

Mercado laboral y pobreza

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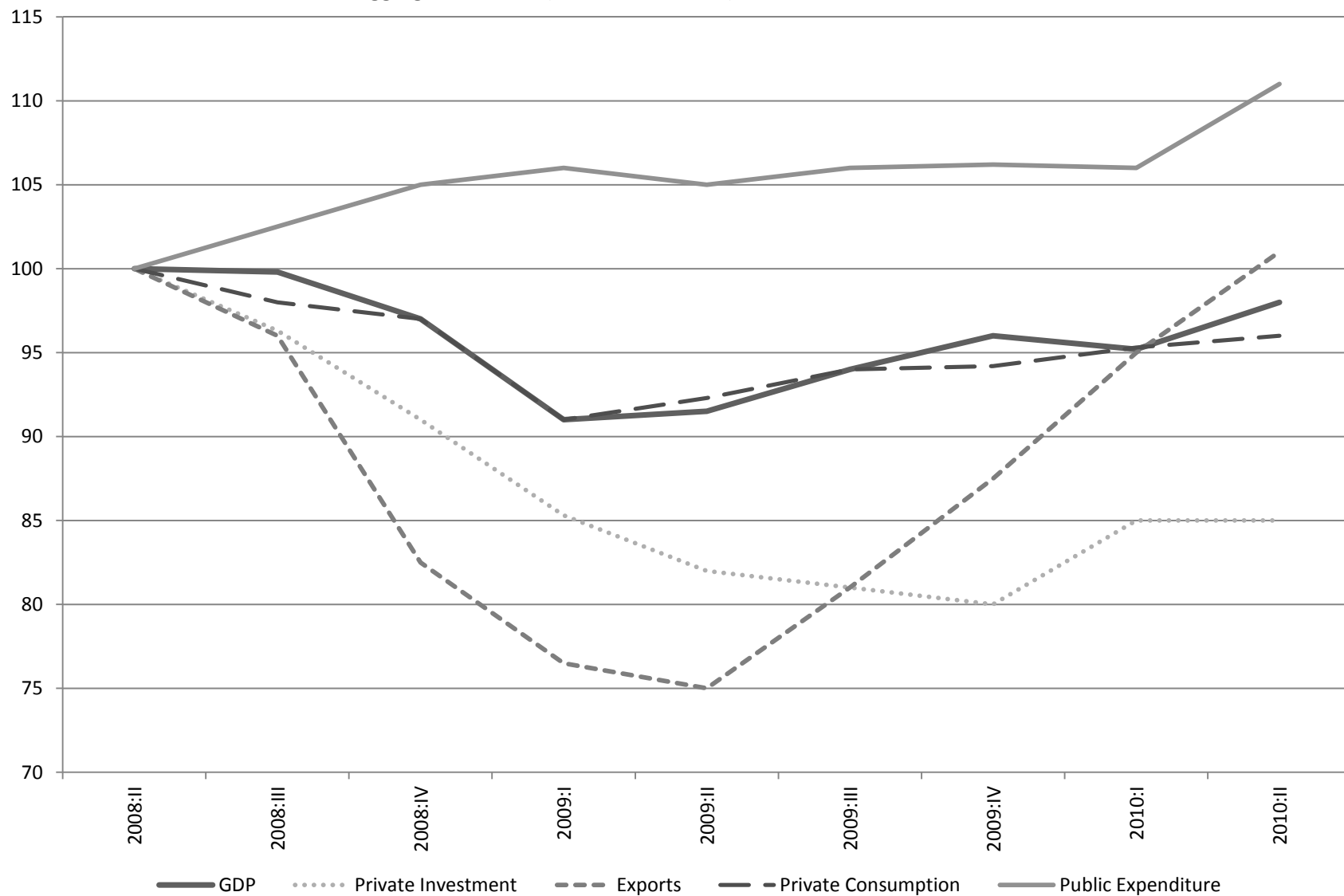
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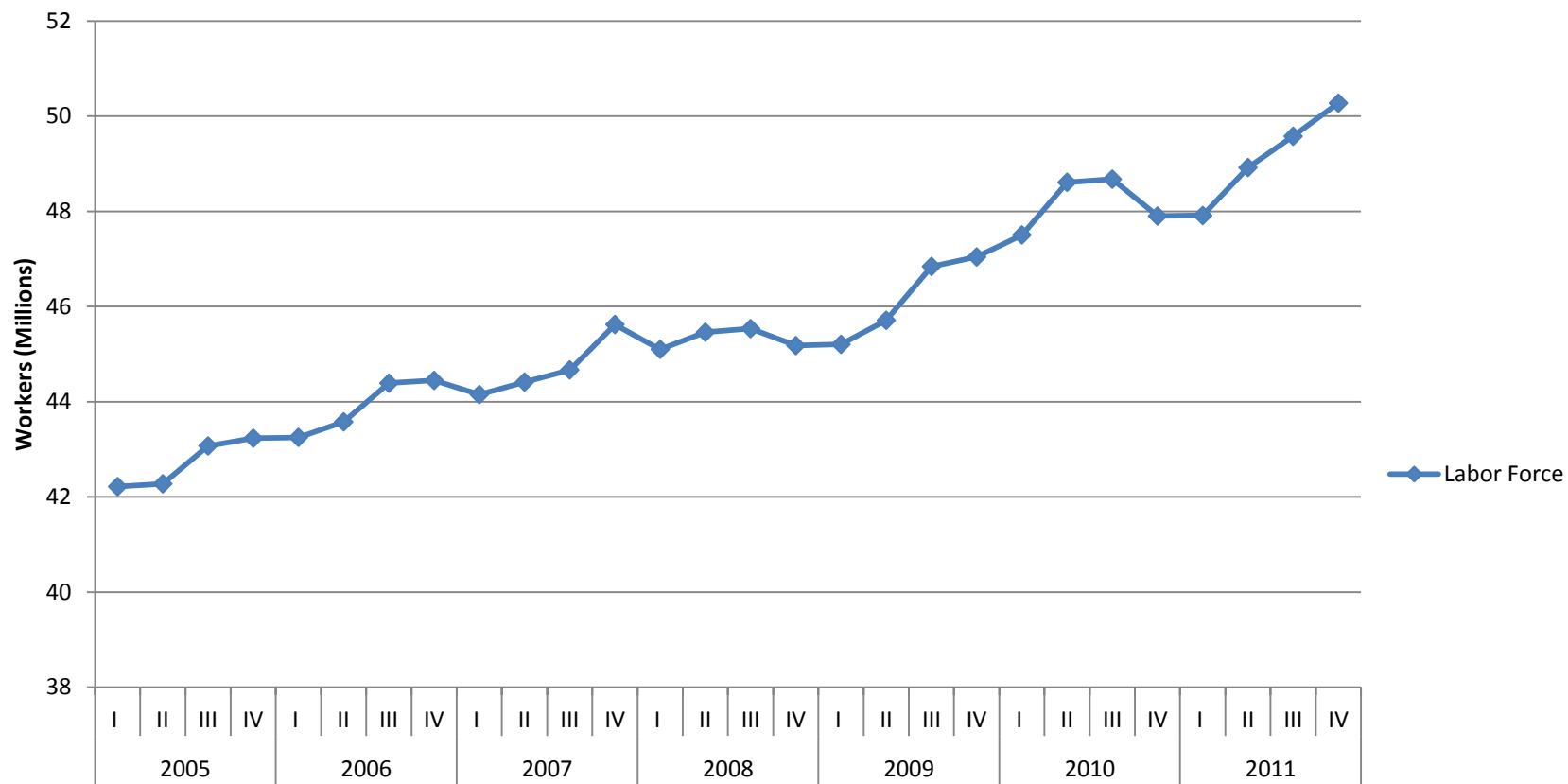
- La desigualdad en México es alta comparativamente: el mayor crecimiento en desigualdad 1980-2000 (OECD)
- Oferta laboral es mecanismo principal en hogares. Lo que hagan en mercado de trabajo se reflejan en vulnerabilidad y status de pobreza.
- La dinámica labora en la arena formal/informal
- Shocks macro como la crisis 2008-09 afecta el mercado de trabajo y pobreza varios canales: salarios reales baja, despidos, recortes gasto.

