Socio-spatial segregation, labor market integration and medium income group deterioration in Zacatecas-Guadalupe urban zone, Mexico, 2000

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Resumen
La segregación socio espacial se convierte en un factor explicativo de la segmentación del mercado de trabajo. Las oportunidades de empleo y de ingresos dependen de las localizaciones residenciales y del grado de aislamiento social. El análisis del censo del 2000 indica que los grupos de ingreso bajo acentúan más su precariedad en oportunidades de empleo e ingreso, mientras que los grupos de ingreso medio muestran clara decadencia en sus capacidades financieras, la cual no responde a su bagaje cultural ni social. Los grupos de ingreso alto presentan claros indicios de que no corresponden a las nuevas dinámicas de la economía.

Palabras clave: segregación socio espacial, ingreso, mercado de trabajo, calidad del empleo, Zacatecas, México.

Abstract
Socio-spatial segregation becomes an explanatory factor of labor market segmentation. Employment and income opportunities depend on the residential locations and the degree of social isolation. Census analysis indicates that low income groups accentuate their precarious employment and income opportunities, whereas medium income groups show a clear decadence in their financial capabilities that does not correspond to its cultural or social baggage. High income groups present indications that do not correspond to the economy’s new dynamics.

Key words: socio-spatial segregation, income groups, labor market, employment quality, Zacatecas, Mexico.

Introduction
The unequal distribution of income, essential characteristic of the Latin American economies, is spatially manifested to the interior of the cities. The form and background are different in each urban zone. In medium sized cities, with tertiary and dependent economies from the public expense, the income distribution has very different implications in their stratification, mobility and spatial localization than those present in the considered
"global cities" (those that compete by performing the control, destination and execution actions and strategies of the capital at an international level). The first implication corresponds to the kind of labor market and its components (offer and demand). The second, to the way the market is spatially differentiated.

This work exposes the idea that the kind of work offer corresponds to its degree of social and spatial integration. We believe that workers have socioeconomic characteristics that determine their employment opportunities and are product of the social integration manifested in the space. The residential location (determined by the soil market, economic capacity, accessibility to urban resources, etc) and the social integration (information nets, affinity degree with other communities or individuals, reproduction practices) become in a kind of cultural baggage that influences their formation and labor execution.

The urban zone of Zacatecas—Guadalupe (ZCZG) and the XII Population and Dwelling General Census 2000 are the instruments used to demonstrate that there is a trend towards income deterioration and employment opportunities and that involves, beside the low income groups, to groups that in the past were stable, speaking about labor, as the medium and high income ones. The consequences are varied, but among them stands out the increasing number of young people with few life expectations, who can become in security and public health problem.

**Labor market and segregation: analytical divorce**

The recent urban studies have given special attention to the strong deterioration of the social relationships in the urban space. The term segregation (residential, social or socio—spatial) has taken form and criterion that distinguishes it from concepts as social exclusion, marginalization, marginality, or even poverty, and it is mainly associated with aspect of the access and assimilation capacities of urban resources.

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1 The ZCZG is the spatial union of the Zacatecas City (capital city of the State of the same name) and its neighbour city Guadalupe. It is located 680 kilometers to the north of Mexico City and has 192,818 inhabitants (INEGI: 2000a). Its economic activity is characterized by a marked tertiary activity dominated by the personal, educational, tourist and public administration services, as well as a formal and informal commerce. According to the ENEU, in 2004, employment in ZCZG was located in services (40 percent), commerce (23 percent), public administration (13 percent), transport and communications (four percent), industry of transformation (nine percent), mining (one percent), and primary activities (one percent). Very similar data since 1992 (INEGI: 2005).
On the economist side, specialists on labor market, as well as people who study the changes suffered in the restructuring process established world—wide from the decade of 1970, have been focused on characterizing the work offers and their impact in the productivity. Recently, studies focused on Latin America (Katzman, Filgueira and Furtado, 2000; Weller, 2000 and 2004) have highlighted the impact of the segmented markets, the precariousness of employment and its tertiarization in the income distribution.

The differentiated access of employment not only has socioeconomic reasons; the physical distance and, above all, the information contacts or nets, and the cultural baggage (some call it social capital) may influence greatly. Hence, the degree of social integration and the exploitation of the employment opportunities have a spatial connotation. The literature gives it first steps.

Calderón and Perlbach (2000) identify the groups with more probability of being socially excluded, taking into consideration that from the decade of 1980 new poor have been integrated to the structural poor, the former represent a growing insufficiency of their incomes and that before have their basic needs covered. The new poor are similar to the non—poor because they present sociocultural characteristics in the access to medium and higher education, as well as the number of children per family; but they are similar to the structural poor, "for now, exclusively because of the deficit linked to the daily consumption and to variables associated to the crisis (unemployment, lack of health coverage, labor precariousness, etc.) but not in their history" (Calderón and Perlbach, 2000; 124).

The new poor correspond to their labor precariousness and social vulnerability. The changes in the working conditions and in the labor market, as well as its impact in the income, the labor conditions and of social security, the weakening of unions, social organizations and state institution, as well as the deterioration of family, community and social relationships allude to a "risk situation that may constitute a transition towards exclusion (Calderón and Perlbach, 2000; 131)."

All of this provokes great changes in the society stratification.

Sabatini et al., (2001) conceive a change in the social segregation intensity and pattern based on the decrease of the geographic scale and the increase of their "badness" (intensity of concentration in some areas of the city and conformation of these socially homogeneous areas). On one hand, the decrease of the geographical scale has been provoked by the real estate capital that has

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2 Young people, women and the strati of lower incomes.
constructed a series of dwelling complexes for high and medium incomes in areas with low soil rent rates where mainly the low income groups are located. These complexes require a critical size that attracts not only quality urban equipment, but also the possible inhabitants of medium and high income strata. Before this, the low income inhabitants close to these complexes are benefited in terms of employment, services and equipment, as in the fact that feel belonging to the progressing community. Segregation has decreased to a smaller geographical area. On the other hand, in the outskirts of the cities, the low income families present higher degrees of segregation, which intensifies the exclusion and territorial expulsion feelings that acute the social disintegration problems. The insufficient number of information nets, poverty, lack of services and accessibility are still essential characteristics of the traditional peripheral neighborhoods that are added to the proliferation of the hopelessness culture.

