

# SEMINARIO SOBRE MOVILIDAD SOCIAL EN MÉXICO

ABRIL 17, 2012

Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias  
Avenida de las Flores 64-A, Colonia Tlacopac  
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Tel. (+52) 55 56608051

## AGENDA FINAL

8:00-8:40

*Desayuno y bienvenida*

8:40-9:20

*Migración, Mercado laboral y movilidad social en México*

Autor: José Jorge Mora Rivera

Comentarista: Isidro Soloaga

9:30-10:10

*Distorsiones en percepción y movilidad social*

Autores: Ivonne L. Durán Osorio e Isidro Soloaga

Comentarista: Eva O. Arceo

10:20-11:00

*Desigualdad vertical y horizontal en el acceso a la educación en México*

Autor: Patricio Solís

Comentarista: Juan Enrique Huerta

11:00-11:20

*Receso*

11:20-12:00

*Intergenerational Wealth, Educational and Occupational Mobility in Mexico*

Autores: Jere R. Behrman y Viviana Vélez-Grajales

Comentarista: Raymundo M. Campos Vázquez

12:10-12:50

*Social Mobility in Mexico: The Occupational Processes of Intergenerational  
Reproduction*

Autores: David B. Grusky y Juan Enrique Huerta-Wong

Comentarista: Florencia Torche

13:00-13:40

*Cohortes laborales y movilidad social en México: transformaciones del mercado  
laboral mexicano y la movilidad inter-generacional*

Autor: Harold J. Toro Tulla

Comentarista: Patricio Solís

13:50-14:50

*Comida*

15:00-15:40

*Determinantes intergeneracionales de la desocupación juvenil en México*

Autora: Eva O. Arceo Gómez

Comentarista: Viviana Vélez Grajales

15:50-16:30

*Intergenerational Mobility, Education and Gender in Mexico*

Autora: Florencia Torche

Comentarista: Jere R. Behrman

16:30-16:45

*Clausura del evento*

**Social Mobility in Mexico**  
***Is Mexico a Class Society?***

**David B. Grusky**  
**Juan Enrique Huerta-Wong**

**prepared for ...**  
**Seminario Sobre Movilidad Social en México**  
**April 17, 2010**

# Core puzzle

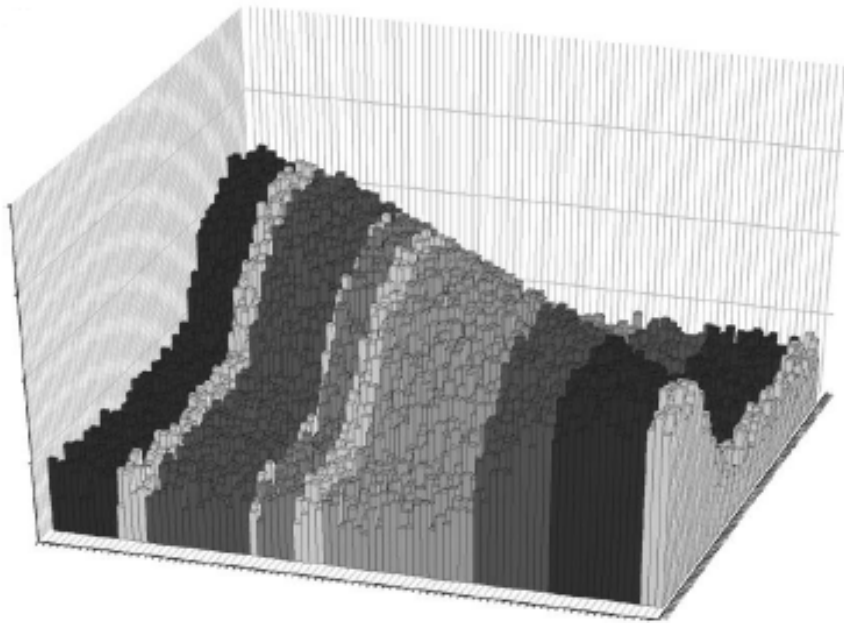


- How much social mobility is there in Mexico?
- Two distinctive features
  - Extremely high income inequality can facilitate reproduction
  - Well-developed big classes might bring about “class form” to mobility process
- Big-class form is relatively weak in U.S., Japan, Sweden, Germany
- But is Mexico, by contrast, a big-class society?

