

Poster Proposal

Carlos Fernando Félix Vega, PHD Student, Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Spain.

Sociodemographic profile and employment characteristics of older mexican, 2019.

Abstract

This research analysis the economic activity data of Mexican adults over 60 years old, the data of the economically active population of this population group will be presented in order to define the conditions in which adults in advanced ages are performing activity within the labor market. The focus it's to defining how demographic aspects and economic participation are configured from these. For this work, will be used the National Occupation and Employment Survey, is representative at the national level in the second quarter of 2019.

Introduction

This research will study the sociodemographic profile of adults over 60 years old in Mexico and their link with the labor market, for this purpose a descriptive analysis will be made where age, gender, educational level, marital status will be observed as individual variables and the locality where these subjects reside, together with defining the behavior of variables corresponding to the economic activities they carry out such as the occupation sector, position in the occupation, income from work, hours worked per week, and security social by works.

For this study, the National Occupation and Employment Survey of Mexico (ENOE) will be used, which is developed by the Mexican National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), where the selected study subjects will be adults over 60 years old, regardless of their economic activity but belonging to the Economically Active Population. The ENOE is the source of information on the Mexican labor market that collects data on a monthly and quarterly basis from the entire workforce in that country, with national data.

Problem Statement

Mexico faces an aging process similar to that of other middle-income countries, with the characteristic of transforming from a young to an aging population in a less time compared to high-income countries (CONAPO, 2012). In this sense, information from INEGI shows that in 2015 only 10.5% of the Mexican population was over 60 years old, however, the projections made by CONAPO based on data from the same institute suggest an increase that would reach be 22.9% of the total population by 2050 (CONAPO, 2018).

When talking about this population group and observing its economic activity, the results of the Intercensal Survey indicate that 27.2% of adults over 60 years old are in the Mexican labor market yet, where a proportion is located in informal activities (INEGI, 2015) . Even CONAPO recognizes that each time this percentage will increase over time (Ramos, 2016).

In 2018, in the National Survey of Occupation and Employment (ENOE) of the second quarter, adults of more than 60 years economically active reached 34.1%, and although the data indicate that increasing the age decreases participation in the labor market also It can be observed that when comparing in the time from 2012 to 2016 the proportions in the age groups of more than 60 years have increased their economic activity.

Thus, this research focuses to define how individual characteristics are associated with participation in economic activities at advanced ages, and looking to deep what are conditions adults over 60 years old in Mexico are developing an activity in the labor market. The central goal it's recognizing if their characteristics define the conditions of their participation in the labor activity.

Methodology

The analysis used the National Survey of Occupation and Employment of Mexico (ENOE) in the second quarter in 2019, which allows defining both the sociodemographic profile and the conditions under which adults over 60 years old are linked to the market labor. A descriptive analysis of the data will be made with contingency tables that define the association between sociodemographic characteristics and conditions of economic activity.

The sociodemographic variables considered are age, sex, educational level, marital status and the place of residence. The variables of the work activity taken for the study are occupation sector, position in the occupation, income for work, hours worked per week and social security by job.

Preliminary Results

The population over 60 years old in Mexico has a significant proportion of economic activity, when observing the data of the ENOE in its second quarter of 2019, it can be identified that it's the men who have a greater economically active participation at 65.9% , conversely when observing the non-economically active since it is women who reach 64.4% of this population group (Table 1).

Table 1 . Table 1. Population over 60 years old in Mexico by sex and economic activity in 2019.

	Men	Women	Total
Economically active population	65.9	34.1	100
Economically inactive population	35.6	64.4	100

Source: Own elaboration with data from the National Survey of Occupation and Employment 2019, quarter 2. INEGI.

About the economic participation by age and sex, seeing the proportion of the assets economically, we find that men in all age groups double the percentage with respect to women, even in the oldest group, men quadruple women. When viewing the data of the non-active, the proportions of women are much higher with respect to men in all the age groups considered (Table 2).

Table 2. Population over 60 years old in Mexico by sex and, age and economic activity in 2019.

Edad	Man				Woman			
	60-69	70-79	80-89	90 or older	60-69	70-79	80-89	90 or older
Economically active population	61.9	38.4	18.7	24.2	29.7	15.2	4.7	8.8
Economically inactive population	38.1	61.6	81.3	75.8	70.3	84.8	95.3	91.2

Source: Own elaboration with data from the National Survey of Occupation and Employment 2019, quarter 2. INEGI.

The data about 2019 suggest it's still mostly the men who are active at work respect to women; in 100% of people over 60 years old are men who amount to 65% compared to 35% of women. Table 3 shows the economically active population over 60 years old in Mexico for 2019, so it can be concluded that men in these ages have higher proportions in free union or married, they are who live in rural locations and large proportions only have the elementary school (Table 3).

On the other hand, economically active women can be seen to be greater proportions in widowhood to men and more than half of them are also living in rural locations. With respect to the educational level, while the age group decreases, the school grade increases (Table 3).

The sector of activity of which they are active, about men we can define they are in the services sector and the agricultural sector, that is, both in the primary and tertiary sectors, there is a greater proportion of men older adults in activity. In the case of women, they are inserted in services

sector and commerce where they continue to have greater participation, since 81% of active women accumulate between these two activities sectors (Table 4).

When analyze the data of the position that these adults have in the occupation, we find they are in a subordinates activities and they are doing self-employment activities independently of sex (Table 4).