De Mattos (2002) proposes the utility of the duality and segmentation hypothesis of the labor market to know the main transformation suffered in the Chilean cities with the model of economic liberalization accumulation. The segmentation theory, in its dual version, exposes that there are two sectors of salaries and employment, where the primary sector is characterized by their economic security and stability (high salaries, stable work contracts, social advantages, good working conditions, and high employment security and promotion possibilities), which implies social and economic advantages; the opposite happens with the secondary sector. The conclusions reached is that the Chilean cities, although they do not show evidences towards a higher polarization, and hence, towards a social dualization, it can be affirmed that there is a situation of great inequity between the sectors of lower and higher incomes, where the situation inherited from the past has a great influence, situation that has not been corrected significantly despite the large growth observed and the applied policies (De Mattos, 2002: 62).

Arriagada and Rodriguez (2003) propose a different categorization of segregation: socioeconomic residential segregation (SRS) as the balance between contradictory economic segmentation of the space. On one side, there are the advantages presented for those who experience a SRS as the rational option that allows exclusivity, distinction, actives accumulation, net construction, affinity and access to resources (Arriagada and Rodríguez, 2003: 11).

The SRS is a reproduction mechanism of the socioeconomic inequities, which represents that:
1. The interaction among the different socioeconomic groups has been reduced.

2. The equipment and social services endowment many times depends on the municipal fiscal perception capacity, information that accentuates the inequities among rich and poor municipalities and urban zones.

3. The generation of negative externalities affects households and people in similar conditions with different incomes.

4. The community life of the poor neighbors is deteriorated (Arriagada y Rodríguez, 2003: 12).

Duhau (2003) proposes that the labor market has a minimal incidence in the residential localization of the population: the residential mobility and the social division in the space are another product of the access forms to dwellings (spatial distribution of dwellings, financial access), according to the different income strata that the population's attraction—expulsion relation from the higher economic activity in the cities. In that matter, the Metropolitan Zone of Mexico City is marked by a spatial segregation of municipalities and delegations, according to the income stratum of their inhabitants, who look for dwellings according to their economic possibilities (and the policies of dwelling foment) and not because of access to a metropolitan labor market. The areas of higher economic activity are the main expellers of metropolitan inhabitants. The social division of the metropolitan space is situated in:

1. High stratum jurisdictions.

Areas relatively close to centralities, but in neighborhoods or residential settings designed with a certain suburban profile, or separated through various devices from the urban environment (…) It is about urban spaces specially qualified due to their architectural and cultural heritage and because they concentrate a sophisticated commercial and services offer (Duhau, 2003: 186).

2. Jurisdictions or dormitory cities, located in an unfavorable geographical environment. Due to the spatial distribution of employment, the inhabitants have to travel long distances. The reason of the development of this kind of jurisdictions is the aspiration of having an owned dwelling, by formal mechanisms (financing provided by solidarity dwelling funds and national mortgage enterprises) in social interest housing settings or by informal mechanisms (the acquisition of a cheap piece of land and self—construction of a dwelling) (Duhau, 2003: 186—187).
Saraví (2004) critiques all theory that proposes that the Latin American neighborhoods are based on solidarity, friendship and kinship (Saraví, 2004: 35) the current poor neighborhoods of the metropolitan cities are characterized by the absence of social mobility opportunities and expectations that not only generates uncertainty and frustration, but a deep self esteem and identity crisis in the new generations (Saraví, 2004: 42) that becomes a spatial concentration of poverty where the life conditions, social relations and experiences are reproduced that are redundant and a bit enriching and that are harmful for the society in general and destructive for the own poor (Saraví, 2004: 36). Urban segregation acquires a cultural dimension where a growing vulnerability and risk of exclusion from specific sectors of the society expressed in the transformations of the neighborhoods in enclaves of structural poverty, acknowledging an internal conflict between the integrated and the isolated and where the prejudices and territorial stigmata are produced and reproduced. In that matter, the neighborhood "stops being a defense mechanism product of the exclusion to become a powerful exclusion factor for the community as a whole" (Saraví, 2004: 47).

Veiga (2004) considers the urban space as the most suitable where the socioeconomic factors that the world economy suffers are manifested: the retreat of the national State by means of privatizations, the tertiarization of economy and the loss of public space; the weakening of the traditional reference and socialization frameworks in the families and communities provoked by the intensification of the residential segregation; the restructuring of the labor market incited by the technological changes and their impact in the different social classes; the weakening of the socio—political mechanisms and the manifestation of the urban problems, and the importation of life styles and consumption through the massive communication media (Veiga, 2004: 195). The changes in the urban space go from the proliferation of commerce and services concentrations farther the central nucleus, to the localization of groups according to their demographic growth and their income to acquire a dwelling in the real estate market (Veiga, 2004, 197).

The groups of low income are the more vulnerable to the economic and spatial changes: "the inhabitants interrelate more among equals and are segregated from those who are different" (Veiga, 2004: 202) and deteriorate the social capital as the nets are weakened according to the social and residential distance. The incidence of high study abandonment rates, early access to precarious employments, early pregnancy, high rates of young people who do not work nor study, and homogeneous nets determine strategies of unsuccessful and excluding...
lives in the society (Veiga, 2004: 204). From this perspective, the city becomes a fragmented space and of social vulnerability, where the opportunities of interaction among people from different socioeconomic origin are limited (Veiga, 2004: 2001).

Katzman and Retamoso (2005) question the relation between labor market, residential segregation and poverty. In Latin America (specially in Uruguay) there is growing and generalized phenomenon of polarization in the spatial distribution of the classes in the cities that reinforce the social isolation and prevent people to have access to less erratic mechanisms of information in the search and execution of employments. The less favored not only have less possibilities of accessing residential localizations with adequate urban equipment, but also present less capacity of accessing qualified employments. The relation segregation—non—qualified worker—poverty becomes a vicious circle where segregation isolates the less qualified workers from the labor market and concentrates them in neighborhoods with high poverty density (Katzman and Retamoso, 2005: 146). The poorly qualified worker incapacity of accessing an employment in the labor market corresponds to a weakening in his links — expressed in the increment of unemployment, precariousness and working instability — and a growing gap with the more qualified workers (Katzman and Retamoso, 2005: 132; Weller, 2004: 175, and Weller, 2000: 48).