# Inequality of opportunity: Three forms

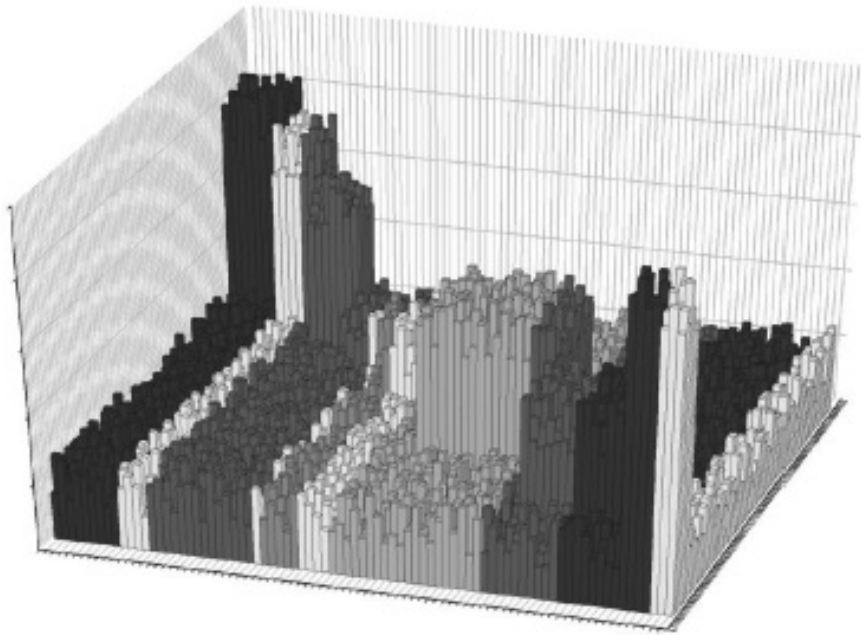
- **Bivariate origin by destination mobility table**
- **Detailed occupations**
- **Three mechanisms of reproduction**
  - Gradational
  - Big class
  - Micro-class

# Gradational form



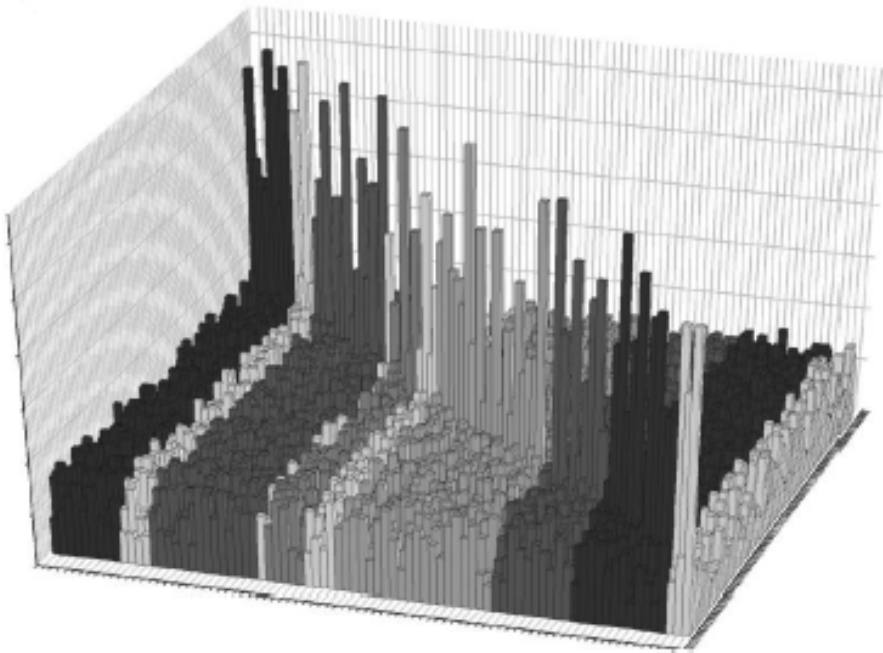
- **Parents pass on a hierarchical position (i.e., *amount* of resources matters)**
  - Children of parents with many resources (social, cultural, economic) end up in good occupations
  - Children of parents with few resources end up in bad occupations
- **Falloff in observations as distance between origin and destination increases**

# Big-class form



- **Big classes are more than sum total of resources**
- **Parents pass on big-class skills, aspirations, networks**
- **Children inherit big class of origin (e.g., children of professionals become professionals)**
- **Two big classes of same total resource level (e.g., proprietors, routine nonmanuals) don't convey identical mobility chances**

