

February 9, 2021

Impact of the Covid-19 pandemic



Objective of the 2020 Population and Housing Census



To produce information on the **size, structure, and spatial distribution** of the **population**, as well as its main **socioeconomic and cultural characteristics**.

To obtain the **dwelling count** and some of its **characteristics**.

The **census shows** the continuation of **demographic, economic, and social trends**.

The results of the basic questionnaire were published on January 25, 2020.



Methodological characteristics



The **target** populations are **the dwellings** and **usual residents** of the country.



Face to face interview with an appropriate respondent.

18+

Appropriate Respondent, head of the household, or person over 18 years old, resident of the dwelling who knows the data of its occupants.



Digital or printed questionnaire, complementary methods: **self-enumeration** via Internet and **telephone-assisted interview**.



At least three visits to the dwellings, at different times or on different days, to obtain the interview.



Enumeration period

From March 2 to March 27, 2020.



Reference date

March 15, 2020.

Methodological characteristics



Basic Questionnaire, for exhaustive enumeration, with **38 questions**



The interview took an average of **12 minutes (+- 5 min)**



Almost **2 million km²** were covered, and nearly **55 million** buildings were visited



Over **200,000** people participated, of which **147,000** were **enumerators**

Methodological characteristics

NEW TOPICS



- Water storage equipment
- New Assets and ICT



- Municipality of residence 5 years ago
- Cause of migration



- Afro-Mexican population



- Verification of activity condition



- Degree of limitation or disability

TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS



- Interview with mobile devices.
- Primary validations in the questionnaire



- Encrypted and encoded information



- Use of digital cartography and GPS



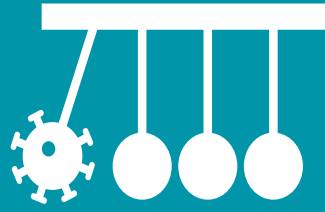
- Internet or telephone-assisted self-enumeration as complementary methods

Context of the COVID-19 pandemic during the census



February 27	First confirmed case in Mexico-phase 1.
March 11	WHO declares global pandemic.
March 14	Social distancing begins at national level.
March 18	First COVID-19 death confirmed in Mexico.
March 24	The authorities decreed phase 2 of the epidemic, which means that there has been community contagion. The Federal Government suspends non-essential services.
March 27	End of enumeration.
March 30	Health authorities decree a state of sanitary emergency. Suspension of non-essential activities continues. New health measures prohibit face-to-face interviews.
June - July	Face-to-face interviews are resumed in each State according to the risk level.

Main Impacts of COVID-19



- **Primary activity :** Enumeration was achieved within the planned timeframe
 - In the last week: there was an increase in non-response and isolated assaults on enumerators
- **Secondary activities :**
 - Verification: first week was completed, remaining two weeks rescheduled (June to August)
 - Non response follow up and integrated into the second phase of verification
 - Post enumeration survey cancelled, targeted coverage sampling conducted
 - Postponement of subsequent stages, rescheduling of publication date
- **Of the 100% of the dwellings identified as inhabited, 96% were interviewed**