- Falta mayor investigación sobre la dinámica del mercado de trabajo y de la pobreza.
- Falta de datos panel (Ñopo y Pizzolito, 2011): mayor efectividad de políticas públicas prevenir HH caer pobreza estudiando movilidad y factores que inciden en ello.
- No tantos estudios a nivel global. Argentina, Corbacho et al (2003): menor vulnerabilidad pobreza más educados, sector público, más vulnerables: con mayor # adultos mayores y niños. Ingreso no laboral mecanismo importante.
- Beccaria et al (2011) para 5 países AL: HH hacen mayor uso de miembros con ingreso, pero ni así pueden salir de pobreza.
- México, Antmant y Mckenzie (2007): pseudo panel 1987-2001, datos agregados. Baja movilidad en ingresos. Un shock a ingresos laborales puede ser recuperado en 2 años.
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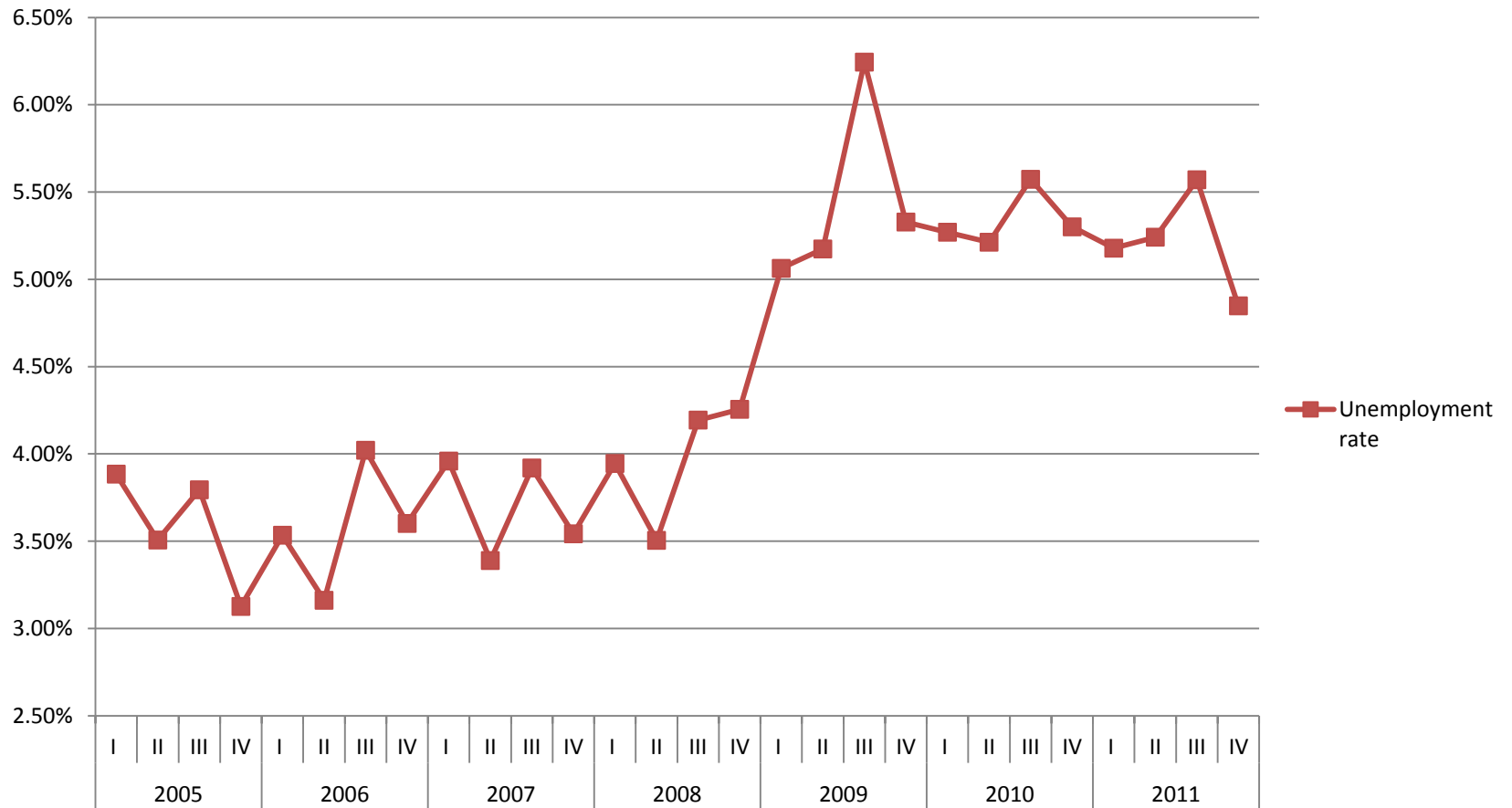
Mexico: GDP and Aggregate demand (s.a., Q2-2008=100)



