



INCASI International Network for
Comparative Analysis of Social Inequalities



*Global trends in social inequalities
in Europe and Latin America
and exploring innovative ways to reduce them through
life, occupational and educational trajectories research
to face uncertainty*

Working Paper 4 from Thematic Research 1 to 11

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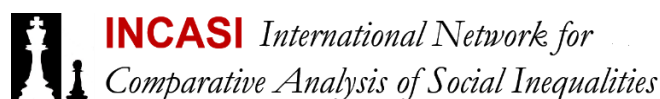
Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA)
Research and Innovation Staff Exchange (RISE)
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1. General overview

In this fourth Working Paper we collect again the contributions of researchers from the network as a result of the secondments, following the different research lines of the project, in general, addressed to conduct comparative research in the area of social inequalities between Europe and Latin America.

The INCASI Project works with 11 thematic axes integrated in a substantive model of analysis called the Analytical Model of Social Inequalities and Trajectories (AMOSIT). These thematic axes configure the four pillars of the Project (Table 1).

Table 1. Pillar and Thematic Axis of the project

Thematic axis	TRG Responsibles	
	Beneficiaries	Partners
PILLAR 1: substantive background and explanatory models of social inequalities		
1 Inequalities in the labor market and labor trajectories	UAB-IET, UNIMI	UCA
2 Asymmetries in the relationship between training and employment	UAB-GRET	UdelaR
3 Inequalities in work and family life	UB, UNICAL	UNLP
4 Educational inequalities	ULL	USP
5 Geographical and social inequalities, ethnicity and language	UTA	UC
6 Social inequalities, migration and space	UDC	UdeC
7 Uncertainty, strategies, resources and capabilities	UAB-GRET	IIGG, UdeC
8 Inequality of opportunity: intergenerational social mobility	US	IIGG, UChile
TRANSVERSAL PILLARS		
9 Pillar 2: Methodology for the analysis of social inequalities	UAB-IET	UdelaR, UNLP
10 Pillar 3: Social policies to counteract social inequalities	MDX	UNC
11 Pillar 4: Gender inequalities	UB, TLSE2	UNC

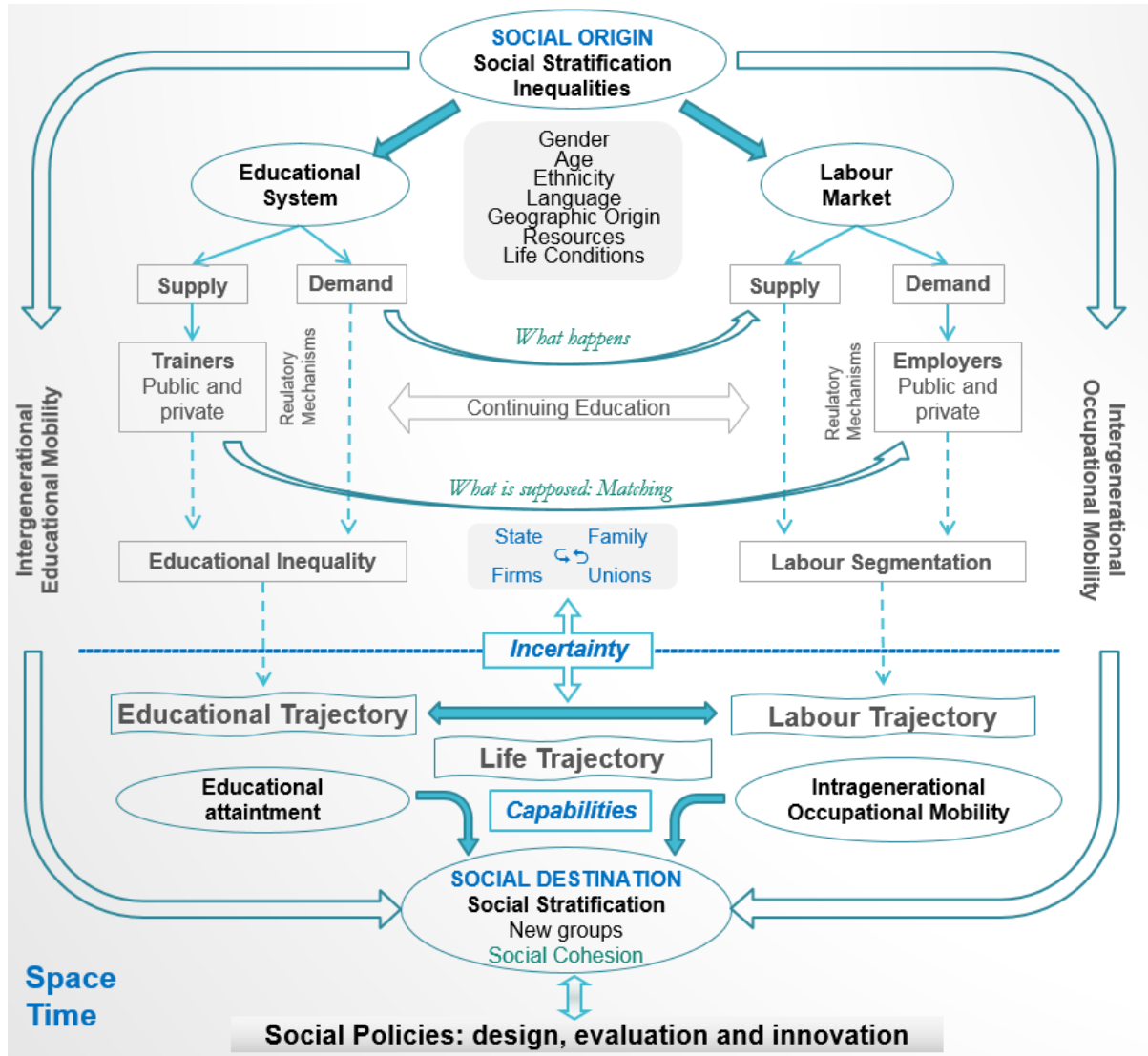
Each thematic axis is coordinated by one or two Principal Responsible Investigators (PRIs) from a European university (Beneficiaries) and from a Latin-American university (Partners), forming 11 Thematic Research Groups (TRGs). The TRGs are subgroups of the general project that work specifically on each line of research, work collectively, and are responsible for carrying out scientific tasks reflected in each work package. The PRIs of each TRG are responsible for ensuring technical progress for the work package's scientific objectives and for preparing the documentation of the thematic axis for each Annual Conference.