Main Impacts of COVID-19

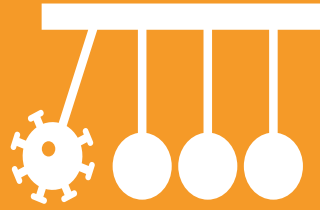
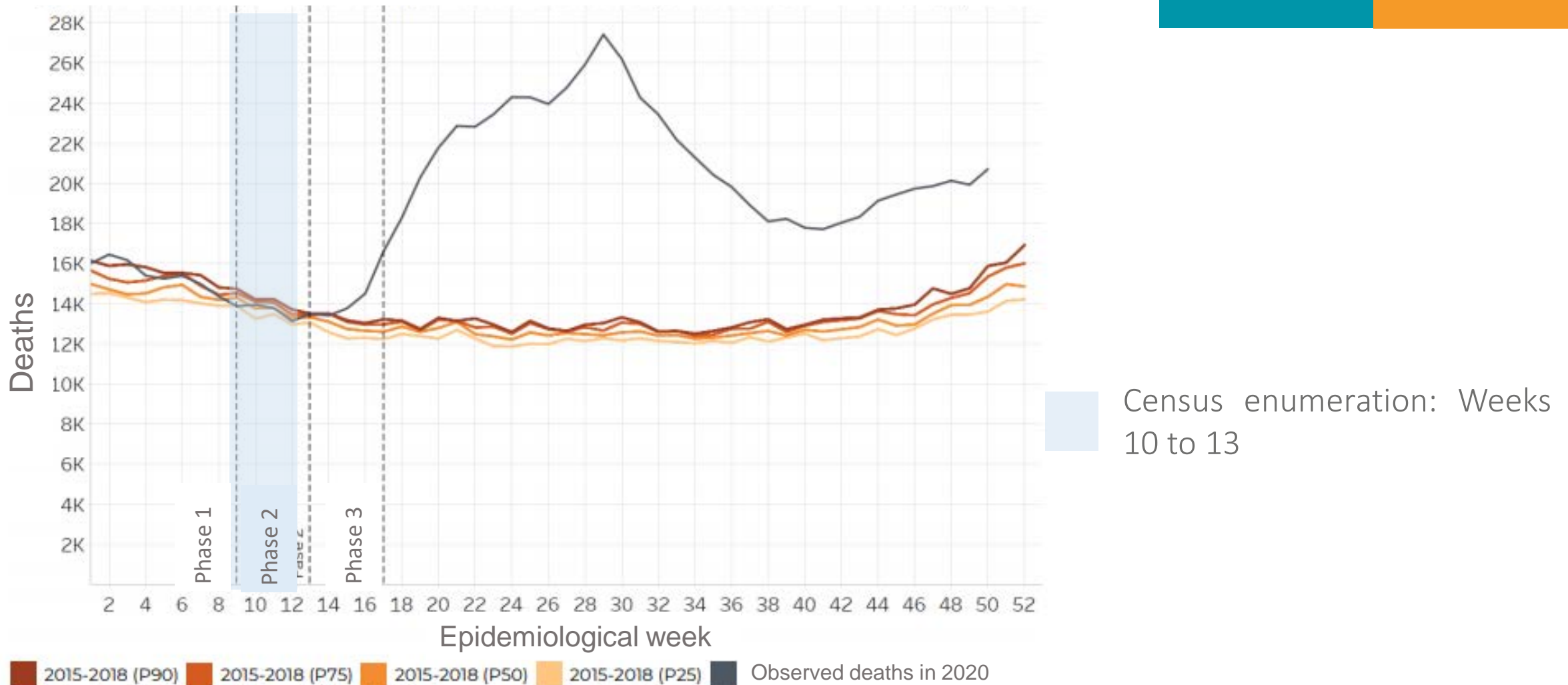


Figure 1. Mortality excess for all causes, Mexico, week 1 to 50 of 2020



Source: Health Ministry. Endemic channel calculated with deaths by epidemiological week of occurrence and entity of registration, 2015 to 2018 and excess of mortality estimated with death certificates by epidemiological week of occurrence and entity of registration 2020, RENAPO.

Main Impacts of COVID-19



- People did not understand the phenomenon of the pandemic, nor did they understand that it was necessary to look at the SARS-CoV-1 numbers, to understand how this pandemic was going to behave.
- It had an impact on the psyche of the people in the last week, both in operational personnel and in command, so we had to act very firmly in the last week.