Cortés and Escobar (2005) found that the ascendant social mobility possibilities were reduced in some cities of Mexico (1984—1994) but not in a lineal manner. The opportunities of accessing to the highest stratum (professionals, functionaries and owners) (Cortés and Escobar, 2005: 149, 165) is exclusive for those who their previous generation had the same stratum, and women, who greatly improved their instruction level and qualifications. The low occupation strata reduced in an important manner the possibilities of improving their social mobility (workers, non—qualified and informal urban and agricultural workers). Conversely, the medium strata (small employers and self—employed people) did not present changes. The increment of the gap between the achievements of the higher and intermediate classes in respect to the lower ones corresponds more to the accumulation model than that of the economic growth (Cortés and Escobar, 2005: 163). The flexibilization of the productive structure, the retirement of the nation State in matters of social security and the massive entrance as characteristics

3 “It is possible that in those years a patron strategy of feminine recruiting to higher positions had been imposed, possibly because women receive lower remuneration and have less negotiation capacities before employers than men” (Cortés and Escobar, 2005: 164).
of a commercial aperture and internal economic liberalization model modify the structure of the Mexican society, making it more unequal and lacking of ascent opportunities.

We are interested in highlighting that there is a clear social differentiation in the space determined mainly by two factors, the socioeconomic factors (factors related to the social and economical situation) and the cultural factors (that may include all those subjective factors that imply a social exclusion). We will not be able to talk about social residential *per se*, since residential segregation recognizes only the social difference, whereas the term socio—spatial segregation identifies a clear social distinction that is manifested in the space where the communities or social groups of similar socioeconomic and cultural factors will group in a determined space and will separate from those communities or social groups that do not present the same characteristics.

However, different from De Mattos (2002) we do not consider that the changes in the economic base of the cities, induced by a model of world accumulation and expressed by globalization, determine the way the social differentiation is expressed in the space. We do not state the opposite posture either. We consider that the social differentiation in the space is a dialectic process since it influences the subjective and objective perceptions of the city's inhabitants as considering it as non—isolated or socially isolated. The spatial and social distance is not defined by itself by the social differentiation in the space; rather, it implies two aspects: the social aspect and the economic one. From the economic aspect, the socio—spatial segregation is the product of: a) the confrontation of the different social groups for getting an optimum localization with their own characteristics and of environment and b) the constant changes there are between the offer and the demand that are present with the time and are expressed in the prices of the real estate.

The groups with bigger resources (economic and of knowledge) will have a bigger advantage in the competence of localization. Each individual that belongs to a social group and that enters in competence for localization in the urban space must have an instrument (based on the level and kind of economic and knowledge resources).

In the social aspect, segregation is considered as residential. It is the process of "socio—spatial urban differentiation that comprehends two complementary and necessary dimensions: similar economic and of knowledge characteristics within a zone, and different characteristics among zones" (Alegría, 1994: 418).
The absence of segregation would imply that in all the zones there are inhabitants of all kinds of socioeconomic characteristics.

Segregation would be seen as the form as it is consumed with the finality of stand out in a symbolic field to differentiate each one of the neighborhoods. The similar choices of residential consumption are not only differentiated by similar tastes and their possible ways of stand out among the individuals, but by similar *habitus*. Segregation is the result of the localization choices and has economic and social aspects that identify it (Alegria, 1994).

The changes that emerge from an urban economic system imply a mobilization of resources and activities from a location to another. Not all the activities and not all the social groups are adjusted at the same pace. Certain groups, specifically with more financial resources and of education, are capable of adapting fasted to a change in the urban system. The capabilities of adaptation to the change are the reason of inequalities (Harvey, 1985: 53).

The residential and its sociocultural affinity and behavior reproduction implications induce to a differentiated access to the labor market. On one hand, the growing precariousness of employment product of the increment of productivity based on the introduction of new technologies and the flexibilization of labor laws in order to hire by bulk, commission or by short periods, influences not only in the deterioration of the employer—employee relationships, but in the cheapening of the workforce and, as a consequence, in the deterioration of income and the workers' reproduction process and his family. On the other hand, a marked impulse of qualified employments boosts the improvement of the welfare of all those workers that had access to higher education and training opportunities. From this perspective, there has been a growing polarization of the offer demand structure.

However, the impact of this economic restructuring process influences differently in countries and cities, for the accumulation development degree or for the way they are inserted in the global accumulation process.

In cities such as the ZCSG, the capital impact took place with the impulse of tertiary activities (services and commerce at small scale) and from the State, since during the economic stabilization period the capital was infiltrated by means of the public expense in economic activities and of public work, but within the

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4 Reproduction of activities proper of the social segment of knowledge it feels to belong to (Alegria, 1994: 419).
following economic restructuring process that impact has different connotation. Before the reduction of the state actions, the ZCZG has suffered changes in its economic structure that have included modifications in the work offer and the way socio—spatial segregation influences in the characteristics of the offer. In that direction, we considered that socio—spatial segregation has a strong influence in the training and socio—economic characterization of the work offer, at the same time that the latter influences in the residential and social localization in the space of the workforce, for the financial resources and the knowledge level of the worker's habitus the ones that determine the residential localization.

The debate about the conceptualization of the current segregation implies empirical evidence; most of the exposed here refers to the analysis of segregation and of the labor market separately. The ZCZG offers a spatial and socioeconomic perspective of the work offer when showing that the workforce is segmented not only in its socioeconomic characteristics, but also according to its spatial localization and its degree of social isolation.

Although there is not a duality in the work offer of the ZCZG as De Mattos proposes, and there is not a marked polarization in the differences between income groups, there are evidences of a marked deterioration of the socioeconomic conditions in the ZCZG medium classes in year 2000, which has mainly affected young people and women. This responds to a risk in the employment that is put in front of a marked advance in the instruction level.

In the ZCZG coexists large social groups without any autonomy capacity: Church, small businessmen, parents associations, sport and artistic groups, etc. that reflect the absence of a classic bourgeois society ruled by capitalists and proletarians (Delgado et al., 1991: 74-75). The commerce and services sector, bastion of the urban economy, is controlled, in part, by the large national and transnational capitals that provide the owners of the tertiary capital, and on the other, an important, but disperse number of small businessmen that are concentrated in the distribution of subsistence media before the insufficient demand of most of the population and the absence of production media commerce of the ZCZG (Delgado et al, 1991: 81; Esparza, 1996: 15-16 and González, 1998: 41). Before a weak society, the State seems the central point of the urban economy: concentrates 49 percent of the occupied personnel - taking into consideration state, municipal and federal public administration, decentralized and education organisms in all their levels - (González, 2004: 103). For further information, see González (2004 and 2005) for the urban area and Delgado et al., (1991) for a state analysis.