# Micro-class form



- Occupations (e.g., sociologist) are also inherited
- Parents pass on *occupational* skills, aspirations, networks
- Lower-level lumpiness than big-class model implies



# Data sources

- Mexico (2006 and 2011 surveys)
- United States: OCG I (1962), OCG II (1973), GSS (1972-2010)
- Father-son data (given estimation problems with daughter data)

# The micro-class scheme captures *institutionalized* boundaries

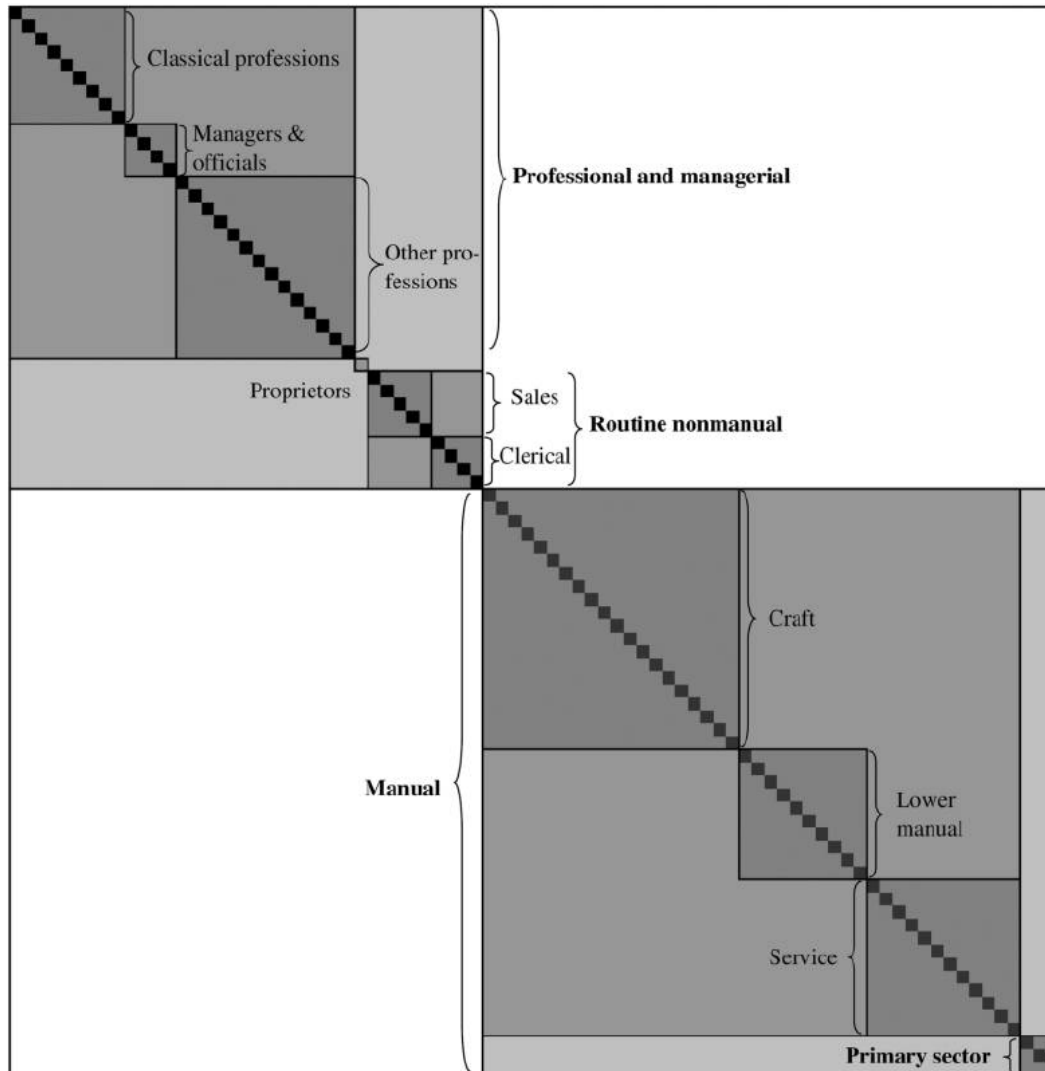
MACROCLASSES	MESOCASSES	MICROCLASSES
	Nonmanual Class	
I. Professional-managerial	A. Classical professions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jurists</li> <li>2. Health professionals</li> <li>3. Professors and instructors</li> <li>4. Natural scientists</li> <li>5. Statistical and social scientists</li> <li>6. Architects</li> <li>7. Accountants</li> <li>8. Authors and journalists</li> <li>9. Engineers</li> </ol>
	B. Managers and officials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Officials, government and non-profit organizations</li> <li>2. Other managers</li> <li>3. Commerical managers</li> <li>4. Building managers and proprietors</li> </ol>
	C. Other professions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Systems analysts and programmers</li> <li>2. Aircraft pilots and navigators</li> <li>3. Personnel and labor relations workers</li> <li>4. Elementary and secondary school teachers</li> <li>5. Librarians</li> <li>6. Creative artists</li> <li>7. Ship officers</li> <li>8. Professional and technical, NEC</li> <li>9. Social and welfare workers</li> <li>10. Workers in religion</li> <li>11. Nonmedical technicians</li> <li>12. Health semiprofessionals</li> <li>13. Hospital attendants</li> <li>14. Nursery school teachers and aides</li> </ol>
II. Proprietors		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proprietors</li> </ol>
III. Routine nonmanual	A. Sales	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Real estate agents</li> <li>2. Agents, NEC</li> <li>3. Insurance agents</li> <li>4. Cashiers</li> <li>5. Sales workers</li> </ol>
	B. Clerical	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Telephone operators</li> <li>2. Bookkeepers</li> <li>3. Office workers</li> <li>4. Postal clerks</li> </ol>

