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PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INEQUALITY IN A MEXICAN STATE ECONOMY

DESIGUALDAD PRIMARIA Y SECUNDARIA EN UNA ECONOMÍA ESTATAL MEXICANA

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Resumen

En inicios del siglo XX, la economía Tabasqueña dependía del sector primario, el plátano el producto principal el cual se exportaba a través de empresas extranjeras que compraban la producción. En la región, en los años setenta, medida que el sector petrolero comienza a demandar servicios y manufacturas, y pasa de una economía agrícola y ganadera a una de servicios e industria, sin embargo, inicia la caída de la industria petrolera internacional. En cuanto a los precios, la economía estatal se vio gravemente afectada y crea una desigualdad económica, debido que gran parte de los ingresos por servicios, así como la generación de empleos, dependían en gran parte de este sector. La investigación de enfoque cualitativo, se realiza un análisis documental y se realizan conclusiones sobre el tema se generan conclusiones. Este trabajo analiza los principales informes en materia económica generados por el INEGI (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía), así como por la SE (Secretaría de Economía), las tendencias económicas de la entidad en los últimos años y cómo el sector primario se convierte en una alternativa para mitigar el desempleo y la desaceleración económica debido a la caída de la industria petrolera.

Palabras Claves

Desigualdad – Economía – Región – Comercio

Abstract

In the early twentieth century, the Tabasco economy depends on the primary sector, the main product banana which was exported through foreign companies that bought the production. In the region, in the seventies, as the oil sector begins to demand services and manufacturers, and goes from an agricultural and livestock economy to one of services and industry, however, the fall of the international oil industry begins. In terms of prices, the state economy was severely affected and creates an economic inequality, due to the large part of the income from services, as well as the generation of jobs, depends largely on this sector. The research of qualitative approach, a documentary analysis is carried out and conclusions are made on the subject conclusions are generated. This paper analyzes the main economic reports generated by INEGI (National Institute of Statistics and Geography), as well as by the SE (Ministry of Economy), the economic trends of the entity in recent years and how the primary sector becomes in an alternative to mitigate unemployment and the economic slowdown due to the fall of the oil industry.

Keywords

Inequality – Economy – Region – Commerce

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Introduction

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the state economy depended entirely on the primary sector, its main product being banana, which was exported through foreign companies that bought the production and carried out the trade operation directly but after the discovery of oilfields in the region in the 1970s, the state economy begins to change, as the oil sector begins to demand services and manufacturing, and moves from an agricultural and livestock economy, to one of services industry.

The geographical location of Tabasco, in addition to its great wealth of natural resources, offers an excellent opportunity to undertake projects and businesses in the entity. The availability of its workforce and its proximity to the main ports of the country and consumer centers, establish ideal conditions for the economic development of Tabasco, that is why the present work aims to carry out an analysis of the economy of Tabasco state, know how their income is structured, and determine which sectors have had growth in recent years, and determine whether those conditions are being exploited and which would be areas of opportunity for the entity.

Following the fall in oil prices in 2016, the state economy was severely affected, as much of the income from services, as well as the generation of jobs depended largely on this sector, which is why this work analysed the main economic reports generated by INEGI (National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics), as well as the SE (Secretary of Economy), in this way you will be able to observe the economic trends of the entity.

The main problem for this type of analysis is that regions or states, unlike countries, do not have the capacity to collect such data, nor do they make comparative comparisons of their economic flows with other regions, and in the lack of regional data, it is necessary to establish estimates of regional or state flows, and already with these values, the effects on the region of changes in a sector of the economy can be determined.¹

Methodology

Research is a systematic process, for which tools, instruments and procedures are used, and in this way we can achieve the solution to a problem raised in the investigation itself. Research is in some ways a method to achieve an end, an accurate and orderly technique to discover unknown aspects of an area of knowledge.²

The existence of a problem is the starting point of the investigation, since what it will define as a start, and then examine, analyze and try to solve.

Applied research was the methodology used in the present work, Zorrilla³ mentions that it has an intimate relationship with the basic, because it is subject to the discoveries and advances of the basic and is nourished and enriched with them, but is characterized interest in the application, use and practical consequences of knowledge.

¹ J. L. Colaiácovo; A. A. Assefh y J. C. Guadagna, *Proyectos de exportación y. Estrategias de Marketing Internacional. Textos y casos sobre agroindustria y servicios* (Buenos Aires: Macchi Grupo Editorial, 1993).

² Angélica Mendieta, *Diseños de Investigación* (México: Ediciones La Biblioteca, 2015).