The four pillars are conceived from two points of view: that of existing contributions in the literature and contributions of participating research groups; and that of the contribution that the INCASI network can make to each of the Project's themes. This document, as a Working Paper, compiles all the contributions made during the second year of the project.

The thematic axes that guide this project form the general AMOSIT model (Figure 1), which was conceived to facilitate comparative analysis of social inequalities between Europe and Latin America. The model attempts to establish innovative ways of conceptualizing and analysing social inequalities by placing life, labour and educational trajectories—and the strategies associated with these trajectories—at the centre of the analysis. Considering different social, political, economic and cultural contexts, we aim to extract elements for comparison that contribute to the

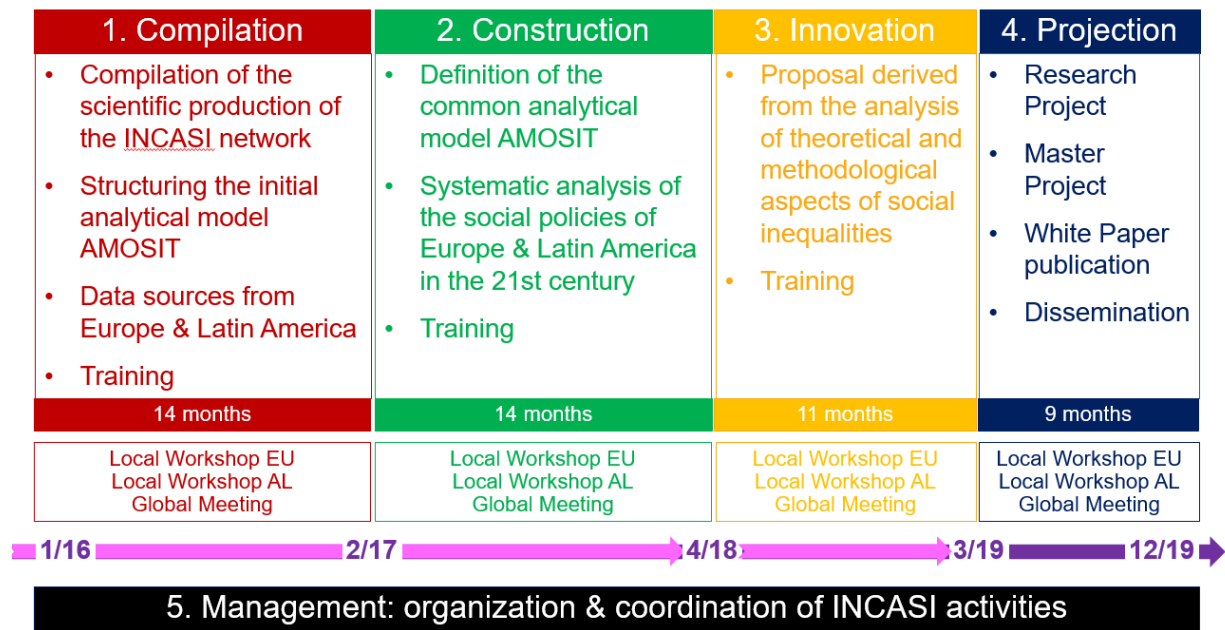
development of innovative methodologies as well as policy recommendations to fight social inequalities and promote social justice.