Manual Class		
I. Manual	A. Craft	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Craftsmen, NEC</li> <li>2. Foremen</li> <li>3. Electronics service and repair</li> <li>4. Printers and related workers</li> <li>5. Locomotive operators</li> <li>6. Electricians</li> <li>7. Tailors and related workers</li> <li>8. Vehicle mechanics</li> <li>9. Blacksmiths and machinists</li> <li>10. Jewelers</li> <li>11. Other mechanics</li> <li>12. Plumbers and pipe fitters</li> <li>13. Cabinetmakers</li> <li>14. Bakers</li> <li>15. Welders</li> <li>16. Painters</li> <li>17. Butchers</li> <li>18. Stationary engine operators</li> <li>19. Bricklayers and carpenters</li> <li>20. Heavy machine operators</li> </ol>
	B. Lower manual	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Truck drivers</li> <li>2. Chemical processors</li> <li>3. Miners and related workers</li> <li>4. Longshoremen</li> <li>5. Food processing workers</li> <li>6. Textile workers</li> <li>7. Sawyers</li> <li>8. Metal processors</li> <li>9. Operatives and related, NEC</li> <li>10. Forestry workers</li> </ol>
	C. Service workers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protective service workers</li> <li>2. Transport conductors</li> <li>3. Guards and watchmen</li> <li>4. Food service workers</li> <li>5. Mass transportation operators</li> <li>6. Service workers, NEC</li> <li>7. Hairdressers</li> <li>8. Newsboys and deliverymen</li> <li>9. Launderers</li> <li>10. Housekeeping workers</li> <li>11. Janitors and cleaners</li> <li>12. Gardeners</li> </ol>
II. Primary		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fishermen</li> <li>2. Farmers</li> <li>3. Farm laborers</li> </ol>

# Nested structure of classification

- **Micro-class (e.g., professor, librarian, insurance agent, bookkeeper, electrician, truck driver, farmer)**
- **Big class**
  - Meso (classical professions, managers and officials, other professions, sales, clerical, craft, lower manual, service)
  - Macro (professional-managerial, proprietors, routine nonmanual, manual, primary)
  - Sector (manual bloc, nonmanual bloc)