³ Santiago, Zorrilla, *Introducción a la Metodología de la Investigación* (México: Cal y Arena, 2009), 125.

Applied research seeks to act and do through the so that it can be modified and built, and can also be considered of the type a descriptive, because in its object considers exposing the characteristics of phenomena, and can be considered their character when causal relationships between them come to establish. Diagnostic studies are predictive in the purpose of predicting the realization of certain effects. These studies are corrective in nature when they aim to stimulate, mitigate or eliminate the effects. The approach used was qualitative, based on methods of collecting data without numerical measurement, such as descriptions and observations, is first used to discover and refine research questions.

Qualitative research is guided by significant areas or topics of research (as well as quantitative ones), but they have the condition that they can develop questions and hypotheses before, during or after collection and analysis, these activities serve, first, to define the most important research questions; and then to refine and respond to them (m hypothesis check), so this process fluctuates between the "facts" and the way in which they are interpreted. In general, qualitative studies involve data collection using techniques that are not intended to measure or associate measurements with numbers, such as unstructured observation, open interviews, document review, group discussion, evaluation of personal experiences, inspection of life histories, semantic and daily discourse analysis, interaction with groups or communities, and introspection. A qualitative study seeks to understand its phenomenon of study in its usual environment, in this case it applies to the economy of a state, its sectors, actors, amounts, and in this case it is delimited to a geographical location, and these studies do not intend to generalize in a way intrinsic results to broader populations, in this case could be other states or regions, and are based more on an inductive process (they explore and describe, and then generate theoretical perspectives), as they go from the particular to the general.

Data analysis

The analysis of the data obtained through the electronic pages of different federal agencies, due to a state level, no information was found, being mainly obtained from INEGI, SAGARPA and SE. With the selected data, an integration of a database will be processed, coded in relation to the economic indicators and captured in the spreadsheet. In Table 1 a brief description of the entity and its main economic activities is generated, based on the INEGI 2015 survey.

Capital: Villahermosa
Municipalities: 17
Extension: Represents 1.26% of the national territory.
Population: 2,395,272, 2.0% of the country's total.
Population distribution: 57% urban and 43% rural; nationally the data is 78% and 22% respectively.
Schooling: 9.3 (little more than high school completed); 9.2 the national average.
Indigenous language speakers 3 years and older: 3 out of 100 people.
Nationally 7 out of every 100 people speak indigenous language.
Sector of activity that contributes the most to the state GDP: Oil mining.
Contribution to national GDP: 3.1%

Source: INEGI 2015 Survey.⁴

Table 1
Summary of general data

⁴ Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía [INEGI]. Anuario de Estadística por Entidad Federativa (México: INEGI, 2015) Disponible en: <http://www.inegi.org.mx>. [consulta: 27 de febrero 2019].

In Tables 2, 3 and 4 analyzes the various products related to national production and the position it is in.

Main agricultural products, 2014	Production (Tons)	% in national total	National place
Food cassava	14 186	77.0	1° de 7
Cacao	14 609	64.5	1° de 3
Banana	550 459	24.7	2° de 17
Pineapple	42 106	5.6	3° de 11
Pumpkin (seed)	1 230	12.9	3° de 16

Source: INEGI 2015 Statistical Perspective Series by Federative Entity. Mexico.

Table 2

First production locations nationwide, in the Primary Agricultural Sector

Main fishery products, 2009	Production (Tons)	% in national total	National place
Belt	1 891	82.8	1° de 7
Flag	1 631	28.6	1° de 15
Guachinango	856	13.1	1° de 17
Oyster	16 171	38.7	2° de 13
Sea bass	1 712	21.9	2° de 18
Peto	1 292	30.7	2° de 7

Source: INEGI 2015⁵ Statistical Perspective Series by Federative Entity. Mexico.

Table 3

First production locations nationwide, in the Primary Fisheries Sector

Mining production, 2009	Production	% in national total	National place
Sulphur	417 166 Toneladas	42.1	1° de 8
Oil	264 842 miles de barriles	28.2	2° de 7
Natural Gas	775 024 millions of cubic feet	30.2	2° de 9

Source: PROMEXICO. Fideicomiso público para promover y apoyar la actividad exportadora, [consulta: 25 de mayo 2016]. Disponible en: <https://www.promexico.gob.mx/>

Table 4

First production locations nationwide, in the Primary Mining Sector

Similarly, the INEGI tables are analyzed in accordance with the import and export of food from the State of Tabasco, a decrease in food exports is observed. Tables 6 analyze foreign investment in the state.