Figure 1. Analytical Model on Social Inequalities and Trajectories (AMOSIT)



This model represented as a conceptual map that seeks to embrace the perspectives and experiences of the entire participating network. This model emphasizes longitudinal analysis and life trajectories from a multidimensional perspective of social life as the articulation of work, education and the life cycle that are involve in the socio-political and cultural realities of Europe and Latin America. The model allows us to question the social mechanisms that come into play when people face situations of uncertainty, the patterns of behaviour that are observed and the factors that explain them. The current social reality offers a scenario for new behavioural patterns in the areas of labour, education and life, constituting an under-researched area in which the new dynamics of structuring social inequalities are developed. It is an initial proposal that will be defined and redefined during the project at each stage of four sequential work packages: Compilation, Construction, Innovation, and Projection (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Stages of the project (Work Packages)



This Working Paper corresponds to the fourth Work Package: Projection. During this phase, we have prepared different reports that summarize the work carried out within the INCASI network over these 4 years with the aim of continuing research and training on the comparative analysis of social inequalities between Europe and Latin America.

As in the previous three work packages, the work process consists in taking into account all contributions made in each secondment during this period¹. We analyse and synthesize all relevant theoretical and methodological contributions in order to construct this model of analysis. In this fourth Working Paper, we present the results of 90 secondments. The following table (Table 2) summarizes the distribution of all research reports drafted in each secondment among the various thematic axes. Each research report may deal with more than one topic, so the total number of thematic contributions that were analysed by the different evaluators of each Thematic Research Group was 246.

During the scientific conference of the Fourth Global Meeting (Barcelona, 20 to 23 November 2019), we compiled and summarized all partial activities and products derived from the exchanges until November 2019, and presented and discussed the main theoretical and methodological contributions, systemizing a common comparative perspective for the analysis of inequalities.

¹ In fact, in this fourth Work Package we have considered all the contributions made in the secondments until November 1, 2019 to be able to have the reports of each contribution and perform the reading and analysis.

Table 2. Distribution of the research reports by thematic axes

Thematic axis		Thematic contributions
		n
PILLAR 1: substantive background and explanatory models of social inequalities		
1	Inequalities in the labour market and labor trajectories	37
2	Asymmetries in the relationship between training and employment	8
3	Inequalities in work and family life	22
4	Educational inequalities	38
5	Geographical and social inequalities, ethnicity and language	3
6	Social inequalities, migration and space	25
7	Uncertainty, strategies, resources and capabilities	18
8	Inequality of opportunity: intergenerational social mobility	13
TRANSVERSAL PILLARS		
9	Pillar 2: Methodology for the analysis of social inequalities	33
10	Pillar 3: Social policies to counteract social inequalities	31
11	Pillar 4: Gender inequalities	18
Total		Thematic contributions 246
		No. of secondments 90

In this Working Paper 4 we present a summary of each contribution in each TRG and the substantive contributions that they have made in this period. Table 3 and Table 4 summarize several issues related to these contributions in order to assess all them from the viewpoint of each TRG, with a total of 61 secondments that generate an evaluation of 263 papers or reports for the set of the TRGs.

The following 11 sections of this document outline the main substantive contributions extracted from the research reports of each secondment conducted during the period November 2018 to November 2019.

In the following and final stage, this task of gathering and synthesizing will continue, contributions will increase, and an increasingly complete and a final well-defined theoretical-methodological model will be built. At the end of the project, the construction of the AMOSIT model through the different TRGs will result in the “INCASI Book” proposed in the project.

Finally, we would like to state that during the time that has elapsed in the project, multiple scientific and dissemination activities have contributed to the debate and reflection on the subject of social inequalities and the AMOSIT model. Part of this work is generating various publications as products derived from the work of the network that can be consulted on the project's website (<http://incasi.uab.cat/en/node/139>).

Table 3. Distribution of contributions by item of assessment. Absolutes.

