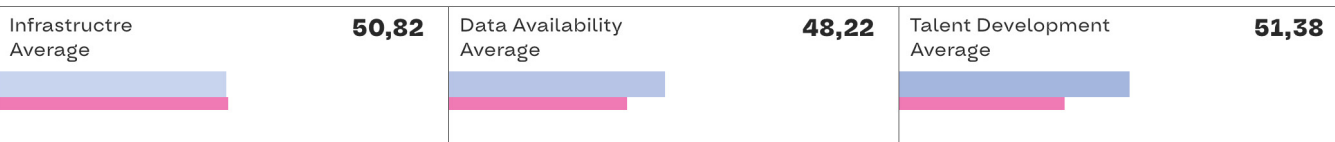


Mexico

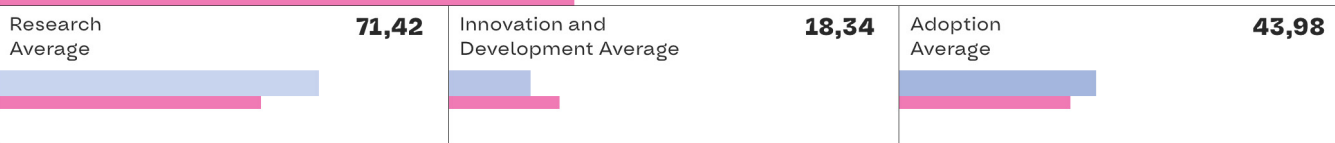
Index Score **48,55**

Ranking **5**

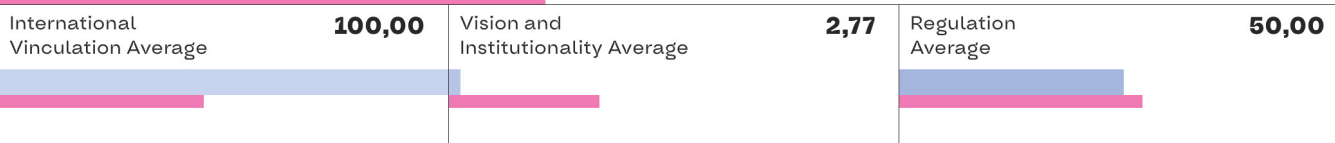
127.504.125 / Population
 10.045,69 USD / GDP per capita
 0,28 / % allocated to R&D
 0,758 / Human Development Index (HDI)



Enabling Factors Average **50,14**



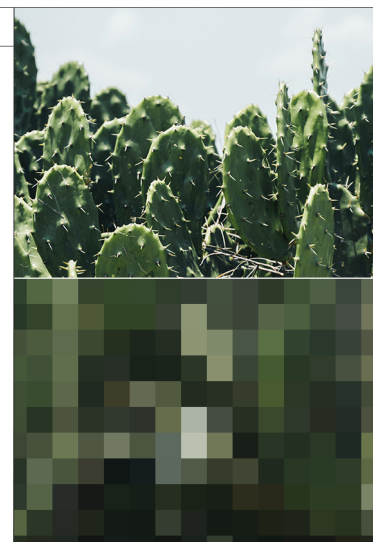
Research, Development and Adoption Average **44,58**



Governance Average **50,92**

OVERALL SITUATION

Mexico is an important benchmark for the region in different dimensions of the ILIA, being the second largest country considered in the assessment. The methodology of standardization by population may distort in some indicators the reality of Mexico, which undoubtedly exhibits a mature and solid ecosystem. It shows a good performance in research while it is necessary to strengthen infrastructure, professional training in AI and boost innovation and development. Above all, it can take advantage of its international participation to implement a solid strategy at the national level and strengthen governance, citizen participation and regulation in the field of AI. In terms of talent migration, it is not a critical phenomenon and there is a progressive decrease of foreign influence in the discipline, in addition, the progressive influence of China as a country of scientific collaboration stands out.

