

School to Work Transitions of the Mexican Youth

Extended Abstract

Helena Cruz Castanheira

Philadelphia, April 23rd, 2014.

Research in progress, please do not cite without the author's permission

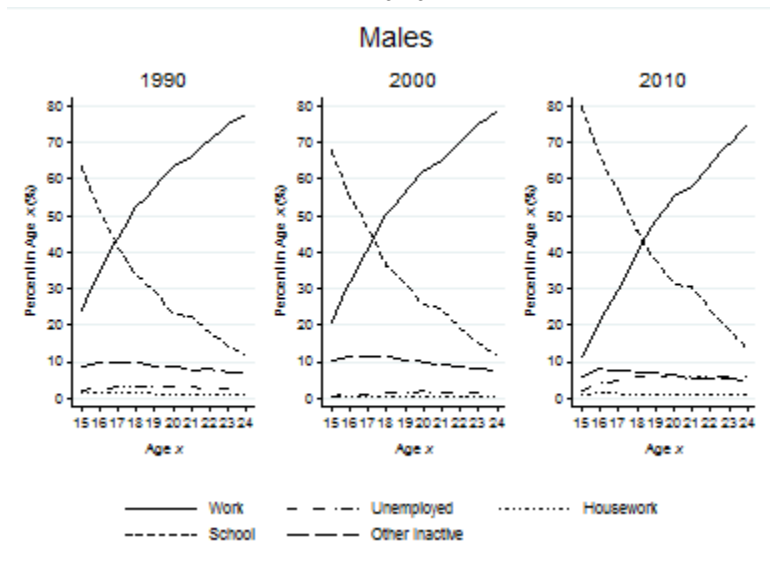
1. Extended Abstract

Mexico has one of the highest levels of youth population that neither work nor study in Latin America (Székely 2011). In 2007, 18% of the youth aged between 15 and 18 years old were in those conditions. Several factors may contribute to this ratio, including scarce employment opportunities and high school dropout rates. Mexico has also a very rapid declining fertility rate that transitioned from an average of 6.75 children per women in 1970-1975 to 2.37 in 2005-2010 (United Nations 2013). The fertility in the country will probably attain replacement levels soon. In this context, Mexico might start its demographic dividend characterized by a low dependency ratio.

In this context, it is important to investigate some structural factors associated with the levels of youth that neither work nor study. In this extended abstract, two waves of a longitudinal survey (Mexican Family Longitudinal Survey – MXFLS 2002 and 2005) are used. Transition probabilities are estimated based on school cycles (ages 9-11, 12-14, and 15-17) and onwards (18-20, 21-23, 24-26). Very different transition patterns were encountered between males and females, especially after age 15. In this extended abstract, the descriptive statistics and graphs will be exposed together with the preliminary results of the logit regression.

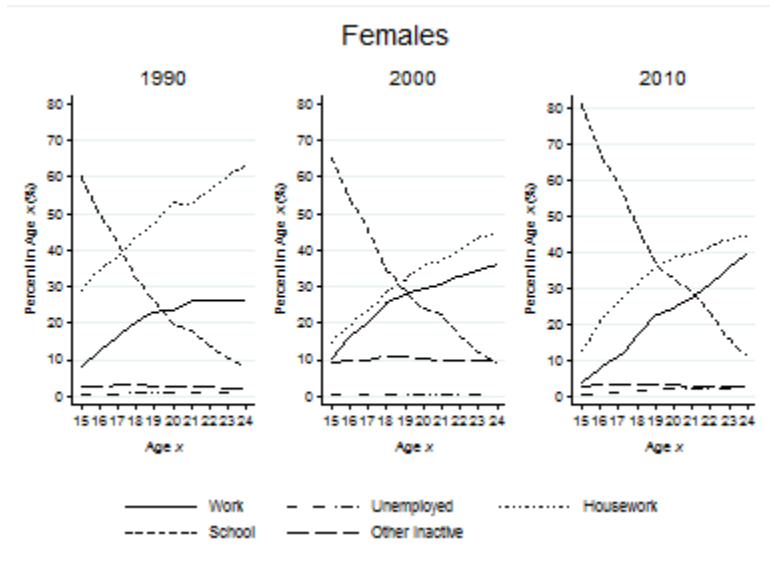
2. Tables and Figures

Figure 1: Percentage of Males by Employment Status and Sex in Mexico in 1990, 2000 and 2010