⁵ Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía [INEGI]. Anuario de Estadística por Entidad...

Tabasco											
External sector											
Foreign direct investment according to the economic sector											
(Million dollars)											
Year	Total	Agriculture, animal husbandry and exploitation, forest harvesting, fishing and hunting	Minining	Generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, water and gas supply by pipeline to the final consumer	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade	Transport, post and storage	Mass media information	Services	Other services except government activities
2013											
I	14312 5622	0	1591 2651	3127 5939	8380 194	33383 971	1678 007	1269 83	1653 3081	3583 4796	0
II	15784 3573	0	3301 3024	2482 2203	6201 236	62348 345	1960 7908	- 1346 823	9021 910	4175 770	0
III	50977 519	0	5399 708	4198 612	8353 039	28918 054	- 1355 7666	3761 07	1239 5017	4894 648	0
I V	- 28974 236	3208 9	- 4303 5854	6897 790	- 5179 677	- 15622 730	8178 177	6423 1	4977 369	1471 4369	0
2014											
I	20378 4543	3141 5725	4482 008	226	2816 0248	80807 294	3073 273	1212 42	1433 1107	4139 3420	0
II	- 26667 462.9	0	- 1339 5583	1250 972	- 7261 83	23629 035	1444 1346	2378 127	- 6042 2489	6177 312.0 7	0
III	67858 580	0	6951 5903	1561 3906	- 2306 0945	12969 807	8396 33	2718	- 1304 9669	5027 227	0
I V	- 88961 35	0	6849 355	- 6170 085	- 1869 2050	- 16046 06	5515 877	- 4622 36	- 8321 53	6499 763	0

2015											
I	74744 097.4	0	7587 401	1458 208	6411 798.3 6	15955 784	6729 962	0	1795 4601	1864 6343	0
II	30839 495	0	0	9171 93	- 2385 2059	12208 864	9053 002	0	4184 456	2832 8039	0
III	16248 3780	0	1108 450.1 8	0	1392 9587 2	34141 33	2117 104	0	1311 612	1523 6609	0
I V	30136 6313	0	2672 3070 8	0	1212 4308	76040 51	2775 051	0	3881 932	7750 263	0
2016											
I	78131 192	0	3161 7847. 2	- 6641 812	8893 906	22047 483.8	5366 391	0	2263 41	1662 1035	0
II	32296 228.6	0	3016 253	0	1693 8293	12753 39	- 3172 57	1335 4656	6698 96.61	- 2643 716	2764
III	51237 011	0	4725 0232. 3	0	4809 159	- 12407 21.57	- 2383 206	6908 94	1073 866.3 3	1036 787	0
I V	63396 249	0	4563 9881. 7	0	0	77611 0.64	- 5814 277. 7	0	1902 9498. 8	3765 035.6	0

Source: Own elaboration with Secretaria de Economía (2015) data⁶

Table 5
Foreign Direct Investment

Results

This section will analyze the variations in the data obtained as part of this work, with respect to total GDP, this had a decrease of almost 1% relative to its share of national GDP from 2013 to 2015, which represented a decrease in almost 90 billion pesos compared to 2013, in terms of exports of agricultural products, these have been decreasing in the order of 2% each year, and imports have been increasing, thus generating a deficit in this area for the entity, with foreign direct investment has increased in recent years, from 2015 to 2016, decreasing by almost 250%, which may be a result of the slowdown in investment in the hydrocarbons sector, and finally remittances, are if they have remained and with a growth rate of approximately 21% per year.

Conclusions

The information obtained and its consequent analysis show us a slowdown in the secondary sector, which leads us to believe that it is a cause of the decline in the activities of the oil sector, and this in turn creates a chain reaction affecting the the entity's economic spillover, as a result, state GDP shows a reduction in secondary sector contributions, and an increase in the primary sector, for many years due to the large economic spillage generated by oil activity, the primary sector was sidelined, and as a result this declined and stalled, at this time, in the face of low international oil prices, and that there is no glimpse of

⁶ Secretaria de Economía, [consulta: 23 de julio 2016]. Disponible en: <http://www.gob.mx/se/>

a rapid recovery of them, is an opportunity to boost the primary sector, but not only to promote it but not to generate in the medium and long term, a transformation industry in this sector, and thus establish economic development projects with an industrial vision, and not only remain a state of supplier of supplies or raw materials, but a state with an industrial vision, which generates value-added goods that help generate wealth and better living standards for its inhabitants and establish conditions for long-term economic growth.

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