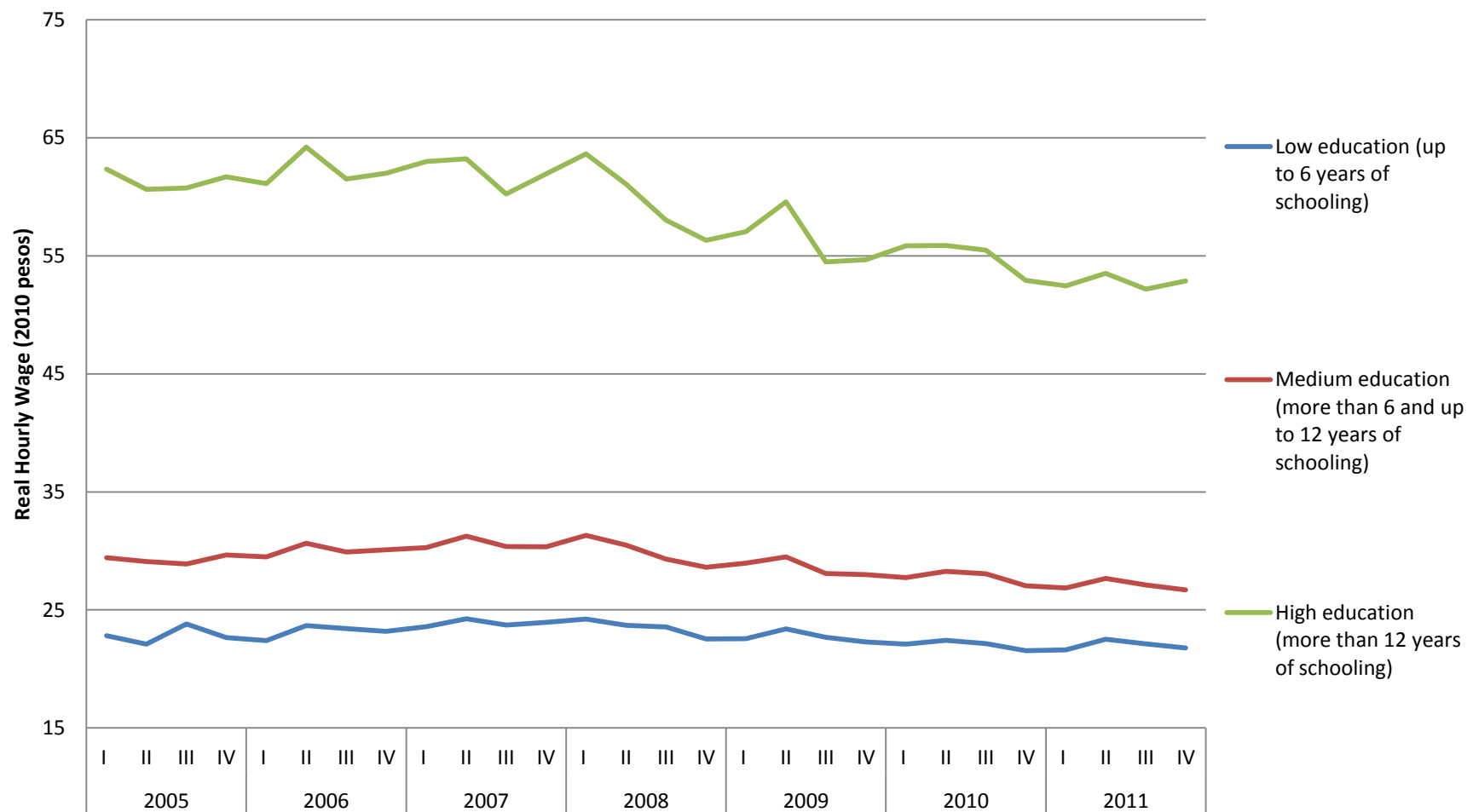
Fuerza de Trabajo (PEA)