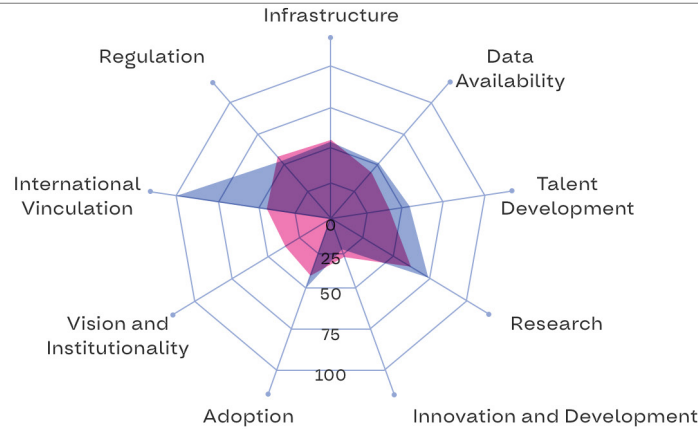


Mexico

Index Score **48,55**

Ranking **5**

Mexico
Latam



Graph MX1

GENERAL FINDINGS

In the area of infrastructure, Mexico scores equivalent to the Latin American average. In connectivity, it stands out in the implementation of commercial 5G, but is slightly below the regional average in the percentage of population with internet access and average download speed. For the computing indicator, it shows a cloud demand equivalent to the regional average, but the relative number of data centers is low compared to other countries. In relation to devices, it is below average both in mobile device subscriptions and in the percentage of households that have a computer. Promoting policies that improve access to technology in Mexican households could boost the rest of the indicators. As for the Data Barometer, it is above the Latin American average, especially in terms of Data Usage. This presents a good opportunity to strengthen the country's R&D sub-dimension.

In terms of talent development, Mexico stands out in AI literacy, as it has early education that integrates ICT into the formal curriculum and offers open courses in AI. Likewise, it leads in the score of computer science graduates at the Latin American level, and has 3 undergraduate programs taught in universities that are part of the regional QS top 500. The country also leads in the penetration of disruptive skills in the workforce, while it lags behind in technological skills. In terms of advanced human capital, although it has a mature and robust training system, it is below the regional average in all indicators when normalized by population. Considering this, it stands out in the number of graduates with a Master's degree in ICT or equivalent.

In the area of research, Mexico shows good indicators. The community is mature, voluminous and productive, but it is very close to the Latin American average in publications, active researchers, productivity and impact in AI research due to normalization by population. The presence of several AI research centers in the country is noteworthy.

In the field of R&D, Mexico far exceeds the regional average in the number of patents, but is far behind in open source productivity and quality. In addition, the number and value of inbound investments in the country are 10 points below the Latin American average. In terms of adoption, Mexico can strengthen the implementation of AI in enterprises, as it is well below the Latin American average. In contrast, the country shows a high average in public promotion of AI, including government spending on R&D and government promotion of investment in emerging technologies. The most relevant challenge is to translate this promotion into more investment and dynamism in the private sector.

In the area of governance, Mexico does not have a strategy in place, so the update is an opportunity to take advantage of the maturity of the ecosystem through mechanisms for incident participation of all stakeholders. At the international level, the country stands out in its participation in the definition of standards, both in IOS and in international organizations and committees. In the area of regulation, Mexico has regulations related to data protection, and is in the process of updating cybersecurity. On the other hand, a case of regulatory experimentation was identified together with the Inter-American Development Bank for transparent and explainable AI systems.

Mexico

Index Score **48,55**

Ranking **5**

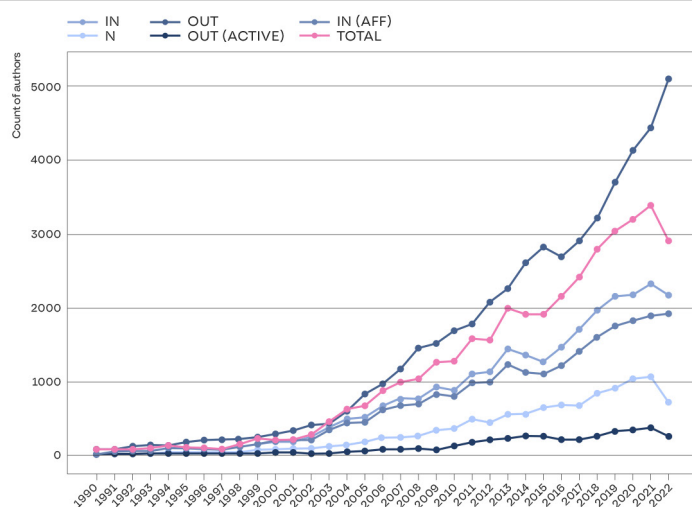
TALENT DRAIN:

The talent drain in AI is not significant, although a marginal but steady increase can be seen from 2004 to 2022, it is much lower than for the rest of the analysis elements (out-active).