The main characteristic of a State such as Zacatecas is the absolute overpopulation (Figueroa, 1986: 113), a structural remnant of economy, product of its sub-development situation (countries incapable of procreating a process of capitalist accumulation that provides employment) and by its specific conditions of productive structure (a restricted production model focused on primary activities) (Delgado et al., 1991). The Absolute overpopulation is rural, before the absence of an industrialization process and strengthened with a process of agrarian reform since 1917. Common land confined an important number of exceeding population to subsistence conditions in small parcels. Before the incapability of providing a dignifying daily sustain, emigrating (Delgado et al., 1991) to the United States or to the ZCZG becomes an obligated option.

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Methodology

Measuring segregation based on indexes has allowed the proliferation of studies of all kines and the theoretical current that exemplifies the analysis based on maps and simple indicators; as well as the emerging of a counter—current to that simplicity: "the color maps with which segregation is studied are usually an impoverished version of what sociologists did in that School [of Chicago]" (Sabatini, Cáceres and Cerda, 2001). The dissimilarity indexes (Duncan and Duncan, 1975), residential segregation (Sabatini, Cáceres and Cerda, 2001 and Katzman and Retamoso, 2005), residential socioeconomic segregation (Arrigada and Rodríguez, 2003) and socio—spatial segregation (Alegría, 1994) are some very simple and explicative examples of the segregation degree of different groups or socioeconomic stratum. But for the research goals, it was not recommendable since we are not interested in the spatial manifestation of segregation, but its impact in the work offer. We made a non—lineal regression model in order to determine which the work offer characteristics were according to their residential localization. After several tests, the criterion to determine the residential characteristic was agreed on the following way:

6 The first criterion to define about the residential localization was, without a doubt, segregation, however, when calculating the regression model, the socio-spatial segregation index (Alegría, 1994) did not present coherent results, in the first place because the ZCZG showed only four neighbourhoods (out of 255) with segregation values between 0.75 and 1.0 and five neighbourhoods between 0.5 and 0.75 segregation values, 30 neighborhoods whose segregation values were between 0.25 and 0.5, and 216 neighborhoods with segregation values between 0.0 and 0.25. The regions did not present enough evidence due to the small size of the populations in the high levels of segregation (n= 4 and n =5), reason enough to eliminate it as criterion and establish the criterion of income level.

7 All the low income population would be that which receives income as concept of work of two minimum wages or less. In terms of the 2000 INEGI database, this population is formed all those people occupied who do not receive an income, those who receive less that a minimum wage and those who receive from one to two minimum wages monthly. We decide to use the occupied population variable who receives income not only because is the only variable from the INEGI in the census dealing with incomes, but because the occupied population is precisely our object of study.

8 The medium income population is that population that receives income of between two and five minimum wages monthly for the concept of work.

9 Includes all the occupied population that receives incomes over five minimum wages monthly for the concept of work.
In this purport, classifying neighborhoods that way indicates two things:

1. The higher the proportion of population of an income group is, the lower the relation with the rest of the groups, which intensifies the isolation and fragmentation of the income groups; the higher the proportion of an income group, the more the reduction of the communication channels and networks; the higher the dominion of an income group, the lower the possibility of integration and tolerance of sub—cultures: higher dominion of an income group means higher segregation.

2. How can the interrelation between the income groups to the interior of the neighborhoods affect or benefit the inhabitants in their information networks not only to have access to the labor market, but also for the attainment of public services, acquisition of cultural and educative baggage, etc. The higher the dominion of an income group, the labor, education and social characteristics of their inhabitants are homogenized, creating a homogeneous labor market but segmented, which determines the spatial characteristics of the social isolation. The higher the dominion of an income group is, the lower the diversity of labor market.

So, in order to have a greatly diverse and integrated labor market there must not be dominion from any income group. The ideal thing is that all the neighborhoods present, if not the same proportion, similar percentages, in order to have a higher social integration among different income groups, with different socioeconomic characteristics (education level, occupation, age, etc.) and to gain access to different employment the ZCZG offers.

It is important to highlight that the dominion of an income group in a neighborhoods does not imply that there is only one group living there, on the contrary, we recognize that in all the neighborhoods there are different incomes, different education levels, age groups, etc. However, if there is dominion from a single group, it is very probable that they have the same socioeconomic characteristics. Besides, the free soil market offers soil rents according of the demand and the kind of soil (physical characteristics, accessibility, service endowment, etc), land or houses buyers from a neighborhood usually have the same affinities and socioeconomic characteristics.

The non—lineal regression model has the objective of showing, which is the essential characteristics of the integrants of the labor offer in the urban zone, according to the integration level or social isolation that present by their relation
with the rest of the income groups. We acknowledge beforehand that he market is segmented by inherent factors to its nature (age, gender, economic activity, etc.), for that reason, we analyze the work offer of the ZCZG in four models:

1. The male labor offer determined by the occupied male population (OMP) of the ZCZG:

\[ OMP_i = \left( NI_i \right)^r \left( SE_i \right)^s \left( O_i \right)^t \left( JL_i \right)^u \left( Y_i \right)^v \left( E_i \right)^w \left( INMun_i \right)^x \left( INEst_i \right)^y \]

Where

OMP<sub>i</sub> is the occupied male population of the neighborhoods with the i income group dominion

IL<sub>i</sub> is the instruction level of the OMP from the neighborhoods with the i income group dominion.<sup>10</sup>

ES<sub>i</sub> is the economic sector where the OMP from the i income neighborhoods is occupied.<sup>11</sup>

Oi is the kind of occupation the OMP from the i income neighborhoods.<sup>12</sup>

WD<sub>i</sub> is the weekly working day the OMP from the i income neighborhoods performs.<sup>13</sup>

Yi is the income the OMP from the i income group dominion neighborhoods receives.

E<sub>i</sub> is the age group to which the OMP from neighborhoods with dominion from the i income group.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> The definition and coverage of the concepts may be seen in INEGI (2000). They were divided into "without instruction" (that population over 15 years of age who does not have an education), "incomplete elementary" (that population over 15 years of age with incomplete elementary school studies), "complete secondary" (that population over 15 years of age who finished the secondary school education or commercial, technical or equivalent studies), "medium high" (that population over 18 years of age that finished high school or equivalent studies) and "higher" (that population over 18 years of age that finished a degree and postgraduate or equivalent studies).