Table 3.
Population over 60 years old in Mexico by sex, age, education level, marriage status, and residence in 2019..

Age	Men				Women			
	60-69	70-79	80-89	Over 90 years old	60-69	70-79	80-89	Over 90 years old
Education level	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Less than elementary school	9.8	23.4	31.8	12.9	13.2	25.4	48.7	19.1
Elementary school	46.8	53.4	53.5	31.9	48	51.8	39.4	13.5
Middle school	17.4	8.9	5	18.9	15	10.2	3.7	15.9
High School	10.4	6.4	1.8	16.3	14.2	7.7	7.4	10.2
University or more	15.6	7.9	7.8	14.6	9.5	4.4	0.7	38.7
Total	100	100	100	94.6	99.9	99.5	99.9	97.4
Marriage status								
Married	82.2	76	65.9	62.5	50.2	36.8	26.6	43.6
Single, divorced	12.3	9.6	7.9	29.2	27.8	23.7	13.3	39.2
Widower	5.5	14.4	26.2	8.3	22	39.5	60.1	16.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99.4
Residence								
Rural area	56.8	65	73.6	54.2	50.3	56.8	64.9	39.9
Urban area	43.2	35	26.4	45.8	49.7	43.2	35.1	60.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Own elaboration with data from the National Survey of Occupation and Employment 2019, quarter 2. INEGI.

Table 4.
Población económicamente activa de 60 años o más por sexo, sector de actividad y posición en la ocupación en 2019.

Economically active population over 60 years old in Mexico by sex, age, activity sector, and occupation position in 2019.

Activity Sector	Men	Women
	(%)	(%)
Construction	9	0.3
Industry	9	11.5
Commerce	15	37
Services	31	44
Other	0.6	0.1
Farming	33	6
total	98	99
Occupation position		
Employees	38.4	34.9
Employers	10.9	4.7

Freelancers	47.6	51.2
Without pay	1.8	8
total	98.7	98.8

Source: Own elaboration with data from the National Survey of Occupation and Employment 2019, quarter 2. INEGI.

In table 5 we have some of the conditions under which Mexican older adults are economically active, three variables were explored: salary, weekly work hours and access to medical insurance by the work. Table 5 tells us that the results are that men have a more advantageous position with respect to women because 46.8% of them earn only a minimum salary compared 27.9 %to men who are earning This same amount of money. As wages increase, it is also men who have the highest proportions as opposed to women. However, in both sex up to 9%, do not receive income for the activity they doing.

As for the hours worked weekly, it is women who have fewer hours of work because 38% of economically active women do so for less than 24 hours a week. This same indicator decreases in men, rising to 21.2%. Likewise, men are the ones who work most on regular hours, that is, between 24 and 48 hours per week, since they are 52.4% compared to 44.8% of women. It is important to note that more than a quarter of men work above 48 hours (Table 5).

Table 5.		
Economically active population over 60 years old in Mexico by sex, salary, Hours worked, and medical insurance by the work in 2019.		
	Men (%)	Women (%)
Salary		
Not response	1.3	1.1
Until one minimun salary	27.9	46.8
1 to 2 minimun salarys	24.3	20.7
2 to 3 minimun salarys	13.6	6.7
3 to 5 minimun salarys	5.8	3.4
5 minimun salarys or more	3.7	2.1
Dont received pay	9.8	9
With out information	13.6	10.2
Total	100	100
Hours worked at day		
24 or less	21.2	38
24 to 48 hours	52.4	44.8
48 hours or more	26.4	17.2
Total	100	100
medical insurance by the work		
IMSS	11.3	7.4
ISSSTE	4.2	4.7
Other institutions of health	0.6	0.67
Without medical insurence	82.2	85.9
Not Apply	1.3	1.1
Total	99.6	99.7

Source: Own elaboration with data from the National Survey of Occupation and Employment

2019, quarter 2. INEGI.

A very important element is the access to medical insurance by work, which turns out to attract attention because large proportions of Mexican older adults who are economically active do not have this possibility, where women are most affecting , for men it represents 82.2% but for Women this amount increases up to 85.9%. Those who access this benefit become 15.5% in the case of men and 12.1% in women by adding the categories IMSS (Mexican Social Security Institute) and ISSSTE (Institute of Social Security and Services of State Workers) .

Bibliography

Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2018, Coyuntura laboral en América latina: la inserción laboral de las personas mayores, No. 18, Naciones Unidas, Santiago de Chile.

Consejo Nacional de Población, Proyecciones de la población de México y las entidades federativas 2016-2050, documento metodológico, primera edición, 2018. Ciudad de México, 62 pp.

_____, (2012), Proyecciones de la Población 2010- 2050, México.

_____,
https://www.inegi.org.mx/contenidos/saladeprensa/boletines/2019/EstSociodemo/enigh2019_07.pdf

Consultado el 11 de octubre de 2019.

_____, 2018, Estadísticas a propósito del día internacional de las personas de edad (adultos mayores). México.

_____, 2015, Encuesta Intercensal 2015, México.

_____, 2015, , <https://www.inegi.org.mx/temas/estructura/>, consultado el 11 de octubre de 2019.

Ramos, Elba, 2016, “Análisis de la participación laboral de los adultos mayores con base en un modelo logit”, en La situación demográfica de México 2016, CONAPO.