

ARGENTINA'S OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE. WHAT'S HIDING THE AVERAGES? ANALYSIS BY REGION AND URBAN SCALE. YEAR 2010

*Fernando Manzano*¹
*Guillermo Velázquez*²

1. INTRODUCTION

In this work we seek to demonstrate that certain regularities which are present on a national scale, with regard to the participation of 14 years-old persons and more in the economic activity, don't express this pattern if we use information of spatial minor scales. The regularities that we would take as a reference will be three:

- The inequality between males and women in the possibilities of access to the working world (NOVICK *et al.*, 2008).
- The positive relation between the educational level of the persons and their participation in the labor market (SALINAS JIMÉNEZ *et al.*, 2011).
- The lowest rates of labor participation are in the group of ages of 65 years and more, followed by the group of minor ages (SALVIA *et al.*, 2006)

2. SOME METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATION

This article underlines the importance of incorporating the spatial scales in the analysis of the occupational structure on the labor market, since as Gutierrez Puebla explains, "The adoption of different spatial scales in the geographical investigation is the key in occasions to understand the reality in all his complexity" (GUTIERREZ PUEBLA, 2001).

The social spatiality expresses across his territoriality and periodicity. The territoriality is the expression of the spatiality in historical and territorial concrete contexts (RANDOLPH, 1990).

We must bear in mind the changes that they come preparing in recent decades, the population dynamics does not favour only to the big cities as in the past, but also contributes to the growth of the medium or small cities, which particularity takes root in the narrow link of these with the rural world.

The big cities lost some time ago the capacity of absorption of the population who migrates in search of major opportunities of education and of work³ (LLONA *et al.*, 2004).

Every city exists in what we name a system of "urban bouquets", and they must not be dealt without considering the linkage with the rural regions and with other cities which complements itself in his functions.

The agricultural modernization also has meant an impact in the intermediate cities, due to the fact as we mentioned earlier, at present the migrations of the rural regions do not go to the big cities and to the metropolis necessarily, but they tend to relocate in small settlements or medium cities, without breaking the link with the agricultural activities (LLONA *et al.*, 2004).

The statistical information that we will use, corresponds to the last three National Censuses of Population of Argentina, taken forward in the years 1991, 2001 y 2010.

¹ Universidad Nacional de Córdoba. Rep. Argentina. Email: fernando14979@hotmail.com

² Instituto de Geografía, Historia y Ciencias Sociales (CONICET/UNCPBA). Tandil. Buenos Aires. Rep. Argentina. Email: gvelaz@fch.unicen.edu.ar

³The studies of case realized in this work correspond to Chile, and demonstrate that the rural young persons have started migrating to intermediate cities not only in search of employment but also of the offer of top education that there one finds. This situation also happens in the census information - especially quite in the last period between census -, where is outlined a growth of the migrations inside the province in relation with between provinces.

3. PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BY GENDER

The determining relative to the gender are highlighted, in the year 1991 the participation rate of men was turning out to be practically the double that the feminine rate (CONTARTESE *et al.*, 2005, p. 138). This difference presents a strong descending trend in the last 20 years. In 2001 the gap in the economic participation between men and women it was 25,6 percentage points (in forward p.p.), and the last census information of the year 2010 presents a gap of 22,8 p.p.

Having in it counts the different levels of spatially scale. In 2010, on regional level, the gap between gender in the highest labor participation was of 27,6 p.p. in the region Northwest and the lowest has been of 20,6 p.p. in the Metropolitan region.

If we diminish the level of a spatially scale. They consider a disaggregation of the agglomerates and the localities with more than 2.000 inhabitants. In the locality of "Villa Los Coihues ", belonging to the province of Rio Negro, we find a gap in the participation according to sex of only 7,9 p.p. and in the locality " El Aguilar ", located in Jujuy's province one finds the maximum gap, with a value of 51,9 p.p.

4. PARTICIPATION ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Is often considered to be a clear positive association between the educational level and the labor market: as it increases the first one there is increased the second one (VILLALOBOS MONROY *et al.*, 2009).

On national level, the gap in the level of masculine and feminine participation before mentioned is reduced as the level of instruction increases. On the other hand, between the women the education plays a paper more out-standing than between the males to determine his labor market participation.