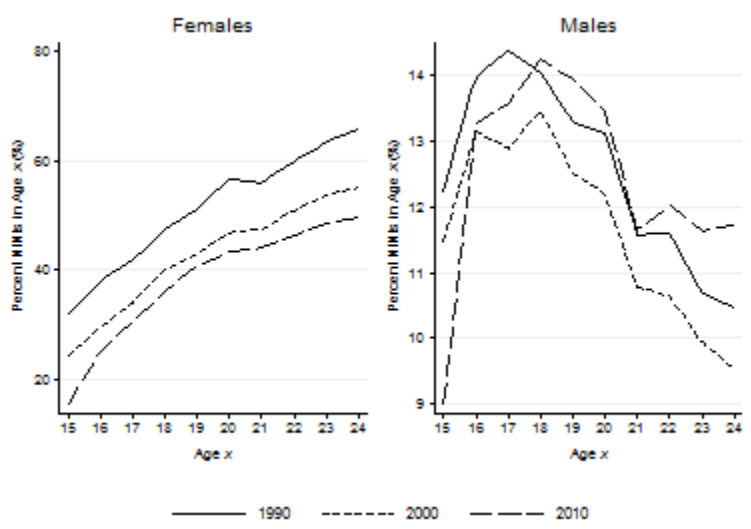
Data Source: INEGI, 1990, 2000 and 2010 Population Census.

Figure 2: Percentage of Females by Employment Status and Sex in Mexico in 1990, 2000 and 2010



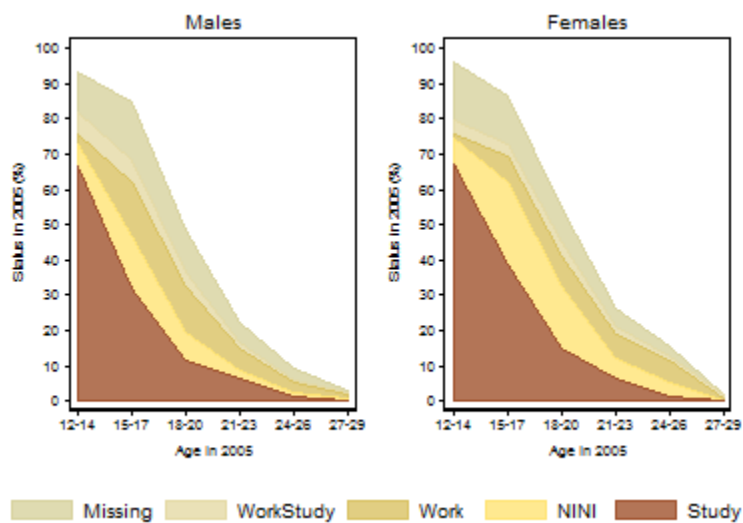
Data Source: INEGI, 1990, 2000 and 2010 Population Census.

Figure 3: Percentage of Females and Male NINIs in Mexico in 1990, 2000 and 2010



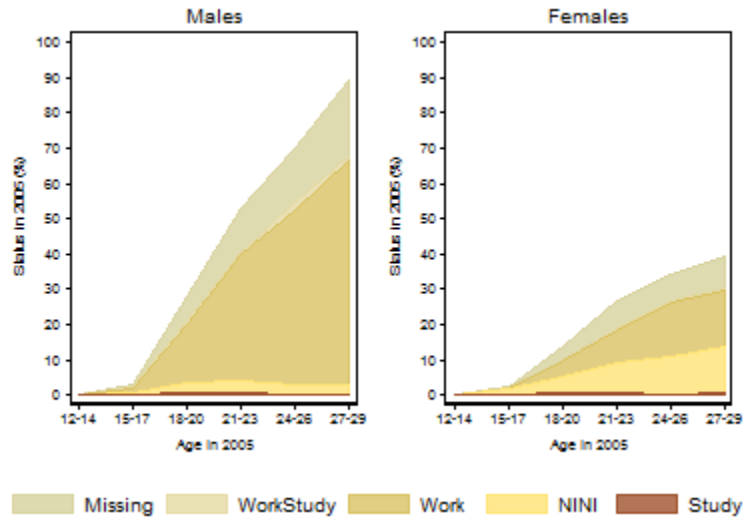
Data Source: INEGI, 1990, 2000 and 2010 Population Census.