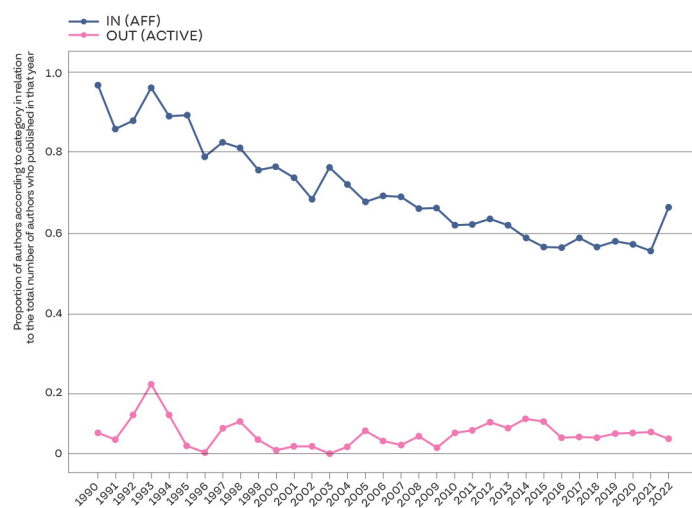
We observe that the total number of authors has grown steadily until 2021, and as for the rest of the region, in 2022 we see a negative impact, probably from the pandemic (total). Authors consistently publishing in AI have increased progressively throughout the series until 2021 (N). In addition, those who published in other countries and began to publish in Mexico increased progressively (in-aff), especially since 2002, an increase that is also reflected for those publishing for the first time in IA (In).

Since 2001, the number of authors integrating AI concepts in their publications has been growing more intensely than the other groups (out) (see Graph MX2).

Talent migration: Mexico / Graph MX2



Talent migration: Mexico / Graph MX3



Graph MX3 shows that the proportion of authors who had not published in Mexico and who do so in the year of analysis has a tendency to decrease over time (in-aff). This trend reflects a relative strengthening of the ecosystem, through a proportional increase in the number of authors who publish in the country. On the other hand, we see that the proportion of talent drain is low, with an upward trend from 2003 to 2015, and then stabilizing at around 10% (out-active) (see Graph MX3).

Mexico

Index Score **48,55**

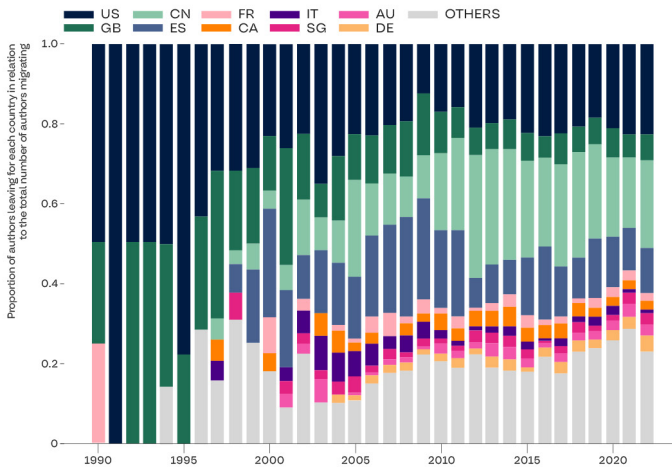
Ranking **5**

TALENT DRAIN:

Regarding the origin and destination of the authors, the strong importance of the USA is evident, especially in the first years of analysis, followed by countries such as Spain, with a constant importance over time, probably due to language affinities for both those who arrive and those who leave. One country that stands out for its progressive relevance over time is China, which in the last 10 years of analysis is positioned as one of the most relevant countries, surpassing the USA. In fact, there is a progressive decrease in the relevance of non-Spanish speaking European countries as well, such as Italy, Great Britain and France.

The migration patterns described for arrivals are similar to those for departures, i.e., as at the regional level, most of the incoming authors come from countries to which the authors had previously left. On the other hand, the phenomenon of destination diversification, although increasing over time, is not as pronounced as in other countries in the region. And the decrease in the relevance of countries is compensated by the entry of countries such as China, but is not compensated by diversification, as in most of the countries in the region (see Graph MX4).