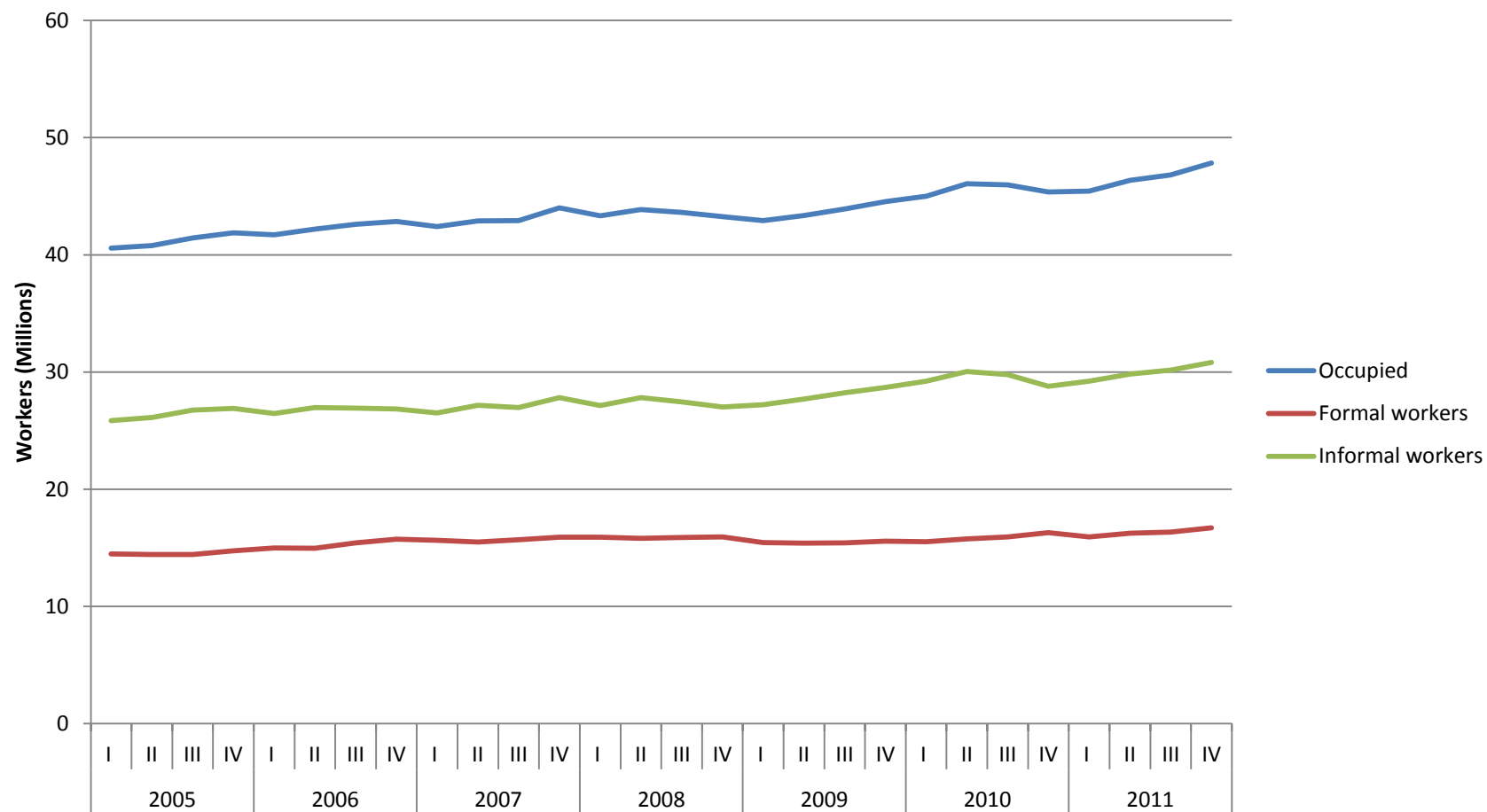
Tasa de Desempleo



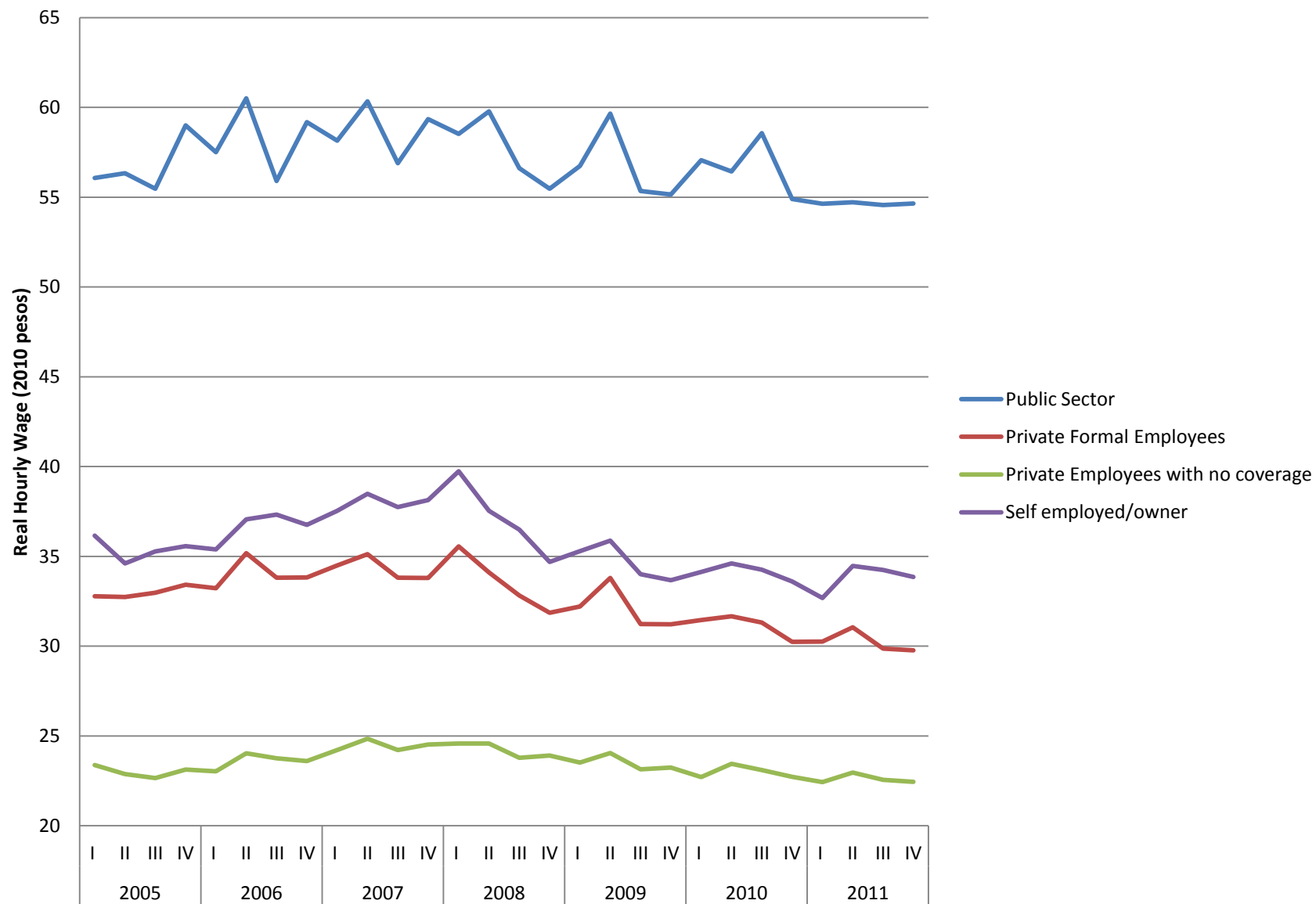
Salario real por hora por tipo de educación