Collecting the information in the last week

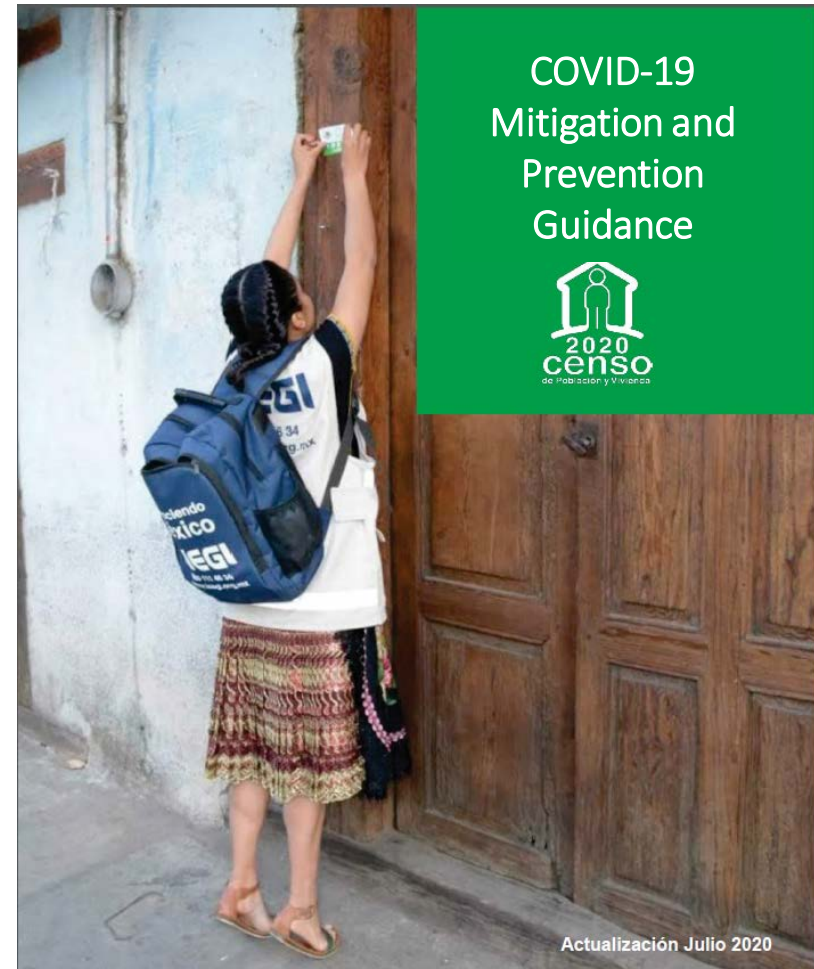


Edgar Vielma, Director General of Sociodemographic Statistics collecting information in the last week with the pandemic in its start and implementing the protocol of health distance.