<sup>11</sup> The SCINCE by neighborhood only offers primary, secondary and tertiary.

<sup>12</sup> Employee or worker, laborer and self-employed.

<sup>13</sup> A 32-hour or less work weeks, 33-40-hour work weeks and 41-48-hour work weeks.

<sup>14</sup> The ethereal groups were determined by the form of data presentation by the SCINCE by neighborhoods of the INEGI 2000; the population considered is that from 12 years and more. The classification was as follows; groups from 12 to 14 years, from 15 to 19 years, from 20 to 24 years, from 25 to 60 years and from 65 and more. Although several attempts were tried the group from 25 to 60 years could not be separated more, because the data base only offers disintegration in the feminine population.
D_i is the unemployment factor the OMP from neighborhoods with
dominion from the i income group.\textsuperscript{15}

NMuni\_i is the municipal immigration factor the OMP from neighborhoods
with dominion from the I income group presents.\textsuperscript{16}

1. \text{INSt}_i is the state immigration factor OMP from neighborhoods with
dominion from the I income group presents.\textsuperscript{17}

\(\gamma\ \delta\ \lambda\ \varphi\ \mu\ \tau\ \omega\ \xi\ \psi\) are the coefficients or constants.

2. The feminine work offer that corresponds to the occupied feminine
population (OFP) from the ZCZG:

\[
OFP_i = (NI_i)^\gamma (SE_i)^\delta (O_i)^\lambda (JL_i)^\varphi (Y_i)^\mu (E_i)^\tau (D_i)^\omega (INMuni_i)^\xi (INEst_i)^\psi
\]

Where

- OFP\_i is the occupied female population of the neighborhoods with the i
income group dominion.
- IL\_i is the instruction level of the OFP from the neighborhoods with the i
income group dominion.
- ES\_i is the economic sector where the OFP from the i income
neighborhoods is occupied.
- O\_i is the kind of occupation the OFP from the i income neighborhoods.
- WDi\_i is the weekly working day the OFP from the i income neighborhoods
performs.
- Y\_i is the income the OFP from the i income group dominion neighborhoods
receives.
- E\_i is the age group to which the OFP from neighborhoods with dominion
from the i income group.
- D\_i is the unemployment factor the OFP from neighborhoods with
dominion from the i income group.
- NMuni\_i is the municipal immigration factor the OFP from neighborhoods
with dominion from the i income group presents.

\textsuperscript{15} Is the population of 12 years of age more economically active who claimed to be unemployed at
the reference week.

\textsuperscript{16} We want to know if there is evidence that the labour market in the ZCZG attract workers from other
municipalities.

\textsuperscript{17} This factor indicates if there is evidence about the labor market of ZCZG attracts workers from other
states.
INSt_i is the state immigration factor OFP from neighborhoods with dominion from the i income group presents.

γ δ λ φ μ τ ω ξ ψ are the coefficients or constants.

3. The work offer that is considered as unemployed composed by the unemployed population (UP)

\[ PD_i = \left( NI_i \right)^{\gamma} \left( Sex_i \right)^{\delta} \left( O_i \right)^{\lambda} \left( E_i \right)^{\mu} \left( INMun_i \right)^{\tau} \left( INEst_i \right)^{\xi} \]

Where

- \( PD_i \) is the unoccupied population from the neighborhoods with dominion from the i income group.
- \( NI_i \) is the instruction level of the UP from the neighborhoods with dominion from the i income group.
- \( Sex_i \) is the sex of the UP from the neighborhoods with dominion from the i income group.
- \( O_i \) is the kind of occupation the UP from the neighborhoods with dominion from the i income group performs.
- \( E_i \) is the weekly work day the OFP from the neighborhoods with dominion from the i income group.
- \( Y_i \) is the income the OFP from the neighborhoods with dominion from the i income group.
- \( E_i \) is the age group the UP from neighborhoods with dominion from the i income group belongs to.
- \( INMun_i \) is the factor of municipal immigration factor the UP from the neighborhoods with dominion from the i income group.
- \( INSt_i \) is the state immigration factor the UP from the neighborhoods with dominion from the i income group.

\gamma \delta \lambda \tau \xi \psi are the coefficients and constants.

4. Although at the beginning it was not contemplated, we found an increasing number of young people who does not work or study (juvenile inaction) and represents two things:

a. A growing increment of sub-cultures that, far from manifesting themselves as a social integration mechanism, become: first, a way of distinction and inclusion to a feeling; second, in a stigma that isolates young inactive people from the rest of the income groups and the environment of their same income group, and third, in a series of histories of failed and
desillusionated lives that have to do more with the degree of social and spatial integration than to simple psychological or subjective criteria.

b. The incapability of the economic structure of the urban zone to include all those young people in economically active age.

Before this crisis, we decided a fourth model where it is identified if truly the in the ZCZG there is any evidence about this. In order to do that we had to analyze the Economically Inactive Population or the population that is in productive ages but is not considered economically active and that does not present study conditions and is not dedicated to house chores. The model is:

\[ EIP_i = (NI_i)^\delta (E_i)^\gamma (Sex_i)^\lambda (Est_i)^{-\tau} (QH_i)^{-\varphi} \]

Where
\( EIP_i \) is the economically inactive population from the neighborhoods with dominion from the i income group.
\( NI_i \) is the level of instruction of the EIP from the neighborhoods with dominion from the i income group.
\( E_i \) is the age group of the EIP from the neighborhoods with dominion from the i income group.
\( Sex_i \) is the sex of the EIP from the neighborhoods with dominion from the i income group.
\( Est_i \) is the EIP that claims being students from the neighborhoods with dominion from the i income group.
\( HK \) is the EIP that claims being house people or dedicating to house chores from the neighborhoods with dominion from the i income group.
\( \delta, \gamma, \lambda, \tau, \varphi \) are the constants or coefficients, \( \tau \) and \( \varphi \) have a negative sign to indicate that we are interested in the EIP that does not study and is not dedicated to house chores.

**Results**

In 2000, 255 neighborhoods in the ZCZG were assessed. In demographic terms, the neighborhoods with dominion from the low income group concentrate 59.4 percent of the total population of the ZCZG; the neighborhoods with dominion from the medium income group concentrate 28.6 percent of the total population.
and 12 percent of the total population live in the neighborhoods with dominion from the high income group.