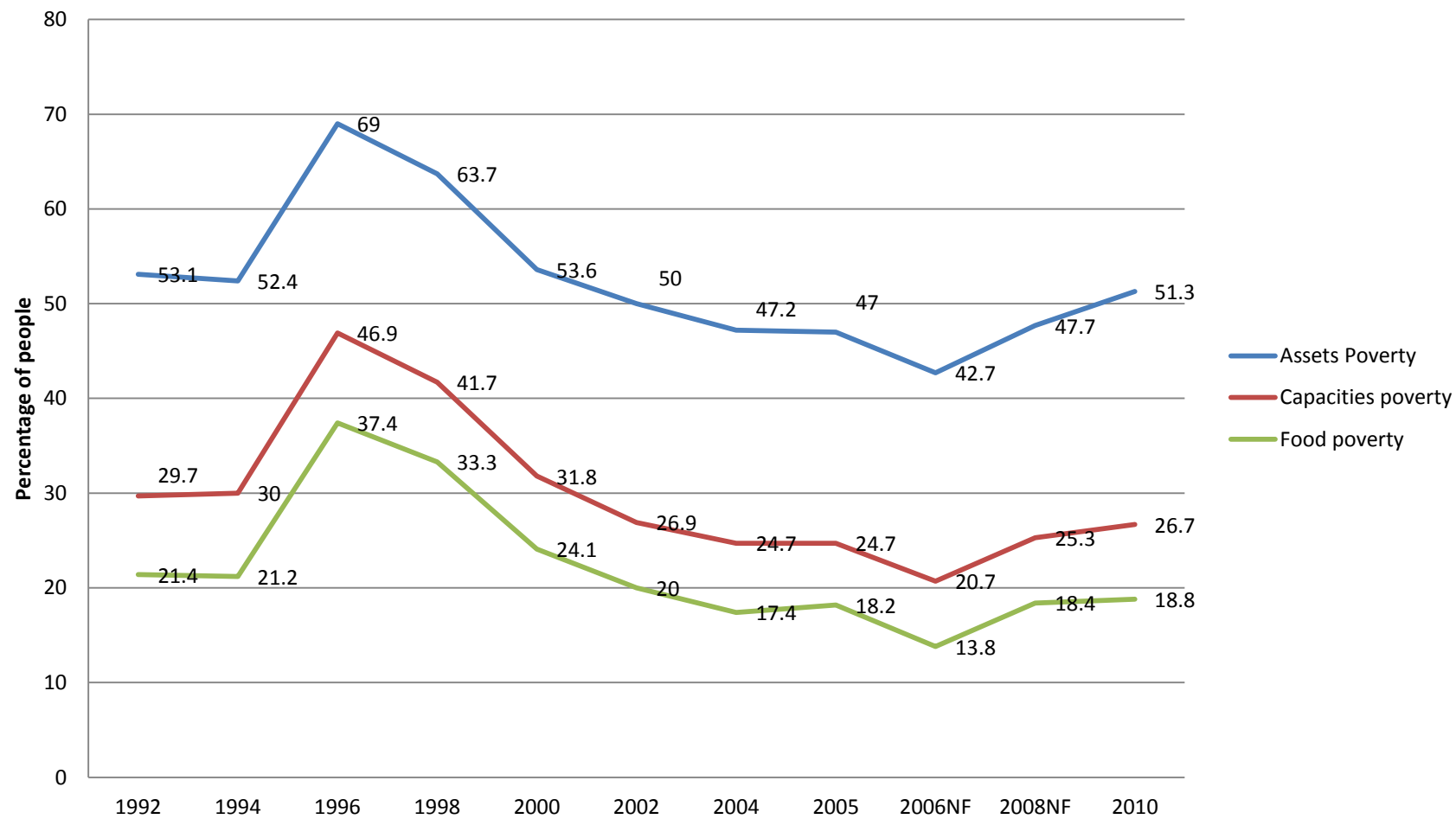
Ocupados e informales



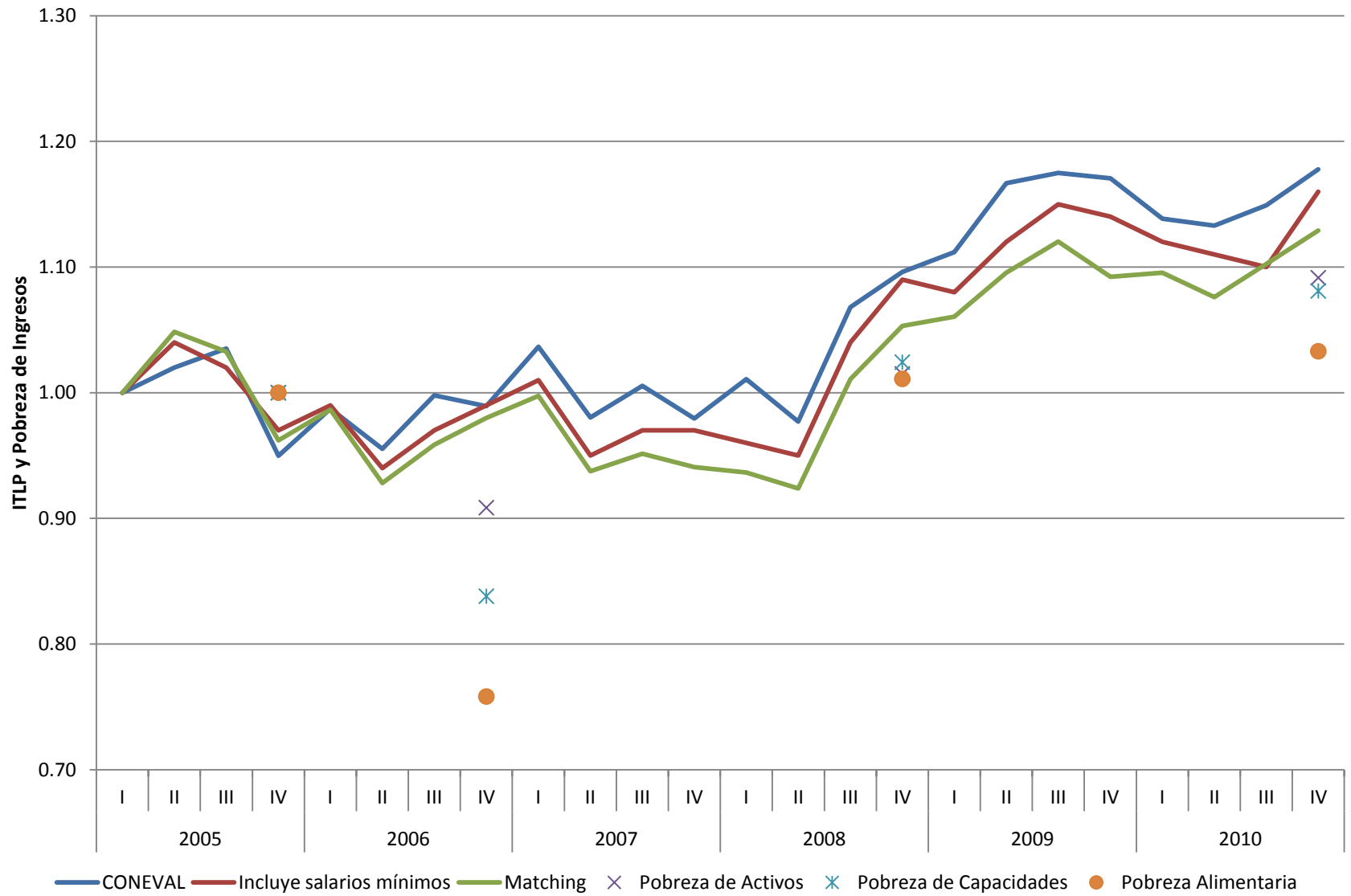
Salario real por hora promedio por tipo de aseguramiento



