INEQUALITY AND LABOR MARKET SEGMENTATION: A COMPARATIVE MODEL BETWEEN SPAIN AND ARGENTINA

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ABSTRACT

The perspective of labour market segmentation, from different theoretical models has proposed a structural explanation about how labour markets works. With different theoretical foundations and proposals for operationalizing, labour market is conceptualized from a multidimensional perspective of factors that affect the configuration of various segments of work and employment. Starting from a non-orthodox perspective we present results of a research which combine two international projects: an Argentinian Project from CONICET Institution and a European Project (INCASI: International Network for Comparative Analysis of Social Inequalities between Europe and Latin America) from European Commission. We have three main objectives: the construction of a model of analysis for comparative study of inequalities in labour market between Spain and Argentina’s cases; to propose a methodology for measuring labour market segmentation using multivariate techniques; and to analyse, in a comparative perspective, the labour market in each country seeking, in particular, to echo the debate on the devaluation of qualifications and inequalities according to educational level.

We work with the official data from the Labour Force Survey in the case of Spain and the Permanent Household Survey in the case of Argentina, referring to 2014. Our methodological approach, we call structural and articulated typology, has a design of analysis where multiple correspondence analysis and cluster analysis are combined.

Despite the different levels of development and socio-economic and historical realities of both countries, the results allow us to state that Argentina and Spain share the same general logic of structuring the labour market in terms of segmentation. We contrast the perspective of the segmentation with the concept of "structural heterogeneity" developed in the perspective of historical structuralism to explain the social and economic functioning of Latin American (peripheral) countries. Additionally, regarding the alleged devaluation of qualifications in Argentina, we would have to question it; in any case, it is higher in Spain and focuses on the youngest persons in the initial stage of the employment trajectories.
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Market Segmentation. Learn vocabulary, terms and more with flashcards, games and other study tools. Which of the following refers to a behavioral segmentation variable that involves segmenting markets into nonusers, ex-users, potential users, first-time users, and regular users of a product? User status. In the context of behavioral segmentation, markets segmented by can be categorized into light, medium, and heavy product users. Usage rate. A recent study conducted by Estelle Cosmetics Company showed that heavy users of Estelle’s products comprise a small percentage of the market. Labor market segmentation is the division of the labor market according to a principle such as occupation, geography and industry. One type of segmentation is to define groups “with little or no crossover capability”, such that members of one segment cannot easily join another segment. This can result in different segments, for example men and women, receiving different wages for the same work. 19th-century Irish political economist John Elliott Cairnes referred to this phenomenon as that of Market segmentation is an increasingly important part of a strong marketing strategy and can make all the difference for companies in competitive market landscapes, such as e-commerce. When up against a range of online competitors, effective communication is the best way to differentiate your business. Market segmentation offers an opportunity to pinpoint exactly what messaging will drive your customers to make a purchase. The 4 basic types of market segmentation are: 1. Demographic Segmentation 2. Psychographic Segmentation 3. Geographic Segmentation 4. Behavioral Segmentation. Weâ€™ll go into Inequality and labor market segmentation: a comparative model. Between Spain and Argentina. Pedro LÃ³pez-RoldÃ¡n Sandra Fachelli. ABSTRACT. We work with the official data from the Labour Force Survey in the case of Spain and the Permanent Household Survey in the case of Argentina, referring to 2014. Our methodological approach, we call structural and articulated typology, has a design of analysis where multiple correspondence analysis and cluster analysis are combined. Despite the different levels of development and socio-economic and historical realities of both countries, the results allow us to state that Argentina and Spain share the same general logic of structuring the labour market in terms of segmentation. Comparing Inequalities in the Labour Market from a Segmentation Perspective. Chapter. Full-text available. This article addresses two main issues through a comparative analytical exercise of Spain and Argentina. Firstly, we examine to what extent labour market segmentation processes produce similar dynamics of structuring labour inequalities in both countries and what aspects are specific to a labour reality situated in different cultural, social, economic and historical contexts.