Technical Meeting on Indicators and Operationalization of the Conceptual Framework of International Migration Statistics

Session 3.

Migration Indicators for Policy Area 2
“Address irregular cross border movements and visa overstays”

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What can we say about the context of International Migration in Mexico?

• In Mexico, the migratory phenomenon is very complex
  • Migration of origin
  • Transit, destination and return
  • Migratory groups
  • Caravans

• Collaborating with national and international institutions has improved our capabilities
What are we doing right now in Mexico to produce statistics of international migration?

• In Mexico, through different institutions have a set of statistical programs that allow generating indicators on international migration
  • Censuses
  • Household surveys
  • Administrative data

• Through the Interinstitutional Group on International Migration, work is coordinated to generate statistical information on this matter.
What does the NSO in Mexico concerns about international migration?

• **The NSO** in Mexico **has the attribution to integrate an Administrative Data Archive** focused on key indicators of strategic issues including international migration, which is **in process of implementation**.

• The **variables of interest** in the archive are:
  - Country of birth
  - Nationality
  - Condition of stay
  - Migratory status

• **All these variables will allow the record linkage**, based on identification keys and location data.
How does the Administrative Data Archive works?

• To carry out that integration of information, the NSO has a File Management System of the Administrative Data Archive

• The Archive guarantees that information is sent safely and efficiently in encryption schemes and through a secure transmission channel.
About the indicators of policy area 2

• Mexico is now in a developing stage, in the production of international migration statistics, and now, we share the Expert Group opinion of how the indicators are currently clustered.

• To assess the real feasibility of operationalize the 8 indicators in policy area 2 is a fundamental issue in Mexico, to coordinate all national institutions and groups involved.

• To do this all national institutions and groups involved must deeply analyze them one by one.
What indicators is Mexico working on? (1/2)

• Mexico has especial interest on indicators:
  
  • MI 2.6: **Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration** towards an international destination, because it is linked with a national project approach for **SDG indicator 10.7.3**.
  
  • MI 2.5: **Annual number of deportations** (for nationals and foreigners) with an annual cut-off, is currently published by the UPMRIP.

• The **project** related with the **indicator MI 2.6** give us the **opportunity to apply what we have learned**, and with this, to extend the boundaries in this topic.
What indicators is Mexico working on? (2/2)

- **For other indicators, they could be calculated indirectly, but at this moment the information** that would serve as input is not in the public domain.

- They are:
  - MI 2.1: Number of the resident population considered irregular migrants
  - MI 2.2: Annual number of irregular arrivals, and
  - MI 2.3: Annual number of Regularizations
  - MI 2.4: Number of persons in detention due to entering the country illegally in a given year
  - MI 2.8: Average duration of time in detention due to entering the country

- For the indicator MI 2.7: Number of the temporary population considered irregular, a deeper analysis would have to be done to know if it is possible to calculate it now.
What are the challenges for apply the indicators in Mexico?

• All 8 indicators represent certain level of challenge.

• Migrant caravans, for example, represent a special challenge to analyze and quantify, number of people, routes, social and demographic characteristics, and other variables of interest.

• The efforts of all Mexican institutions involved in the production of international migration statistics are focused around this, combining official and unofficial sources of information, linking administrative data, and assuring the collaboration.
Conclusion Remarks

• To conclude if the 8 indicators in policy area 2 are feasible to be operationalized in Mexico, all national institutions and groups involved must deeply analyze them. We already began this task.

• All indicators has potential, but more detail might improve this, for example metadata specification.

• In Mexico we are now in a developing stage but we still have much to learn.

• As many other countries, one of our guides is the international collaboration.
Thank you

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Greetings

• It is an honor to have the opportunity to share with you the experiences on International Migration Statistics in Mexico.

• First of all, let me thank you all for coming here today.

• I want to thank The High Commission for Planning, UN Resident Coordinator, from Morocco.

• Thanks, to all people who made possible this forum, specially thanks to UNSD to all the coordination and organization of this important event.

• Thank you, Karima, for your very interesting presentation, and of course thank you Lauren for sharing with me this discussion

• Here with me are my colleagues Adriana Oropeza also from the Mexican NSO and Samantha Ramirez, from the Unit of Immigration Policy, Registration and Identity of Persons, of the Ministry of Interior (the UPMRIP).