Talent migration: Where are the authors that published in Mexico going? / Graph MX4



Talent migration: Where does the authors that publish in Mexico come from? / Graph MX5

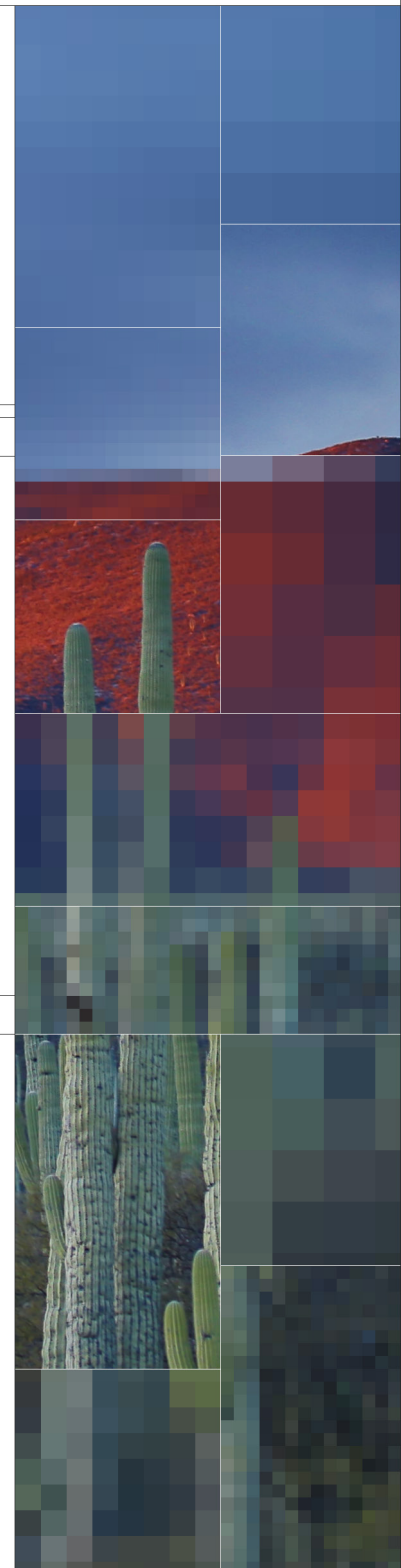
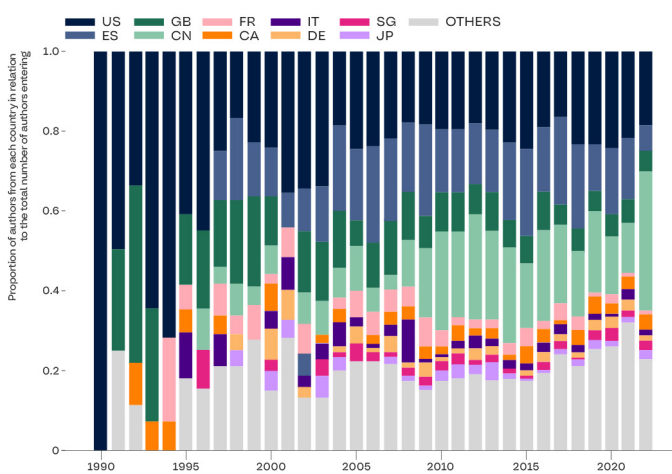


TABLE MX 1 Summary of scores and ranking in each sumdimension and indicators for Mexico

Dimension	Subdimension	Indicators	Mexico	LAC Average	Ranking
Enabling factors	Infrastructure	Conectivity	67,624	56,320	5
		Computing	30,136	33,725	8
		Devices	54,710	63,597	9
	Infrastructure average		50,823	51,214	8
	Data	Data barometer	48,229	39,800	5
	Data availability average		48,229	39,800	5
	Talent development	AI literacy	87,500	48,958	2
		AI professional formation	48,623	33,888	3
		Advanced human capital	18,039	28,053	9
	Talent development average		51,387	36,966	4
Enabling factors average		50,146	42,660	5	
Research, development and adoption	Research	Research	71,421	58,471	4
	Research average		71,421	58,471	4
	Innovation and development	Development	24,764	24,768	5
		Innovation	11,922	24,684	5
	Innovation and development average		18,343	24,726	6
	Adoption	Use of AI in companies	13,960	25,798	5
		Public promotion of AI	73,999	50,734	3
Adoption average		43,980	38,266	4	
Research, development and adoption average		44,581	40,488	4	
Governance	Vision and institutionality	AI Strategy	8,333	35,417	7
		Social involvement	0,000	21,875	5
		Institutionality	0,000	43,750	2
	Vision and institutio-nality average		2,778	33,681	7
	International vinculation average		100,000	45,833	1
	Regulation average		50,000	54,167	3
Governance average		50,926	44,560	6	
AI Index		48,551	42,615	6	