# Diagram of overlapping inheritance effects

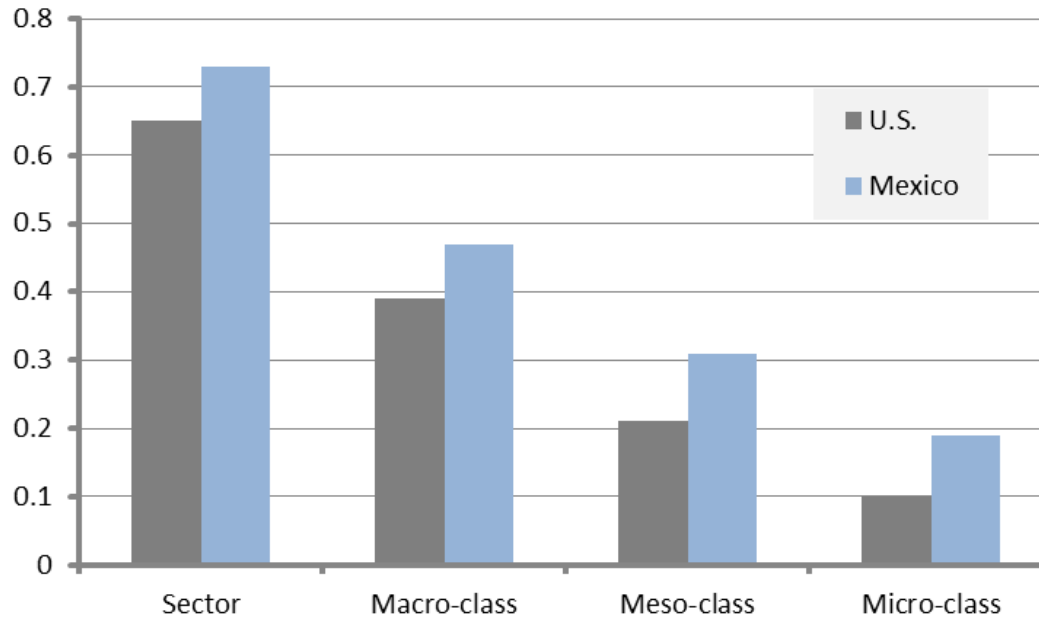


- Microclass
- Big class
  - Meso class
  - Macro class
  - Sector
- Gradational
- *A non-denominational class scheme*

# Gradational scale

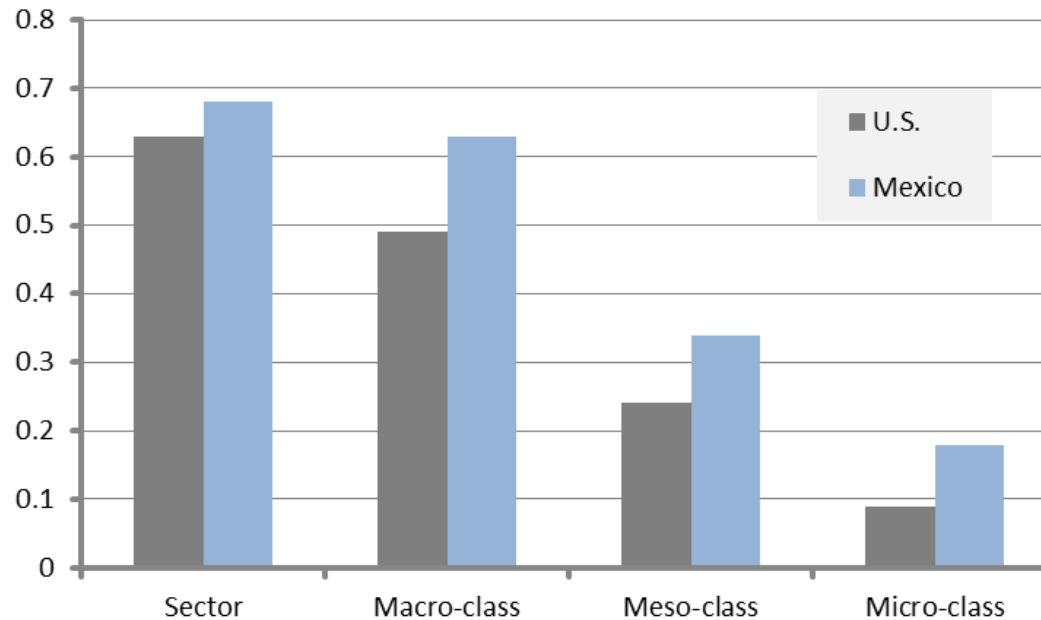
- **Nakao-Treas prestige scale**
- **Objective: Measure of occupational desirability (thus leaving open the question of how desirability is matched to resources)**

# Observed immobility



- Felt experience of mobility
- High immobility in Mexico across-the-board
- But differences in class size obscure structure of social fluidity

