

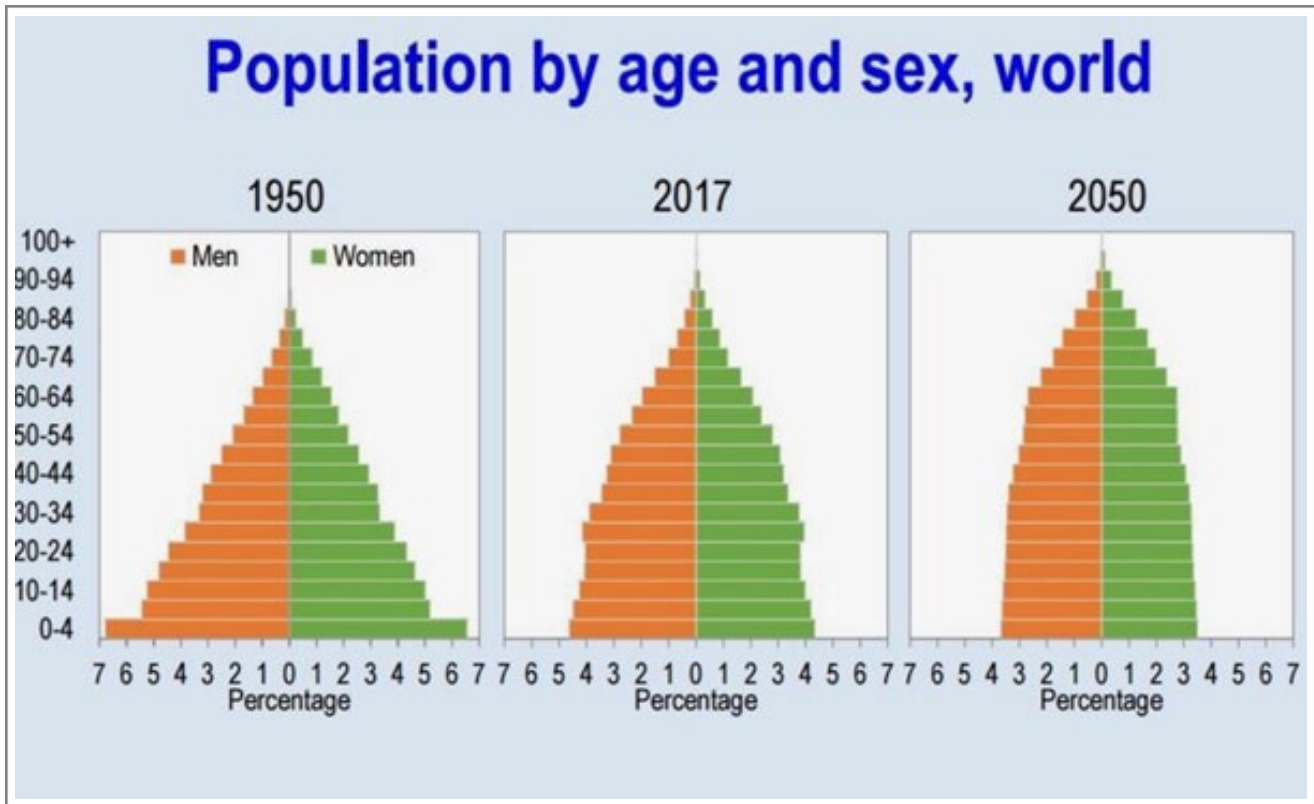
¿WHAT ARE YOUR THOUGHTS ON MIGRATION?



In the various international forums I have attended, including Davos, as well as spaces for dialogue in Mexico, migration has been a recurring theme. It is a complex global phenomenon that is increasing. According to the United Nations, in 1880 2.3% of the world's population was migrant, while in 2020 they already represent 3.5%.

According to the Royal Spanish Academy (RAE), migration is the "geographical displacement of individuals or groups, usually due to economic or social causes." Within migration we find two phenomena: emigration and immigration. For example, Mexicans who leave the country to seek better opportunities abroad are emigrants from the perspective of Mexico, but immigrants from the perspective of the country that receives them.

Why do we live great migratory phenomena today? It is due to various factors such as: global warming, lack of economic development opportunities, extreme situations of insecurity, wars and genocides, among others. The dream of a better future or escape from an unsustainable situation, motivates people to leave everything behind and venture to the unknown, to the illusion of a tomorrow more promising than their present.



It is impossible to talk about migration without talking about the enormous changes in the world's demographic composition. In 1970 we had a pyramidal structure of the world's population: many children and young people at the base, and very few elderly people at the tip. However, by 2022 this had changed, having a much more bulky pyramid in the lower and medium parts, gradually reducing until reaching the upper part. On the other hand, we have a great regional disparity in the world in terms of age: while the West ages and Latin America has a lot of population of working age, there are demographic explosions in Africa and the Middle East.

Several questions arise for both the issuing countries and for the receiving countries: how to create economic opportunities in places of origin so that people do not have to migrate? How to provide greater security to the population in the place of origin? How to achieve migrations that provide value, such as migrations from young populations to places where there are job opportunities? How to provide training tools to the migrant population so that it can be inserted into the production chain? How to manage public services to serve migrant populations without local populations themselves?

Mexico is not, nor will it be, immune to these demographic changes. Mexico is an exporting country of migrants. On the other hand, and as never, millions of people go through Mexico to go to the United States, although many are exchanging the American dream for a new Mexican sleep paradigm. This topic will continue to give much to talk about. And it will be a considerable political force throughout the twenty-first century.