

Migration Policy, Registration and Identity of Persons Bureau of
Ministry of the Interior (SEGOB, UPMRIP).

Data quality issues



SEGOB
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THE MAIN DATA QUALITY ISSUES FOR MEXICO

We don't generate administrative data, we generate statistics from the data provided by different sources.



Under counting data & 'Hard to count' population groups

- Population attended by migration authorities
- Invisible groups (Flow of the temporary population considered irregular that evades the migratory controls)

E.g. Border Migration Surveys (EMIF) or the census are based of residents in private homes without considering people living in shelters or homeless.

Inconsistencies in concepts and definitions across data sources

- Main data sources: Census, surveys, and administrative data
- Information measured by: Events, people or movements
- Conceptual and legal differences:

E.g. Country of birth (find in Censuses and Surveys) / Country of nationality (find in Migratory administrative records)

Double records

- Present in the administrative records

It's necessary to clean that information to create accurate statistics.

Missing information

- Missing variables
- Variables that need to be completed

E. g. In the administrative records of the repatriation of the Mexicans from the United States, the Mexicans declare their municipality of birth but they are not obligated to do it. So, many times this variable is missing or the information is different depend of the event.

What are good approaches to mitigate issues related to data quality and comparability of overall?

- Standardize concepts
- Develop and implement standardized rules to insure the integrity of the data elements that are immutable (date of birth, place of birth, etc.).
- Know the changes in the regulatory frameworks and concepts to be able to generate comparable statistics

Quality of information from administrative data

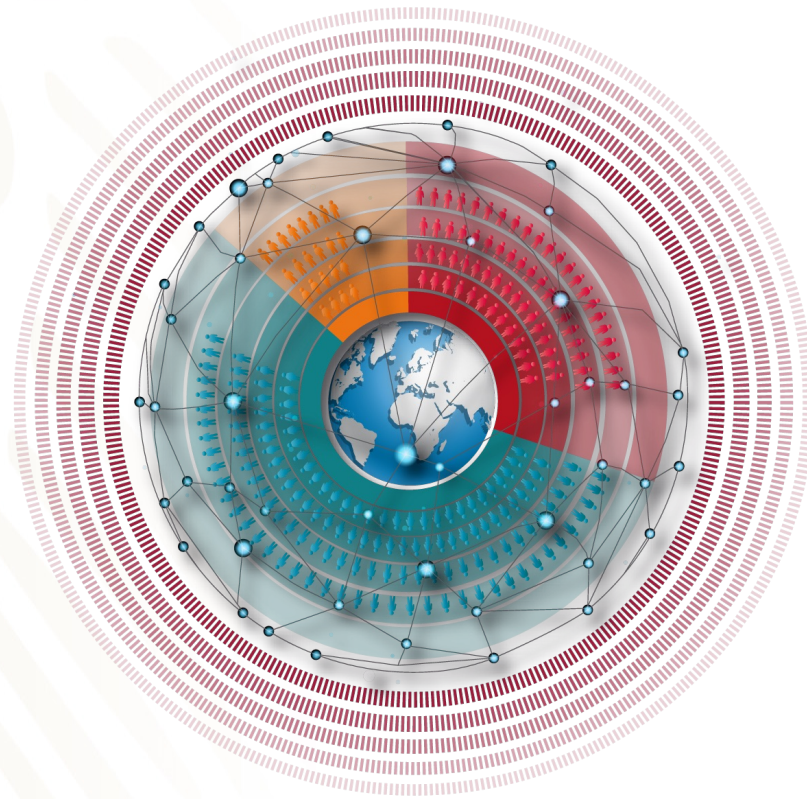
- The Tool for the Evaluation of the Quality of Administrative Data (HECRA in spanish) is a tool to evaluate the quality of administrative data that are likely to be used for the generation of statistical and geographic information; which was originally designed by the World Bank and is used by all State Units*.
- This tool allows its users the possibility of having self-diagnosis elements, which can be used to establish their opportunity areas, in order to improve the quality of those administrative data that are likely to be used to generate statistical and geographic information.
- Additionally, there are three quality indicators of the administrative data, which were approved by the Quality Assurance Committee of the Mexican NSO for its own programs, whose experience can be extended to other administrative data. The indicators are listed below:
 - I. Overcoverage rate
 - II. Non-response rate at the unit level
 - III. Non-response rate at variable level

* Administrative areas that have attributions to develop Statistical and Geographical Activities or that have administrative data that allow obtaining Information of National Interest.

Quality of information from administrative data

- As part of the National Metadata Network* (NMN), metadata is published through a platform for dissemination and consultation, for each of the variables of the information programs based on administrative data.
- Publication calendar: There is a publication calendar of the information programs based on administrative records, which are accompanied in each published edition of the respective metadata and the three quality indicators mentioned.
- Administrative Data Archive: All the information of administrative data is protected by security standards in a digital vault of the Mexican NSO with access controlled by biometric devices.

* Platform for disseminating and querying the metadata of basic statistical information projects, implemented by Mexican NSO.



THANK YOU!