# Is high immobility in Mexico attributable to large farm sector?



**Answer: No! High immobility in Mexico *within* nonfarm sector**

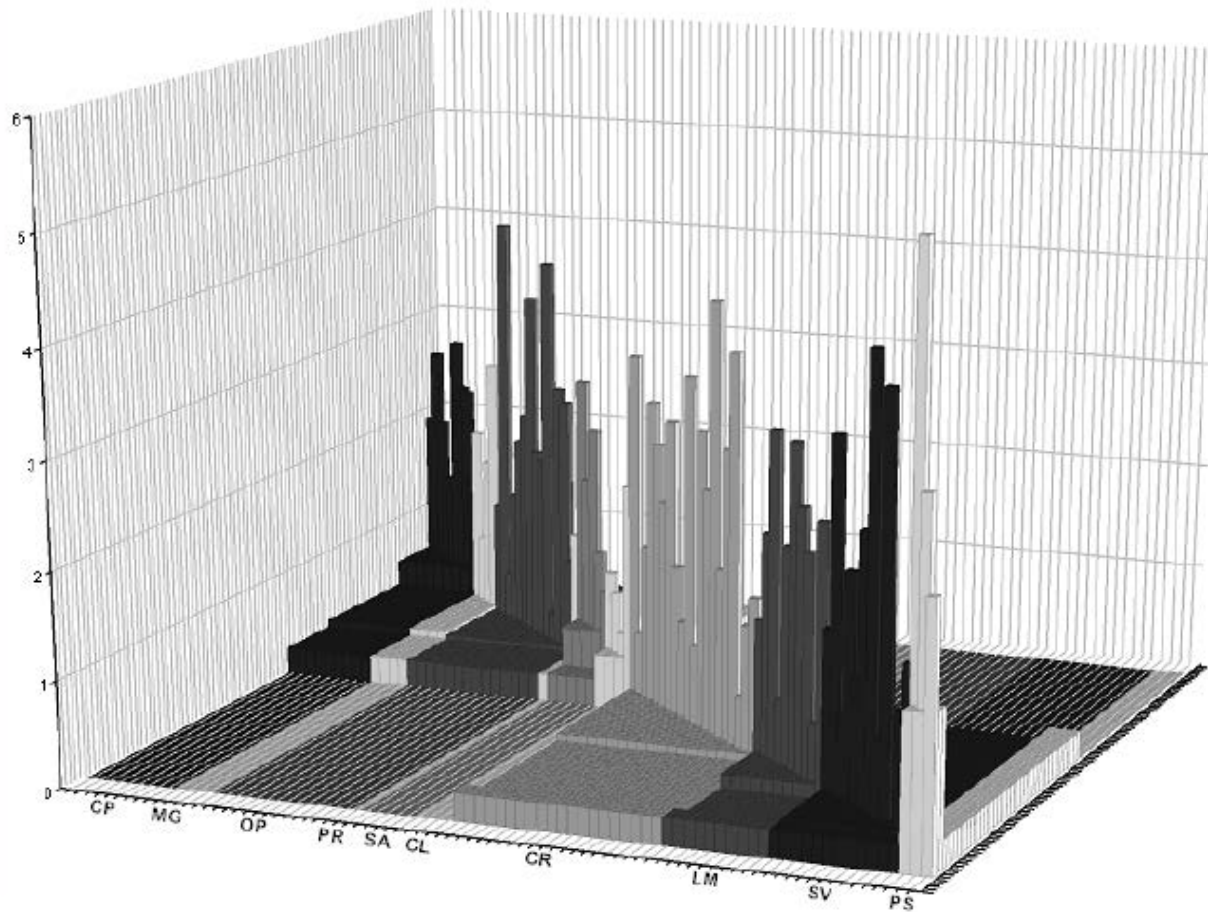
## The full model

$$m_{ij} = \alpha \beta_i \gamma_j \phi^{\mu_i \nu_j} \delta_{ij}^S \delta_{ij}^B \delta_{ij}^I \delta_{ij}^M$$

where  $i$  indexes origins,  $j$  indexes destinations,  $\alpha$  refers to the main effect,  $\beta_i$  and  $\gamma_j$  refer to row and column marginal effects,  $\phi$  refers to the socioeconomic effect, and  $\delta^S$ ,  $\delta^B$ ,  $\delta^I$ , and  $\delta^M$  refer to sectoral, macro-class, meso-class, and micro-class immobility effects respectively