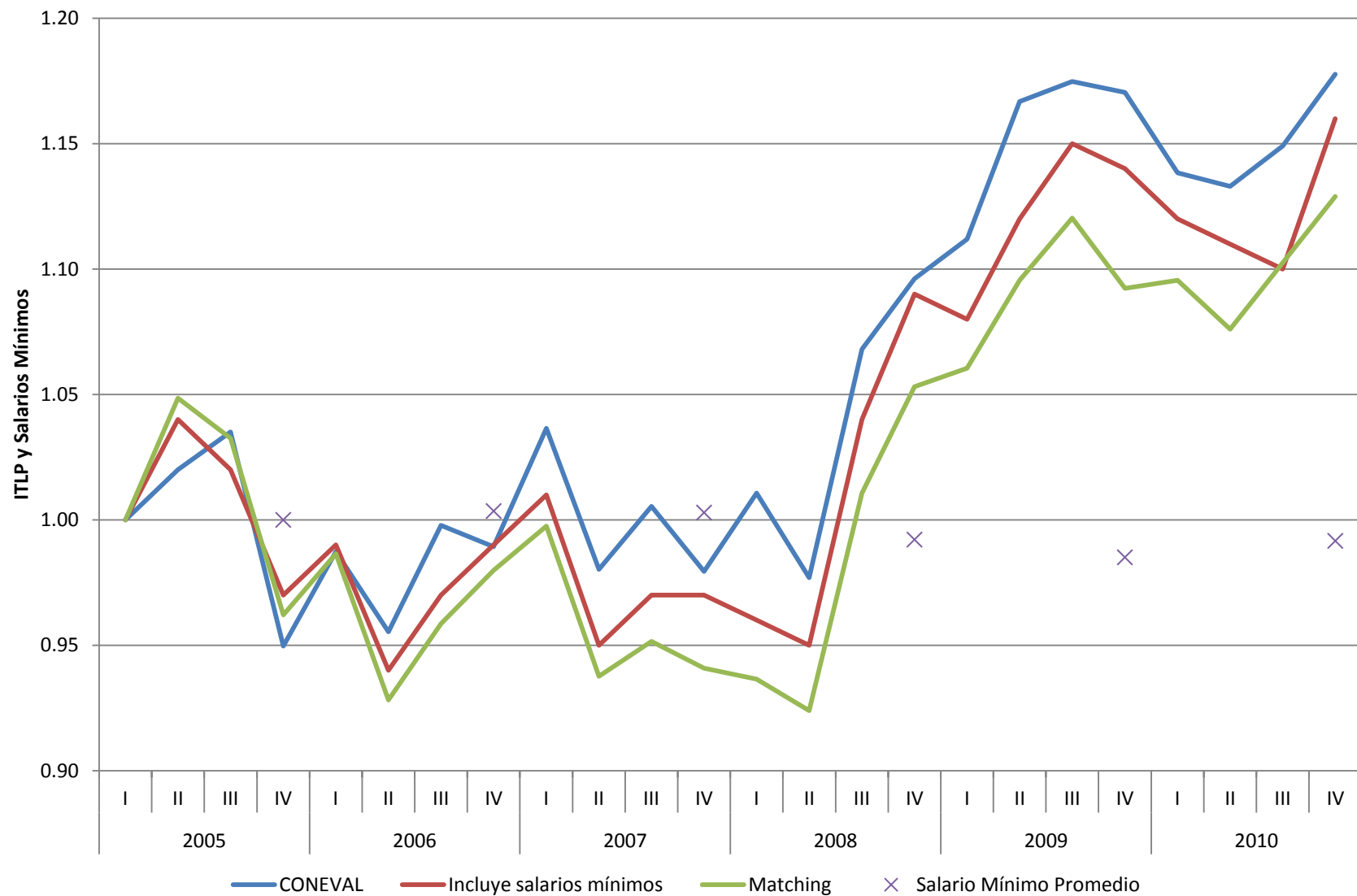
Niveles de pobreza, 1992-2010



Pobreza Laboral y de Ingresos



Evolución de Salarios Mínimos y Pobreza Laboral



- Observamos individuos por un año, antes y después crisis, para determinar su movilidad laboral y encontramos::
- - Aumento en persistencia de inactividad (73 a 78%)
- Aumento en la persistencia de desempleo (de 10% a 16%)
- Aumento en persistencia de empleo (81 a 85%)
- Aumento en persistencia (menos movilidad) acompañada de baja creación de empleos.

- ¿Qué pasa dentro de los hogares en términos de movilidad laboral y pobreza?
- Usamos las ENOE para crear un panel virtual: matching III-05 y III-10.
- Usando un panel virtual creado con las encuestas de empleo se analizan dinámica laboral y de pobreza laboral.
- Probit con panel de pobre laboral o no pobre laboral por hogar con características sociodemográficas del jefe y del hogar antes y después de crisis.
- Multinomial logit de no ser pobre laboral nunca, siempre pobre, entra en pobre, sale de pobre.

Probit 1= Pobre laboral 2005-20120

Probit for poor = 1. Labor Income only						
	National		Rural		Urban	
Year (2010)	0.214***	0.007	0.16***	-0.337	0.223***	0.009
	(0.008)	(.08)	(0.022)	(0.216)	(0.009)	(0.101)
Male	-0.624***	-0.674***	-0.869***	-0.851***	-0.57***	-0.631***
	(0.017)	(.024)	(0.048)	(0.068)	(0.018)	(0.026)
Age	0.019***	0.021***	0.028***	0.042***	0.019***	0.020***
	(0.004)	(.004)	(0.01)	(0.011)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Age^2	-0.000	-0.00008*	-0.0001	-0.0003***	-0.00003	-0.00006
	0.000	(0.000)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.00005)	(0.00006)
Married	0.457***	0.455***	0.473***	0.411***	0.443***	0.452***
	(0.016)	(.025)	(0.047)	(0.0718)	(0.018)	(0.027)
Rural	-0.580***	-0.538***				
	(0.014)	(.02)				
HH with one income	-0.456***	-0.453***	-0.491***	-0.490***	-0.451***	-0.448***
	(0.010)	(.01)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.011)	(0.011)
% of people working with income in HH	-1.126***	-1.026***	-0.902***	-0.867***	-1.178***	-1.069***
	(-0.025)	(.0369)	(0.056)	(0.079)	(0.028)	(0.041)
% of unemployed people per HH	0.475***	0.475***	0.542***	0.539***	0.446***	0.447***
	(0.021)	(.02)	(0.066)	(0.067)	(0.022)	(0.022)
% of workers per HH with Social Security	0.167***	0.157***	0.133**	-0.082	0.136***	0.142***
	(0.018)	(.027)	(0.064)	(0.093)	(0.02)	(0.029)
Number of Kids per HH	0.413***	0.396***	0.365***	0.352***	0.422***	0.404***
	(0.004)	(.006)	(0.011)	(0.015)	(0.005)	(0.007)
Number of older per HH	0.557***	0.575***	0.436***	0.492***	0.572***	0.580***
	(0.020)	(.029)	(0.054)	(0.078)	(0.021)	(0.031)