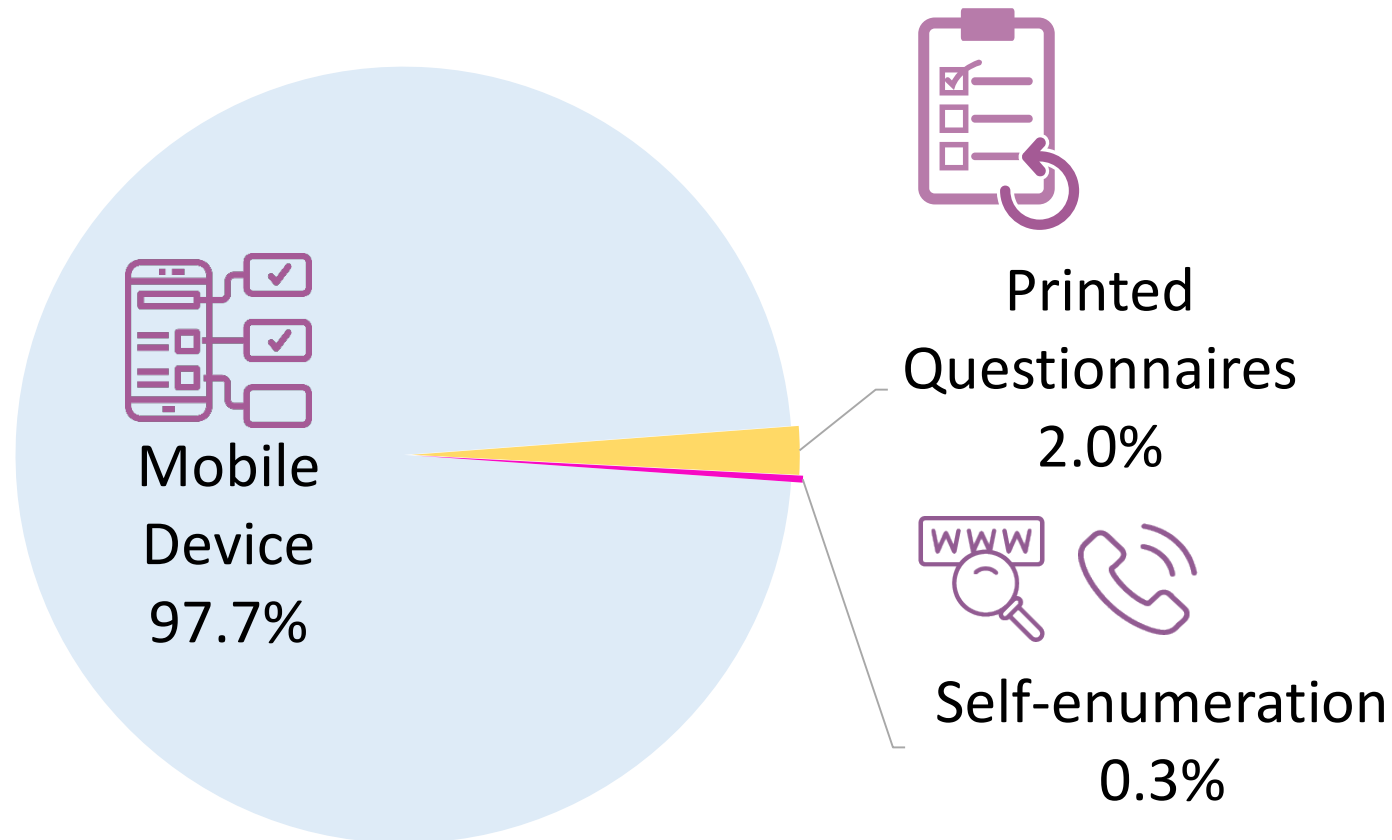
Guidelines for fieldwork



In coordination and constant dialogue with the Ministry of Health, guidelines were developed, and measures were implemented for the mitigation and prevention of COVID-19 in field operations that have the approval of the country's health authorities.



Percentage of Interviews According to mode of collection



Almost 1.6 million letters of invitation to self-enumeration were delivered, of which just over 97,000 (6%) responded to the questionnaire.

Concluding Remarks

- Different secondary stages of the Census had to be rescheduled and suspended, forcing INEGI to adapt to the situations that arose each day.
- At all times, priority was given to the safety of the personnel as well as the general population.
- Although greater impetus was given to self-enumeration, the expected response was not obtained.
- While there were delays of more than 4 months, **the results were published on January 25, 2021.**

Advantages to face challenges

- 1 Economic Censuses 2019
- 2 Cartography updated in advance
- 3 Self-enumeration provision
- 4 Use of mobile computing devices
- 5 Enumeration scheduling in 4 weeks
- 6 Strong deployment of concertation actions
- 7 Massive communication campaign
- 8 Adequacy of budgetary resources
- 9 Permanent operating structure in each state
- 10 Daily and targeted progress monitoring provision
- 11 Availability of historical information down to the block level
- 12 Staff resilience and commitment
- 13 Increased connectivity in the country
- 14 +2000 census offices with operational coordination structure, IT and administrative support from November 2019



THANK YOU!