# Reproduction in U.S.



- Massive micro-class reproduction (in all big classes)
- Most big-class effects are small (but manual-nonmanual & classical professions are exceptions)
- Big-class reproduction is largely micro-class reproduction in disguise

# Mexico has much class reproduction

<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	<i>Mexico</i>
<b>Gradational</b>	.97	.49*
<b>Sectoral</b>	.65	.35*
<b>Macro class</b>		
Prof.-manag.	.14	.81*
Proprietors	.40	1.88*
Routine nonman.	-.35	-.47
Manual	-.45	-.05*
Primary	2.01	1.75
<i>Average</i>	.35	.78
<b>Meso class</b>		
Classical prof.	.24	.83*
Man. & off.	.18	1.65*
Other prof.	-.01	-.30
Sales	.60	.48
Clerical	-.25	.94*
Craft	.03	.06
Lower manual	.23	.16
Service work	.16	.07
<i>Average</i>	.15	.49
<b>Micro class</b>	1.43	1.49

- More class immobility in Mexico than in the U.S.
- Class immobility at the top is especially extreme in Mexico
- But for Mexicans who *do* move out of their class of origin there's less resistance to upward and downward mobility

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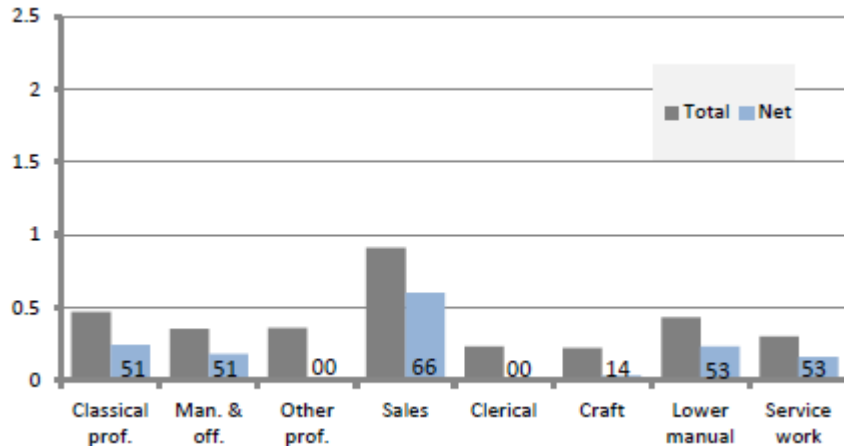
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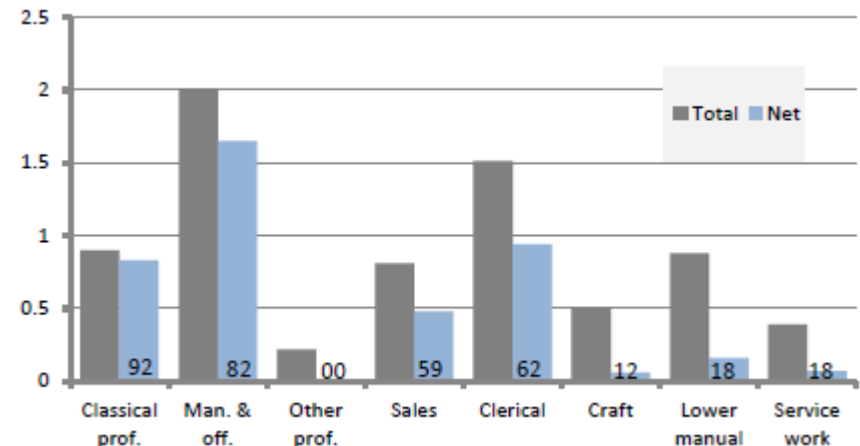
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# Big-class reproduction in Mexico persists net of micro-class reproduction



United States



Mexico

- Big-class reproduction in the U.S. is generated via micro-class reproduction
- Big-class reproduction in Mexico persists above and beyond micro-class reproduction

# Is mobility in Mexico distinctive?

- **Yes! Mobility in Mexico is *very* distinctive**
- **Observed immobility: Distinctively high rates in Mexico**
  - Sectoral
  - Macro-class
  - Meso-class
  - Micro-class
- **Social fluidity: Distinctively high tendency to remain within big class of origin**
- **Cannot be explained in terms of micro-class reproduction (unlike in other countries)**
- **Conclusion: Mexico is first example of big-class mobility regime**