Standard errors in parenthesis

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Table 2

Probit for poor = 1. Labor Income only						
	National		Rural		Urban	
Secondary school	-0.120***	-0.161***	-0.144***	-0.143***	-0.125***	-0.178***
	(0.014)	(.019)	(0.028)	(0.038)	(0.016)	(0.022)
High school	-0.358***	-.412***	-0.341***	-0.387***	-0.373***	-0.430***
	(0.013)	(.018)	(0.031)	(0.043)	(0.015)	(0.021)
College school	-1.018***	-1.052***	-0.781***	-0.706***	-1.042***	-1.081***
	(-0.017)	(.024)	(0.078)	(0.122)	(0.019)	(0.026)
Self employed	-0.042***	-0.059***	0.192***	0.155***	-0.069***	-0.087***
	(0.011)	(.016)	(0.026)	(0.036)	(0.013)	(0.018)
Industrial Sector	-1.360***	-1.342***	-1.043***	-0.984***	-1.593***	-1.595***
	(-0.017)	(.023)	(0.032)	(0.043)	(0.022)	(0.031)
Services Sector	-1.348***	-1.317***	-0.986***	-0.971***	-1.570***	-1.552***
	(-0.016)	(.022)	(0.031)	(0.042)	(0.021)	(0.029)
Social Security	-0.662***	-0.673***	-0.845***	-0.729***	-0.604***	-0.624***
	(0.017)	(.0252)	(0.061)	(0.088)		(0.026)
Year10-Male		0.099***		-0.033		0.118***
		(.032)		0.092		(0.034)
Year10-Age		0.004***		0.009***		0.118***
		(.001)		(0.003)		(0.034)
Year10-Married		0.007		0.114		0.004***
		(.033)		(0.095)		(0.001)
Year10-Rural		-0.081***				
		(.027)				
Year10-% ing		-0.179***		-0.067		-0.011
		(.049)		(0.110)		(0.036)
Year10 - % workers with SS		0.021		0.415***		-0.193***

Standard errors in parenthesis

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Table 2

Probit for poor = 1. Labor Income only						
	National		Rural		Urban	
		(.037)		(0.129)		(0.055)
Year10 - num kids		0.035***		0.024		-0.009
		(.008)		(0.021)		0.040
Year10-num older		-0.038		-0.122		0.039***
		(.04)		(0.108)		(0.009)
Year10-Secondary		0.082***		-0.010		0.110***
		(.027)		(0.054)		(0.031)
Year10-Highschool		0.107***		0.088		0.117***
		(.0263)		(0.059)		(0.030)
Year10-College		0.063*		-0.136		0.078**
		(.033)		(0.155)		(0.035)
Year10-Self employed		0.036		0.074		0.038
		(.023)		(0.052)		(0.026)
Year10-Services		-0.058**		-0.032		-0.033
		(.03)		(0.057)		(0.039)
Year10-Industry		-0.035		-0.133**		0.006
		(.031)		(0.059)		(0.041)
Year10-Social Security		0.02		-0.214*		0.036
		-0.034		(0.121)		(0.036)
Wald chi2	21119.06	21126.08	3050.33	3037.95	17668.65	17688.32
Observations	131134	131134	19399	19399	111735	111735

Standard errors in parenthesis

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Multinomial Logit 2005-2010

Marginal effects after mlogit									
	Overall			Rural			Urban		
	Pr(catching up)	Pr(falling into poverty)	Pr(always in poverty)	Pr(catching up)	Pr(falling into poverty)	Pr(always in poverty)	Pr(catching up)	Pr(falling into poverty)	Pr(always in poverty)
Male	-0.014**	-0.011	-0.242***	-0.038	0.09***	-0.276***	-0.009	-0.032*	-0.227***
	(0.007)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.024)	(0.03)	(0.036)	(0.007)	(0.018)	(0.017)
Age	0.0005	-0.015***	-0.001	-0.0009	0.0002	0.003	0.0009	-0.018***	-0.001
	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.01)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Age^2	-0.00001	0.0002***	0.00009***	0.0000	0.00001	0.00002	-0.00001	0.0002***	0.00009***
	(0.00004)	(0.00003)	(0.00003)	(0.0001)	(0.00009)	(0.0001)	(0.00004)	(0.00003)	(0.00003)
Married	0.056***	0.062***	0.094***	0.068***	-0.006	0.104***	0.053***	0.072***	0.09***
	(0.008)	(0.01)	(0.008)	(0.024)	(0.029)	(0.031)	(0.009)	(0.011)	(0.009)
Rural	-0.071***	0.058***	-0.085***						
	(0.007)	(0.013)	(0.01)						
HH with one income	-0.08***	0.004	-0.092***	-0.071***	0.074***	-0.133***	-0.08***	-0.006	-0.084***
	(0.008)	(0.006)	(0.009)	(0.019)	(0.02)	(0.021)	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.01)
% of people working with income in HH	-0.154***	0.021	-0.181***	-0.087**	0.054	-0.249***	-0.17***	0.021	-0.163***
	(0.021)	(0.02)	(0.016)	(0.036)	(0.034)	(0.046)	(0.024)	(0.026)	(0.015)
% of unemployed people per HH	0.072***	-0.003	0.085***	0.031	-0.03	0.12	0.069***	0.003	0.075***
	(0.012)	(0.008)	(0.013)	(0.045)	(0.064)	(0.083)	(0.012)	(0.009)	(0.013)
% of workers per HH with Social Security	0.025**	-0.039***	0.022	-0.025	-0.015	-0.004	0.023**	-0.036***	0.017
	(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.015)	(0.033)	(0.049)	(0.053)	(0.011)	(0.014)	(0.014)