As was expected, the residential localization and the dominion form an income group influence the socioeconomic composition of the work offer in the ZCZG. The workers who live in the neighborhoods with dominion from the high income group have higher working opportunities and of social mobility than those living in neighborhoods with dominion from the low income group. The workers from neighborhoods with dominion of the high income group do not require high education levels (complete high school), they usually work in primary activities (being cattle rising the main one), as self-employed (small businesses) and do not present unemployment indicators. But this is not homogeneous between genders. The insertion of women in the tertiary economy of the ZCZG has been unfavorable. It requires higher instruction levels (higher education), their salaries are lower (hence they have the minimum possibility of social mobility) and their working cycle is shorter.

When comparing the male work offer from the ZGZG in Table 1 (the values of the coefficients are within the parentheses) four ideas stand out:

1. The level of instruction increases as we advance in the income group; however, it does not reach the highest education level. The labor market from the ZCZG does not require highly prepared men. From the socio-spatial point of view men who live in the neighborhood with dominion of the low income group have small possibilities of acquiring good income and job opportunities because the basic education level was not accomplished.

2. Men from the neighborhoods with dominion from the medium income group are the more diverse and complex: its socioeconomic characteristics are between the rest of men, but are the ones that present incidence in unemployment. The medium strata present clear evidence of having cultural baggage and social integration levels higher that those from the low income group, but show a deterioration of their wellbeing due to the insufficient opportunities of acquiring a job and income.

3. However, men from the low income neighborhoods, although they do not present unemployment, are the ones that present more precariousness in employment: they do whatever, in the tertiary or secondary sectors, their working days are less than of 40 hours, their salaries are the lowest in comparison to the rest of the neighborhoods, more young people
integrate to the labor market and their instruction level does not reach the basic or minimum.

4. The negative values of the age groups from the neighborhoods with dominion from the medium income group indicate that the higher the increment of the number of elements of each group, these would explain less the OMP. This may be due to the increment of ages (increase, for example, in the infantile employment).

There are already enough studies that propose the first segmentation of the labor market between genders. The ZCZG is not the exception, in a previous study (González, 2005) we proposed such alternative, here, we reaffirm the marked inequality in income, working opportunities, working cycles and instruction levels between men and women, but such difference is even more evident between women from different residential locations and the effect the access to employment would have (Table 2, where the coefficient values are within the parentheses).

As with men, the behavior of working women who live in neighborhoods with dominion from the medium income group is more diverse and complex that the rest of the women. Opposed to men, the polarization between the three groups of neighborhoods is not that sharp:

1. There is not an ascending hierarchization of the instruction level by neighborhoods with dominion from the income group as happens with men. Women from the neighborhoods with low income dominion may have access even to complete high school, but show internal gaps because there are women without any instruction. Women from neighborhoods with medium income dominion have all the levels of instruction, so to the extent that not only are they the most educated from all the women, but from the whole labor offer zacateco-guadalupana. The group of women from neighborhoods with high income dominion is polarized, but there are not evidences of higher instruction levels.

2. The tertiary sector seems to be the idoneous place where women perform their activities; something little orthodox in men.

3. Women from neighborhoods with the high income group dominion are dedicated to independent activities from an employer (generally small businesses) that allow them having mobility in income and work time. Whereas women who live in neighborhoods with dominion from the low
TABLE 1
DIFFERENTIATED MOP BY NEIGHBORHOODS THAT HAVE DOMINION BY ANY INCOME GROUP, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Neighborhoods with low income dominion</th>
<th>Neighborhoods with medium income dominion</th>
<th>Neighborhoods with high income dominion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instruction level</td>
<td>Incomplete elementary (-0.66)</td>
<td>Complete element. (0.153)</td>
<td>Secondary (0.044)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary (0.118)</td>
<td>Preparatoria (-0.133)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic sector</td>
<td>Secondary (0.28)</td>
<td>Secondary (0.072)</td>
<td>Primary (0.046)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kind of occupation</td>
<td>Laborer or farnhand (0.02)</td>
<td>Laborer or farnhand (0.015)</td>
<td>Self employed laborer (0.047)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-employed laborer (0.052)</td>
<td>Self-employed laborer (0.035)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly working days</td>
<td>Less than 32 hours (-0.07)</td>
<td>40 to 44 hours (0.033)</td>
<td>41 to 48 hours (0.069)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33 to 40 hours (-0.57)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income (minimum wage)</td>
<td>Do not receive (0.13)</td>
<td>Do not receive income (0.026)</td>
<td>Do not receive income (0.047)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less than 1 (-0.061)</td>
<td>1 to 2 (0.276)</td>
<td>Less than 1 (0.036)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From 2 to 5 (-0.104)</td>
<td>2 to 5 (0.265)</td>
<td>More than 5 (0.053)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age group (year)</td>
<td>12 to 14 (0.067)</td>
<td>20 to 24 (-0.066)</td>
<td>20 to 24 years (0.054)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 to 19 (0.060)</td>
<td>25 to 60 (-0.162)</td>
<td>25 to 60 years (0.771)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25 to 60 (0.433)</td>
<td>60 to 64 (-0.036)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65 and more (-0.026)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
<td>-0.012</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Own calculations based on information from INEGI, 2000, SCINCE by neighborhoods, Aguascalientes, CD.
TABLE 2
DIFFERENTIATED FROM BY NEIGHBORHOODS THAT HAVE DOMINION BY ANY INCOME GROUP, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Neighbourhoods with low income dominion</th>
<th>Neighbourhoods with medium income dominion</th>
<th>Neighbourhoods with high income dominion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education level</td>
<td>Without education (0.052)</td>
<td>Without education (0.067)</td>
<td>Incomplete elementary (-0.32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complete high school (0.145)</td>
<td>Complete elem. (0.182)</td>
<td>High school (0.158)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary (0.053)</td>
<td>Secondary (0.091)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High school (0.091)</td>
<td>High school (0.158)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic sector</td>
<td>Secondary (0.338)</td>
<td>Tertiary (0.571)</td>
<td>Tertiary (0.724)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tertiary (1.031)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kind of occupation</td>
<td>Employee or worker (0.372)</td>
<td>Employee or worker (0.256)</td>
<td>Self-employed worker (0.07)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Laborer (-0.14)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly working days</td>
<td>33 to 40 hours (0.123)</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
<td>Less than 32 hours (-0.155)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income in minimum wages</td>
<td>1 a 2 (-0.438)</td>
<td>2 to 5 (0.078)</td>
<td>Less than 1 (0.076)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More than 5 (-0.088)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 to 2 (0.056)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 to 5 (0.138)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age groups</td>
<td>15 to 19 (-0.764)</td>
<td>12 to 14 (-0.043)</td>
<td>12 to 19 (-0.435)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 to 24 (0.13)</td>
<td>15 to 19 (-0.563)</td>
<td>25 to 60 (0.348)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65 and more (0.117)</td>
<td>65 and more (0.87)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
<td>0.029</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
<td>From other states (0.019)</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Own calculations based on information from INEGI, 2000, SCINCE by neighborhoods, Aguascalientes, CD.
income group are employees, with English work schedule and most of
them receive income of between one and two minimum salaries.
Women who live in neighborhoods with dominion from the medium
income group, apparently, present labor stability indicators (employee,
salary of between two to five minimum wages), but most of them are day
laborers, have all the possible work times and their labor cycle is very
reduced.