With regard to the Rate of National Activity in the year 2010, the participation of women with level of studies up to secondary complete is minor than that of men, with 32,5 p.p., and in case of the level of top complete studies this gap diminishes to 9,5 p.p.

If we analyze to provincial level, the gap of gender in the workforce with level of studies minor to secondary complete, it is maximum in the province of Mendoza with a value of 40,0 p.p. and minim in San Juan, presenting a negative difference of 20 p.p. - it is to say, the rate of feminine participation overcomes the masculine one-. In case of the participation of the population with level of top complete studies, the maximum gap of gender is 12,6 p.p. in the province of Tucumán and the minor difference is given again in San Juan of -4,3 p.p.

At an localities level, the gap of gender in the labor participation with secondary studies incomplete or less, presents his maximum value of 71,3 p.p. in the locality of "El Aguilar" – Jujuy's province - and the minim is of -24,1 p.p. in "General San Martín Villa", belonging to the province of San Juan. Whereas the gap of gender in the workforce with top complete studies, the maximum difference is of 33,3 p.p. in the locality of "Las Perlas" in the province of Rio Negro, and the minor gap is of -50,0 p.p. in the locality "La Verde" province of Chaco –.

5. RELATION BETWEEN LEVELS OF ACTIVITY AND AGE

The men take part with major intensity on the labor market, with independence of the age. It is worth a sorrow indicating, the high proportion of population who remains active in the age group from 65 to 74 years; specially the increase of the women in the last 20 years, contradicting the considerations on the retirement of the end of labor life cycle to the retirement age.

On a national scale, in both sexes one presents the major rate of participation in the group from 30 to 49 years. Whereas to regional level, in the Metropolitan Area we find that the women of the group of age from 25 to 29 years, present major rate of labor participation that the group of age from 30 to 49 years.

ARGENTINA'S OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE. WHAT'S HIDING THE AVERAGES? ANALYSIS BY REGION AND URBAN SCALE. YEAR 2010

In the agglomerates and localities, the men from 25 to 29 years, presents major rate of labor participation than the group of 30 to 49 years in the localities of Pergamino, Junín, San Francisco Frontera, Venado Tuerto and Ushuaia. And this situation in the women happens in the localities of: Goya, Bahía Blanca, Tandil, High, Punta Alta, Azul, San Francisco Frontera, Rafaela, Puerto Madryn, and in the agglomerates of Gran Río Cuarto, Villa Carlos Paz-San Antonio de Arredondo.

In the Small Agglomerates, the situation of major participation in the economic activity of the group of age from 25 to 29 years in relation to the group of 30 to 49 years, is verified in men in three localities, and in women in 9 agglomerates. Inside 782 peoples between 2.000 and 20.000 inhabitants we find cases where the rate of participation of the group of 50 to 64 years, overcomes to the group of 30 to 50 years. Inside this urban category, we find 152 peoples (19,4 % of the total) in the case of men and 150 localities (19,2 %) in the case of the women where the active group of 25 to 29 years, presents major rate of labor participation that the group of age from 30 to 49 years.

6. CONCLUSIONS

In this work we show that certain general guidelines on the participation in the economic activity (persons who are employed or searching for employment in an active way) according to gender, level of instruction and age obey more to the statistical aggregation of different urban and regional realities than an "indisputable" guidelines for any economic and social context.

Though the feminine participation in the PEA (busy women or in search of an employment) has increased, still there does not exist a convergence (part of this fact can owe to the subrecord of the feminine work in spite of the efforts in this respect). Nevertheless, in some contexts of Argentine this participation turns out to be major.

Also it hopes that the increase of the level of instruction increases the possibilities of insertion in the PEA (busy persons or offering on the market his workforce). This, once again, does not turn out to be valid in any contexts where his peculiar economic and social structure does not need of the incorporation of qualified workers.

Finally, the ages of admission and egress of the PEA make that in general the maximum rate is reached between 30 and 65 years. Nevertheless in certain regional contexts this is not like that since there is detected major precocious incorporation (below the 30 or, even of the 20) and permanency on the labor market to more advanced ages (minor social insurance coverage? Scanty income? Boredom?).