Standard errors in parenthesis

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Table 3

Marginal effects after mlogit									
	Overall			Rural			Urban		
	Pr(catching up)	Pr(falling into poverty)	Pr(always in poverty)	Pr(catching up)	Pr(falling into poverty)	Pr(always in poverty)	Pr(catching up)	Pr(falling into poverty)	Pr(always in poverty)
Number of Kids per HH	0.032*** (0.003)	0.018*** (0.004)	0.109*** (0.005)	0.021*** (0.006)	-0.028*** (0.009)	0.126*** (0.011)	0.032*** (0.003)	0.026*** (0.004)	0.104*** (0.005)
Number of older per HH	0.054*** (0.009)	0.015 (0.014)	0.148*** (0.011)	0.065** (0.03)	-0.006 (0.034)	0.144*** (0.051)	0.049*** (0.013)	0.019 (0.014)	0.144*** (0.009)
Secondary school	-0.009 (0.008)	-0.011 (0.009)	-0.043*** (0.008)	0.023 (0.017)	-0.031 (0.019)	-0.071*** (0.018)	-0.017* (0.01)	-0.0004 (0.01)	-0.039*** (0.008)
High school	0.0004 (0.009)	-0.047*** (0.012)	-0.131*** (0.013)	0.042** (0.019)	-0.042** (0.02)	-0.186*** (0.026)	-0.009 (0.011)	-0.041*** (0.013)	-0.123*** (0.013)
College school	-0.056*** (0.009)	-0.144*** (0.009)	-0.224*** (0.016)	0.021 (0.049)	-0.163*** (0.021)	-0.246*** (0.026)	-0.065*** (0.01)	-0.139*** (0.01)	-0.218*** (0.015)
Self employed	-0.01 (0.007)	-0.003 (0.007)	-0.003 (0.008)	0.007 (0.016)	-0.022 (0.021)	0.063** (0.03)	-0.011 (0.007)	-0.003 (0.008)	-0.011* (0.007)
Industrial Sector	-0.181*** (0.008)	0.143*** (0.014)	-0.172*** (0.013)	-0.144*** (0.017)	0.198*** (0.03)	-0.2*** (0.035)	-0.205*** (0.009)	0.133*** (0.021)	-0.182*** (0.012)
Services Sector	-0.22*** (0.01)	0.172*** (0.013)	-0.217*** (0.016)	-0.135*** (0.014)	0.205*** (0.024)	-0.204*** (0.028)	-0.269*** (0.013)	0.182*** (0.016)	-0.244*** (0.018)
Social Security	-0.12*** (0.01)	0.085*** (0.011)	-0.091*** (0.011)	-0.111*** (0.024)	0.151*** (0.038)	-0.164*** (0.033)	-0.113*** (0.01)	0.074*** (0.012)	-0.078*** (0.01)
N	58420	58420	58420	8166	8166	8166	50254	50254	50254
Wald chi2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pseudo R2	0.1937	0.1937	0.1937	0.178	0.178	0.178	0.1948	0.1948	0.1948

Standard errors in parenthesis

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

- Para encontrarse en condición de pobreza laboral:
- 1. más en 2010 que en 2005
- 2. Menor probabilidad jefe hombre
- 3. Mayor probabilidad urbana que rural /casado / edad
- 4. Mayor % miembros con ingreso menor probabilidad
- 5. Mayor % miembros desempleados mayor probabilidad
- 6. Mayor % miembros con seguridad social menor probabilidad
- 7. Mayor % adultos mayores o niños mayor probabilidad
- 8. Después de crisis seguridad social = menor probabilidad

- ¿Qué factores inciden en permanecer pobre, entrar en pobre, salir de pobre o nunca ser pobre?
- Jefes hombres menos probabilidad de estar siempre pobre o de salir de pobre.
- Rural menos probabilidad de salir de pobre y más de caer en pobre.
- Mayor % de miembros con ingreso menor probabilidad de estar siempre pobre.
- Mayor % miembros trabajan con seguridad social mayor probabilidad de salir pobre y menor probabilidad de caer en pobreza.
- Mayor niños y adultos mayores mayor probabilidad de pasar por pobre.
- Mayor educación menor probabilidad pasar pobre.

Beneficiaries and Budget of the Programa of Temporal Employment (PET), Real Pesos (2010)

Year	Implemented Works	Beneficiaries (2001-2008), Identified (2009-2010)			Federal Budget	State Budget	% Increase in Budget	% Increase in beneficiaries
		Women	Men	Total				
2001	52,117	496,586	1,315,999	1,812,585	\$4,189,653,967.66	\$450,019,780.18		
2002	51,021	543,243	1,278,419	1,821,662	\$4,242,774,631.04	\$245,796,508.44	-3.26	0.50
2003	25,311	250,180	567,315	817,495	\$2,255,278,382.08	\$138,524,438.50	-46.67	-55.12
2004	21,113	202,856	472,362	675,218	\$2,109,057,492.07	\$105,885,426.28	-7.47	-17.40
2005	19,944	216,825	455,613	672,438	\$1,877,185,023.02	\$94,377,560.32	-10.99	-0.41
2006	12,179	125,229	255,381	380,610	\$1,281,311,186.55	\$83,278,255.43	-30.79	-43.40
2007	15,703	158,032	319,639	477,671	\$1,618,325,026.11	\$118,873,516.82	27.31	25.50
2008	10,885	180,993	204,031	385,024	\$937,778,360.49	\$115,867,574.70	-39.35	-19.40
2009	29,694	279,838	402,989	682,827	\$2,367,102,898.59	\$118,748,488.50	135.93	77.35
2010	26,712	427,985	469,722	897,707	\$2,756,077,660.77	\$110,812,687.92	15.33	31.47

Source: Data from the Information Center for the Programa of Temporal Employment (CIPET)

National System of Employment and Other Labor Programs

Year	Recruitment Service		Support to Employment		Microregions		Emergency Actions		Total	
	Attended	Hired	Attended	Hired	Attended	Hired	Attended	Hired	Attended	Hired
2005	1,712,639	375,140	340,597	186,841	11,557	4,366	n.a.	n.a.	2,111,177	591,438
2006	1,772,493	377,747	301,285	165,428	12,362	6,262	n.a.	n.a.	2,086,140	549,437
2007	1,950,746	447,814	309,884	200,960	12,250	8,705	n.a.	n.a.	2,272,880	657,479
2008	2,775,180	590,986	463,227	262,230	6,067	3,062	n.a.	n.a.	3,244,474	856,278
2009	3,424,515	577,545	398,406	222,357	n.a.	n.a.	116,480	96,500	3,939,401	896,402
2010	3,563,825	665,861	439,842	261,119	n.a.	n.a.	81,007	60,817	4,084,674	987,797

Recruitment Service: Includes the Recruitment Agency in all forms, workshops for seeking jobs, and Agriculture Temporary Jobs

Support to Employment: Includes Probecat, Pae, Becate, Internal Labor Mobility,

Emergency Actions: Includes Action for Support Employment, Emergency Actions for Service Sector Workers

- Conclusiones:
- Hay una precarización del trabajo agravada por la crisis 2008-09.
- Los mecanismos públicos han sido insuficientes e inefectivos.
- La dinámica laboral ha aumentado el número de miembros de hogar con ingresos para prevenir entrada en pobreza, pero ha sido insuficiente.
- Contar con seguridad social por el trabajo es uno de los mecanismos principales para evitar caer en pobreza laboral. (Asociada a trabajos más productivos)

Mercado laboral y pobreza

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