Figure 4: Percent of Individuals Working, Studying, Working and Studying, Neither Working nor Studying (NINI), and Missing in 2005 giving that they were Studying in 2002



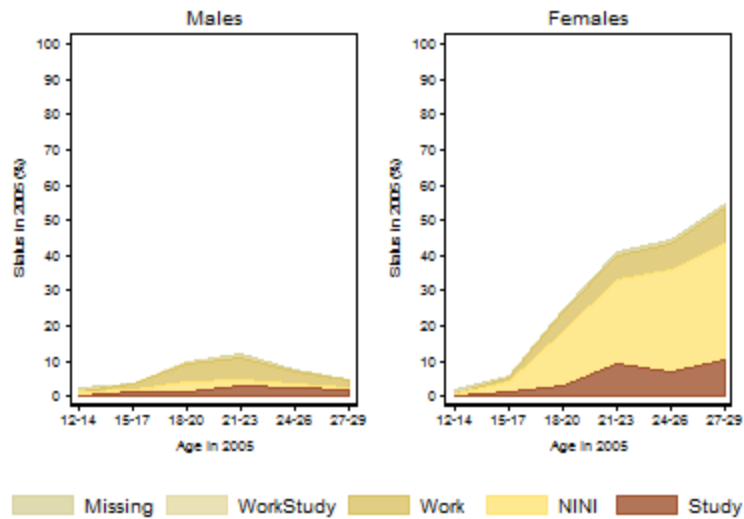
Data Source: Mexican Family Life Survey 2002 and 2005.

Figure 5: Percent of Individuals Working, Studying, Working and Studying, Neither Working nor Studying (NINI), and Missing in 2005 giving that they were Working in 2002



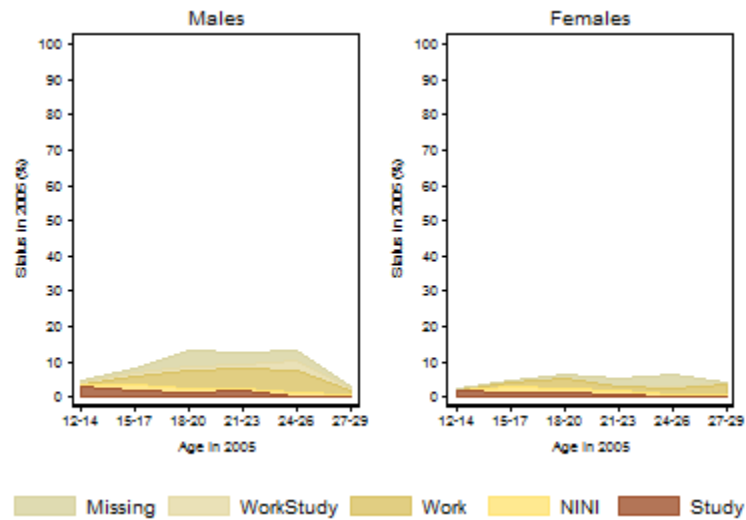
Data Source: Mexican Family Life Survey 2002 and 2005.

Figure 6: Percent of Individuals Working, Studying, Working and Studying, Neither Working nor Studying (NINI), and Missing in 2005 giving that they were Neither Working Nor Studying (NINI) in 2002



Data Source: Mexican Family Life Survey 2002 and 2005.

Figure 7: Percent of Individuals Working, Studying, Working and Studying, Neither Working nor Studying (NINI), and Missing in 2005 giving that they were Working and Studying in 2002



Data Source: Mexican Family Life Survey 2002 and 2005.

Table 1: Logit coefficients predicting the probability of being a NINI for individuals aged 15 to 24 years old in Mexico in 2002 and 2005 (cross-sectional analysis)

	Male			Female		
	Model 18	Model 19	Model 20	Model 20	Model 21	Model 22
Ever married, married or cohabiting	-1.52 ***	-1.58 ***	-1.57 ***	2.17 ***	2.14 ***	2.14 ***
Log Income per capita, excluding individual income	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Household Receives Progresa	-0.02	-0.05	-0.06	0.26 ***	0.18 **	0.17 *
HH in Rural Area	0.16	-0.24	-0.28 *	0.58 ***	0.15	0.10
At least one person in the HH has thoughts in Migrating	-0.54 ***	-0.54 ***	0.43 ***	-0.55 ***	-0.50 ***	-0.49 ***
Wave 2	0.46 ***	0.44 ***	-0.53 ***	0.17 ***	0.18 ***	0.11
Father with Secondary Education or More		0.01	0.01		-0.48 ***	-0.48 ***
Economic shock: Death of a Household Member		0.08	0.08		-0.29 ***	-0.27 **
Agriculture in the Community		0.24 *	0.22		0.24 ***	0.21 ***
Manufacture Industry in the Community		-0.19	-0.17		-0.02	0.02
Maquiladora Industry in the Community		0.12	0.11		-0.13	-0.15
Construction Industry in the Community		-0.35 ***	-0.36 ***		-0.06	-0.06
Secondary Schools in the Community		-0.09	-0.09		-0.18 **	-0.19 **
CONALEP (Technical and Vocational Schools) in the Community		-0.40 ***	-0.39 ***		-0.28 ***	-0.27 ***
Gangs in the neighborhood		0.26 **			0.16 **	
Victimization Rate (1 year)			-0.17			-3.95 *
Intercept	-2.45 ***	-2.20 ***	-2.10 ***	-1.94 ***	-1.58 ***	-1.43 ***