4. Age is determinant in the labor life of women, but the group they belong
is even more. There is a trend that women integrate very young to the
labour market, but it is a longer cycle in the women from the high stratum
neighborhoods than in the rest. Women from neighborhoods with high
income dominion may continue their activities until they are 60 years of
age, when they present indicators of definitely disappearing from the
labor market. Conversely, women from neighborhoods where the
medium and low income groups dominate, disappear from the labor
market when they reach 20 years of age, (very probably because they
come back to the labor market being older adults. In that matter, women
who live in high income neighborhoods have better labor opportunities
than the rest.

5. About income, women are in clear disadvantage in comparison to men.
Only a very exclusive group of women (from neighborhoods with
dominion from the low income group) earn higher than five minimum
wages salaries. The rest of the women and neighborhood groups barely
reach the five minimum wages. That apparent contradiction seems to
have more methodological than structural reasons.18

6. As happens among men, women from neighborhoods with dominion
from the medium income group constitute the most unstable and inclined
to present not only labor precariousness indicators, but are the only
strongly affected by unemployment. The neighborhoods with dominion

18 When analysing the information we verified that women from the neighborhoods with dominion
from the low income group receive productivity bonuses, food and economic assistance as part of their
income as workers or laborers of the recently settled assembly industry in the ZGZC. The base
questionnaire of the 2000 census does not make a distinction between non-economic income and salary.
It is probable that at the moment of being asked about their incomes for work they have added such
non-monetary perceptions that may sum up more than five minimum wages. However, the negative
coefficient indicates that higher the income, less the FOP explains.
from the medium income group are more prone to present a deterioration of income and welfare in their inhabitants in two senses: first, show a deterioration in the acquisition of job (precarious employments), second, have a larger probability of being unemployed despite having an instruction level and social integration than women from neighborhoods with low income dominion.19

7. Despite the fact that the attraction capacity of workers from other states and municipalities by the ZCZG economy is very reduced, there is evidence of a marked immigration of women who live in neighborhoods with medium income dominion that are inserted in the labor market.

The fact that workers from neighborhoods with medium income dominion are the most prone to unemployment does not necessarily indicate that are only affected by unemployment. To the interior of those very neighborhoods there are socioeconomic differences, this is the reason why we wanted to know which the characteristics of the population that present unemployment were and how they influence segregation.

In Table 3 (the coefficient value is within parenthesis) shows that unemployment has the face of a young woman. All the neighborhoods groups present unemployment in women between 20 to 24 years of age, but it is in the neighborhoods with dominion from the medium income group where it has transcended to all age groups (where men appear less), instruction level groups and kind of occupation groups. Young unemployed women who live in neighborhoods where the low income group dominates are characterized by having a basic instruction level and for coming from other states or municipalities. This is, immigration with reduced income capacity has low possibility of getting a job in the ZCZG.

In Table 4 (the coefficient value is within parenthesis) analyzes if, indeed, product of the incapacity of the urban economy of purveying employment and from the social isolation in the space, there is enough evidence of juvenile inanition and probabilities of histories of unsuccessful and disillusioned lives. Youth in the ZCZG seem to gather enough evidence that in general terms they do not work or study, but there are different behavior depending on the neighborhood.

19 González (2005) demonstrated that women are not the only ones presenting higher unemployment rates than men, but that precisely they are those who present the highest instruction level (graduate and postgraduate) the ones that present the highest unemployment rates (six percent).
1. It is in the neighborhoods with dominion from the low income group where juvenile inanition is higher than in the rest. It is in those where the education abandonment is higher and there is not a tendency of insertion to the labor market. But this is not homogeneous, women are, precisely, the ones that present a higher incidence in inanition, whereas men present a higher education conditions.

2. Apparently, the neighborhoods with dominion by the medium income group have a larger EIP number, but they present lower education abandonment, since it indicates student activity (that is why there is a larger diversity on instruction level than in the rest of the neighborhoods). About the EIP of age groups older than 25 years of age, the nature is different (women from 25 to 60 years of age are devoted to house chores, as we have already mentioned, but there is a tendency of decreasing, and men older than 65 years of age are retired or pensioned taking advantage of a current social security system).

3. In the case of the high income group dominion neighborhoods, there is enough evidence that most of the women finished their higher education courses, but they do not work and are not devoted to domestic activities. A smaller group of them did not finish their studies, do not work, and are not devoted to domestic activities; whereas men claim to be house men.

