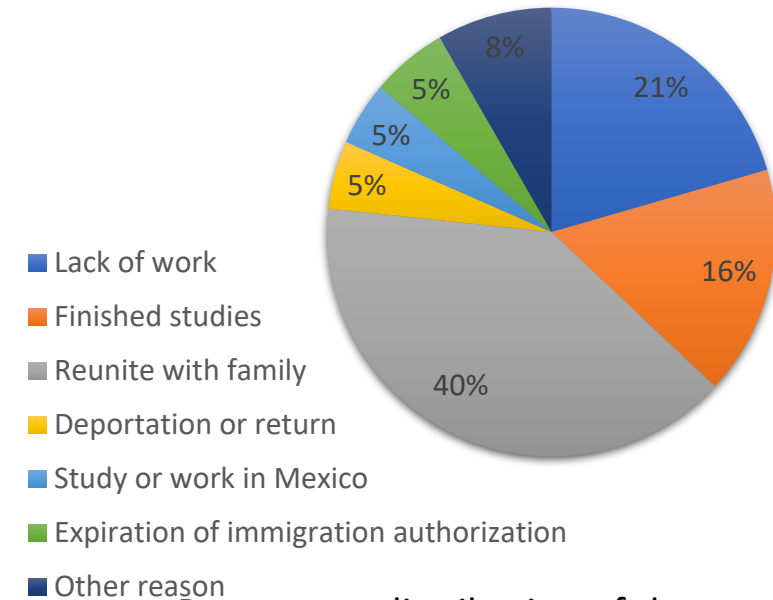
# Some Migration Data from Mexico



Percentage of the international migrant population according to place of destination



Total population born in another country resident in Mexico



Percentage distribution of the international migrant population of return by cause of return

# Some Data Sources of International Migration from Mexico

- The population and housing **census** asks for the **last five years** of residence.
- National sociodemographic **surveys** such as ENADID are **focused** on knowing **sociodemographic aspects** such as **cause** of migration, specifically those related to labor reasons.
- The migratory **return** is also an **ENADID's priority**, since Mexico is a country that sends human capital to other countries, it is also necessary to attract those who have returned.
- **Administrative records** are collected by the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** and the **Secretariat for Home Affairs**.

# Required data sources to implement International Migration Recommendations

- National Population Registry (CURP – Unique Code for Population)
- Registration of migratory movements
- Registration of foreigners residing in the country
- Registration of national students abroad
- Registration of foreign students in the country
- Register of changes in the nationality of the people (national and foreign)
- Border crossing registration
- Among others

# Feasibility of operationalisation in the context of Mexico

- Have a permanently **updated** population base **record**.
- Have **access to** the information of the **entrances and exits** of the population to the national territory.
- Have **access to the administrative records** of the institutions that provide public services to the immigrant and transit population.
- **Operate a household survey system** that allows the movements and motives of the migrant population to be regularly estimated.
- **Develop a system of alternative data sources** for monitoring the mobility of the national population outside the country.
- Agree on **collaboration with other countries** to exchange data on the international mobility of the population.

# Current work on International Migration Statistics in INEGI

- **Cooperative Agreement:** Census Bureau-INEGI-Stats Canada (In process)
- **Agreement with Migration Policies Unit** (Secretariat for Home Affairs) in Administrative Data for international migration (In process)
- Collaboration with **UNECE**
  - Bureau of the Conference of European Statisticians - Meeting of the 2019/2020 Bureau – INEGI Headquarters
  - Steering Group on Migration Statistics - Guidance on the use of longitudinal data for migration statistics
- Among others



# What are the potential uses of Big Data for international migration and mobility statistics?

Some **data sources** that could be exploited **using Big Data** would be those related to:

- **IP addresses** of the computer equipment from which people use their email.
- The use of information from digital **social networks**.
- Information regarding **calls made by mobile telephony**.
- Information about the people who send **remittances between countries**.

# Concluding remarks

- In Mexico, in the **short term**, the best way to have **homogeneous and comparable information** on international migration, according to the proposed conceptual framework, would be the **collection of data through household surveys** and the Census 2020.
- Simultaneously, work is being done on the **integration of the population base register, and on the use of administrative registers** for statistical purposes.
- Special mention deserves the **need to promote adaptations to the legal framework** to facilitate access to public and private administrative registers.
- In the future, **technical assistance will be essential** for countries in the region that need to implement the proposed framework.

Thank you

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