Data Source: Mexican Family Life Survey (2002 and 2005).

Note: All models include age fixed effects and the standard errors were adjusted for clustering at the person level.

$p > .10$; * $p < .10$; ** $p < .05$; *** $p < .01$

Table 2: Logit coefficients predicting the probability of being a NINI for individuals aged 15 to 24 in 2005 that participated in the first round of the MXFLS in 2002 and were re-interviewed in 2005-2007 (longitudinal analysis)

	Males			Females		
	Model 22	Model 23	Model 24	Model 25	Model 26	Model 27
Status in 2002: Work	-0.14	-0.16	-0.16	0.13	0.04	0.04
Status in 2002: NINI	0.54 **	0.50 *	0.51 *	0.99 ***	0.93 ***	0.92 ***
Ever married, married or cohabiting	-0.44	-0.45	-0.47	2.48 ***	2.50 ***	2.50 ***
Log Income per capita, excluding individual income	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03
Household Receives Progresa	-0.13	-0.14	-0.15	-0.01	-0.10	-0.11
HH in Rural Area	0.35 **	0.43 **	0.33	0.51 ***	0.34 **	0.35 **
At least one person in the HH has thoughts in Migrating	-0.01	0.00	0.04	-0.14	-0.07	-0.07
Father with Secondary Education or More		-0.21	-0.22		-0.53 ***	-0.53 ***
Economic shock: Death of a Household Member		0.25	0.27		-0.14	-0.14
Agriculture in the Community		-0.12	-0.20		0.25	0.24
Manufactory Industry in the Community		0.01	0.07		0.18	0.20
Maquiladora Industry in the Community		0.07	0.03		-0.35 *	-0.36 *
Construction Industry in the Community		-0.21	-0.20		-0.27 *	-0.27 *
Secondary Schools in the Community		0.03	0.03		0.09	0.08
CONALEP (Technical and Vocational Schools) in the Community		0.23	0.24		0.23	0.22
Gangs in the neighborhood		0.19			-0.12	
Victimization Rate (1 year)			-3.76			-1.10
Intercept	-2.08 ***	-2.03 ***	-1.81 ***	-1.86 ***	-1.80 ***	-1.79 ***

Data Source: Mexican Family Life Survey (2002 and 2005).

Note: All models include age fixed effects and standard errors were adjusted for clustering at the household level.

$p > .10$; * $p < .10$; ** $p < .05$; *** $p < .01$

References

CARVALHO JAM (2001) Para onde iremos: algumas tendências demográficas do século XXI. Revista Brasileira de Estudos de População – REBEP - Volume 18, número 1/2 – janeiro a dezembro de 2001.

Bloom, David E., David Canning and Jaypee Sevilla (2002) . Chapter 2 “Demographic Transitions and the Demographic Dividend” in Bloom, David E., David Canning and Jaypee Sevilla (2002). The Demographic Dividend: A New Perspective on the Economic Consequences of Population Change. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.

Lutz, Wolfgang (2009). Sola schola et sanitate: human capital as the root cause and priority for international development? Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 364(1532): 3031–3047. doi: 10.1098/rstb.2009.0156.

Székely, Miguel (2011), “Jóvenes que ni estudian ni trabajan: un riesgo para la cohesión social en América Latina”. Available at <http://www.carlosruano.com/tebamich/Nini.pdf> (last accessed on Sept 26th, 2013).

Velasquez, A., Genoni, M. E., Rubalcava, L., Teruel, G., Thomas, D. 2010. Attrition in Longitudinal Surveys: Evidence from the Mexican Family Life Survey. Available at http://mitsloan.mit.edu/neudc/papers/paper_322.pdf (last accessed on Sept 26th, 2013).

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, CD-ROM Edition.