



**UNECE**

**Expert Meeting on Statistical Data Collection**



**National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE)  
Transition during the Covid-19 pandemic**

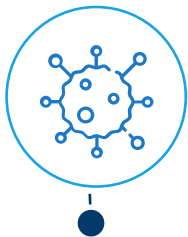
MEcon. Edgar Vielma Orozco  
General Director of Sociodemographic Statistics

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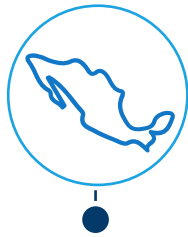
Sept. 2021

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# Context



In the last quarter of 2019, the SARS-CoV-2 virus spread worldwide.



In Mexico, the first case was reported in March 2020.



Non-essential activities were suspended.



The generation of statistical information through face-to-face surveys and censuses was wrongly suspended.

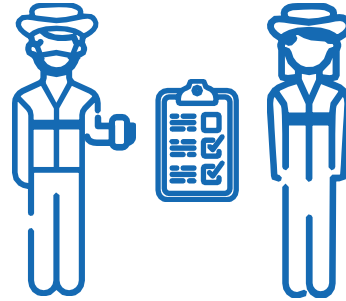


• Actions were implemented to minimize damage to statistical production.

# National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE)

The **principal source of information** on the **Mexican labor market**.  
One of the most compromised statistical projects during the **pandemic**.

- Face-to-face interview
- One home visit per quarter
- Five visits to sampled households
- INEGI-informant relationship for 15 months



# Telephone Occupation and Employment Survey (ETOE)

Advantage was taken of the **rotating panel** of the sample and **extracted** the **telephone numbers** of the households that had previously provided them during the first interview.

## Indicators



- Labor force
- Unemployed population
- Underemployment, labor conditions and informality

## Why did ETOE arise?

- Due to social distancing
- To maintain the generation of statistical information for decision-making in times of pandemic



# Characteristics of the ETOE



Generated information at the national level for April, May and June 2020



Same collection instruments and techniques as ENOE. The only difference was in the telephone interview



It responded to the need to generate national information for the main strategic indicators



Estimates for small areas were used to disaggregate information by state

# Application of **small areas** statistical models



Estimate the percentages of the Economically Active, Employed, Informally Employed, and Underemployed Population



Continuity of labor statistics by measuring the impact of COVID-19



The supply of information was expanded, supported decision making and allowed measurements to be taken at the regional level

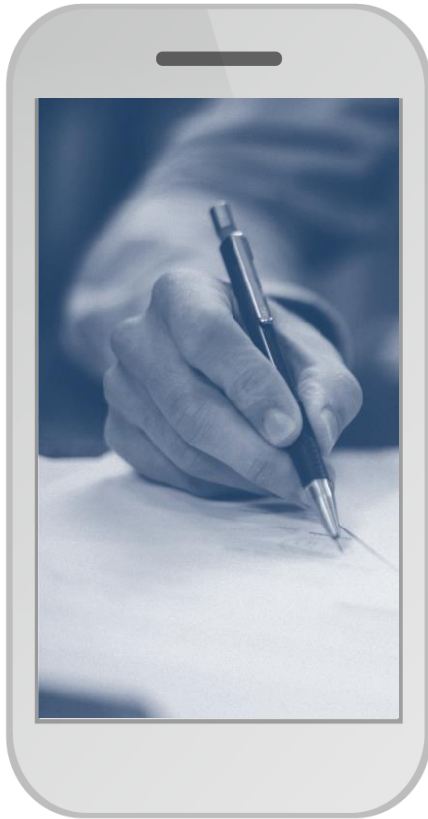


The ETOE met the most pressing information needs demanded by Mexican society





# Towards ENOE<sup>N</sup> (New Edition)



The epidemiological risk alert mechanism allows **face-to-face** surveys to be resumed in **some states**. In others, **telephone interviews continue**.



**Raising awareness** among federal and health authorities about the **importance** of having **statistical information**.



Publication in the Federal Official Gazette:

- ***General guidelines for the mitigation and prevention of COVID-19 in the generation of statistical and geographic information.***
- ***Agreement by which all censuses and surveys to be carried out in the national territory are restarted.***



**Public Consultation** to incorporate telephone interviews, update catalogs, classifiers and migration to digital tools, from the National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE).

**From October 8 to November 30**

# Face-to-face and telephone survey



The combined telephone and face-to-face survey scheme was extended nationwide.

After three months of collecting information **by telephone**, it was possible to **identify advantages** of this methodology: **vulnerable personnel collecting information remotely, avoiding exposure to the virus.**

**Telephone interviews were an emerging measure;** however, their **effectiveness was such** that **they went** from being a reactive alternative to **an approved methodology for the ENOE survey** in the new normality.

# ENOE<sup>N</sup> (New Edition)



**Hybrid data collection model, same conceptual design as the original ENOE that combines telephone and face-to-face interviews.**

## Valid combination

- **Results' analysis** of the strategic indicators shows that **there are no statistically significant changes** in the **strategic indicators** of occupation and employment.
- Improve the statistical accuracy of the results.

## Sampling design

- Telephone interviews' sample was taken from the 2020 first quarter ENOE sample.
- Face-to-face interviews' sample was taken from 2020 third quarter Housing sample.
- Adjustment by calibration was not necessary.





# Conclusions



- INEGI had anticipated the need to collect information through alternative means to face-to-face interviews.
- The 2020 health crisis forced the authorities to promote the **generation of statistics through more efficient alternative methods** and **in compliance with health guidelines**.
- The new methodologies for generating relevant, timely, and reliable information have represented a **challenge of creativity, which has paid off**.
- INEGI emerged strengthened from the situation with the certainty that the **generation of information does not stop in the country even in crisis times**.



**Conociendo  
México**

800 111 46 34  
[www.inegi.org.mx](http://www.inegi.org.mx)  
[atencion.usuarios@inegi.org.mx](mailto:atencion.usuarios@inegi.org.mx)

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**THANK YOU**