Under these circumstances, the inactivity characteristic is principally present in young women, but is manifested differently according how the socio-spatial segregation is presented. Here two ideas stand up, on one hand, the disillusion and dissatisfaction implies the incapability of a city's economy to provide enough employment for the youth, as well as the lack of interest from the State to create policies against unemployment and sub-employment. On the other hand, the impact of juvenile inanition in the creation of subcultures, vagrancy, delinquency, etc., even public health problems (juvenile pregnancies, alcoholism, drug addiction, etc.).
### TABLE 3
DIFFERENTIATED UP BY NEIGHBORHOODS THAT HAVE DOMINION BY ANY INCOME GROUP, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Neighbourhoods with low income dominion</th>
<th>Neighbourhoods with medium income dominion</th>
<th>Neighbourhoods with high income dominion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education level</td>
<td>Complete elementary (0.903)</td>
<td>Without education (-0.771)</td>
<td>Complete elementary (0.586)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Complete elementary (-1.570)</td>
<td>Secondary (-1.071)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary (-3.774)</td>
<td>High school (0.828)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Higher (-3.185)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kind of occupation</td>
<td>Employee or worker (-0.792)</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laborer or farmhand (-0.259)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age group (gender)</td>
<td>20 to 24 years (1.039)</td>
<td>12 to 14 (F) (1.157)</td>
<td>20 to 24 years (0.549)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20 to 24 (M) (1.274)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20 to 24 (F) (2.025)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25 to 60 (F) (4.102)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60 to 64 (M) (-1.207)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60 to 64 (F) (1.146)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>From other municipalities (-0.365)</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From other states (0.357)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Own calculations based on information from INEGI, 2000, *SCINCE by neighborhoods*, Aguascalientes, CD.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Neighbourhoods with low income dominion</th>
<th>Neighbourhoods with medium income dominion</th>
<th>Neighbourhoods with high income dominion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education level</strong></td>
<td>Without education (0.083)</td>
<td>Incomplete elementary (0.218)</td>
<td>Incomplete elementary (0.11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elementary (0.114)</td>
<td>Complete elementary (0.124)</td>
<td>Complete elementary (0.17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary (0.344)</td>
<td>Secondary (0.311)</td>
<td>Higher (0.302)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>High school (0.192)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age group (gender)</td>
<td>12 to 14 (F) (0.201)</td>
<td>12 to 14 (F) (0.091)</td>
<td>15 to 19 years (M) (0.286)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 to 19 (M) (0.177)</td>
<td>12 to 14 (M) (0.191)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60 to 64 (F) (0.095)</td>
<td>15 to 19 (M) (0.111)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25 to 60 (F) (-0.497)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60 to 64 (M) (0.108)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65 and more (M) (-0.089)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition of student by</td>
<td>Men (0.163)</td>
<td>Women (0.053)</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gender</td>
<td></td>
<td>Men (0.043)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition of housewife</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
<td>Men (0.01)</td>
<td>Men (0.62)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Women (-0.49)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition of not</td>
<td>Women (0.091)</td>
<td>Men (0.044)</td>
<td>Women (0.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>student or worker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Own calculations based on information from INEGI, 2000, SCINCE by neighborhoods, Aguascalientes, CD.
Conclusions

The empirical specification may help knowledge not only to confront ideas with reality, but also to check effectively if the theory can really be generalized presenting minimum evidences. In cities such as ZCZG, the capital internationalization impact and is restructuring process has been slight and slow, and the State withdrawn in the economy has had effects not only in the urban economy, but also in its spatial structure, the change in the labor market have had a different effect to the one in the metropolitan cities and global capitals.

The economic restructuring process impact suffered by Mexico since the decade of 1980 has affected the labor market in the ZCZG in the way employment is demanded. The presence of segmented markets not only is given by gender or kind of occupation, it is manifested importantly by the socio-spatial segregation, understood as a social differentiation process in the space where the economic aspects (access to urban, financial resources, etc.) and social (the people's capability of associate in tastes, economic resources and knowledge with similar communities or people) may provide useful elements to understand that the labor offer is segmented. Although the work demand was not analyzed here, we understand that the urban economy (based exclusively on the purveyance of intermediate hierarchy services) of medium-size cities requires a non-qualified labor offer and offers precarious employments. Although there still is an economic structure that supports work stability (public administration), the dominion of the informal services and commerce - which have proliferated since 2000 - demands a labor offer that is precariously employed.

Certainly, the work offer in ZCZG presents similar characteristics to the generalizations: a polarization of the qualified and non-qualified employments, the increasing participation, very unfavorable, of women in the economic activity, the economy's tertiarization, market segmentation and the increasing precariousness of employment. But there are new elements to be discussed: the segmented market is not only due to socioeconomic characteristics, it can also be because socio-spatial segregation. The work offer takes then different modalities, depending on the social isolation or integration level manifested in the environment by means of the accessibility and use of opportunities.

From the socio-spatial segregation point of view, there is not evidence yet of a marked precariousness between qualified and non-qualified workers, there is not evidence of a market inequality in the income distribution by groups, but we did find evidence of a transition process towards an income and employment deterioration.
In this matter, the employment opportunities are different for each income
group. Obviously, those who have less are the less favored, not only have access
to the less remunerated employments, but also in the most precarious conditions.
However, and not underestimating the latter, in the medium size cities and where
there is not a primordial function in the world economy, are the social groups
qualified as medium income the ones that have suffered from the deterioration
of their income and this is the phenomenon that have turned them in the most
vulnerable group and with less capacity to face the economic changes.

To make the analysis more complex, the resources insufficiency form the
medium income groups is counter parted by a cultural baggage that not only
contradicts that resource insufficiency but also denies the integration to a lower
status group. The instruction level, access to opportunities, social and spatial
integration level of the medium income group do not correspond to the economic
capacity loss.

The high income group present different characteristics to the ones that may
be considered in global cities; there is not an instruction level that indicates that
are a highly qualified group, the occupation kind and sector do not indicate that
they are in highly productive sectors or employments, on the contrary, they are
in small businesses or primary activities that reflect the little development of the
economic activities of the ZCZG. In that direction, we believe that the high
income group corresponds to remnants of a previous development model and
that, when coming into the international capital, have little opportunities of excel.

To finish, the implications of the income and employment opportunities for the
work offer deterioration, although they are not alarming, already indicate that the
social times are becoming complicate. The incidence of a group of young people
that does not work or study is the manifestation of the urban economy incapacity
to provide employment; likewise, it reflects a desolate future. Inactivity,
vagrancy, the no creation of identities, influences in the problems of safety and
social health that have not been properly taken care of by the public urban
policies. Disillusion, the example of failed lives is produced even in an invisible
manner among young people, which is not exclusive of the limited resources
groups since young people from medium and high income groups present, in their
own way, incidence or risk of a social disintegration. So, is true that medium and
high class young people develop life strategies by the disposition of social actives
and cultural capital as Veiga proposes? We do believe in that idea, but not in a
homogeneous and generalized way. In medium cities, such as ZCZG, where the
economy is in a restructuring process and the work demand is almost invalid, the
strategies may be not enough and strongly reduce the opportunities, although one belongs to a high income group. If to that we add the fact that the capital, as social class, is not dominant in the urban zone, the possibilities of successful strategies in the high income young people are compressed to the minimum.

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