TRG	Contribu tions	CONTRIBUTE KNOWLEDGE- SUBSTANTIVE			EXPLICITATION THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK			METHODOLOGY APPLIED			POLICY IS CENTRAL				GENDER IS CENTRAL					COMPARATIV E ANALYSIS AL-EU	ANALYZED EMPIRICAL RESULTS				RELEVANCE TO THE AXIS	REPORT PRESENTED			
	n	Yes	Limited	No	Yes	Limited	No	QUAN	QUAL	MIX	It is central in work plan	It is a variable among others	Reflection on derivations- impact of policies	Rethinking priorities and results of the research	Formulate research questions	Reinter- prets concepts and theories	Analyze accord- ing to sex	Analyze accord- ing to gender	Analyze factors that intersect sex/gender	Yes	Yes	Limited	No	Yes	Yes	Limited	No		
1	37	23	14	0	25	11	1	16	13	7	6	16	6	4	9	3	9	13	3	21	22	13	2	35	23	14	0		
2	8	8	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	7	6	2	0	8	8	0	0		
3	22	14	5	3	18	0	4	5	8	6	5	4	7	4	11	8	6	7	7	11	13	7	2	18	19	2	1		
4	38	16	22	0	15	23	0	6	7	3	5	9	13	14	14	15	4	2	1	2	8	30	0	12	12	26	0		
5	3	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	2	0		
6	25	25	0	0	23	2	0	15	5	5	5	2	14	1	2	0	7	9	1	17	21	4	0	23	14	11	0		
7	18	18	0	0	18	0	0	9	5	4	7	5	3	1	3	1	6	4	0	10	9	7	2	18	18	0	0		
8	13	7	6	0	11	2	0	9	3	1	3	10	0	4	6	1	2	0	0	10	12	1	0	13	13	0	0		
9	33	25	6	2	28	3	2	1	24	6	5	12	3	6	10	7	6	13	6	11	26	4	3	28	30	0	3		
10	31	26	5	0	23	8	0	31	4	4	6	4	14	5	6	5	19	7	4	21	29	1	1	10	30	0	1		
11	18	11	5	2	18	0	0	5	4	9	16	0	7	5	7	9	4	3	5	13	12	5	1	9	12	0	6		
Total	246	176	63	7	187	52	7	97	75	54	58	70	70	45	68	50	71	61	27	125	159	76	11	174	180	55	11		

Table 4. Distribution of contributions by item of assessment. Percentages.

TRG	Contribu tions	CONTRIBUTE KNOWLEDGE- SUBSTANTIVE		EXPLICITATION THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK		METHODOLOGY APPLIED			POLICY IS CENTRAL				GENDER IS CENTRAL					COMPARATIV E ANALYSIS AL-EU	ANALYZED EMPIRICAL RESULTS			RELEVANCE TO THE AXIS	REPORT PRESENTED		
	n	Yes	Limited-No	Yes	Limited-No	QUAN	QUAL	MIX	It is central in work plan	It is a variable among others	Reflection on derivations- impact of policies	Rethinking priorities and results of the research	Formulate research questions	Reinter- prets concepts and theories	Analyze accord- ing to sex	Analyze accord- ing to gender	Analyze factors that intersect sex/gender	Yes	Yes	Limited-No	Yes	Yes	Limited-No		
1	37	62	38	68	32	43	35	19	16	43	16	11	24	8	24	35	8	57	59	41	95	62	38		
2	8	100	0	88	13	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	100	38	0	88	75	25	100	100	0		
3	22	64	36	82	18	23	36	27	23	18	32	18	50	36	27	32	32	50	59	41	82	86	14		
4	38	42	58	39	61	16	18	8	13	24	34	37	37	39	11	5	3	5	21	79	32	32	68		
5	3	100	0	33	67	0	67	33	0	0	100	33	0	33	0	0	0	67	33	67	0	33	67		
6	25	100	0	92	8	60	20	20	20	8	56	4	8	0	28	36	4	68	84	16	92	56	44		
7	18	100	0	100	0	50	28	22	39	28	17	6	17	6	33	22	0	56	50	50	100	100	0		
8	13	54	46	85	15	69	23	8	23	77	0	31	46	8	15	0	0	77	92	8	100	100	0		
9	33	76	24	85	15	3	73	18	15	36	9	18	30	21	18	39	18	33	79	21	85	91	9		
10	31	84	16	74	26	100	13	13	19	13	45	16	19	16	61	23	13	68	94	6	32	97	3		
11	18	61	39	100	0	28	22	50	89	0	39	28	39	50	22	17	28	72	67	33	50	67	33		
Total	246	72	26	3	76	21	3	39	30	22	24	28	28	20	29	25	11	51	65	31	4	71	73	22	4
	%	72	28	76	24	39	30	22	24	28	28	18	28	20	29	25	11	51	65	35	71	73	27		

2. Thematic Axis 1: Inequalities in the labour market and labour trajectories

2.1. Substantive contributions

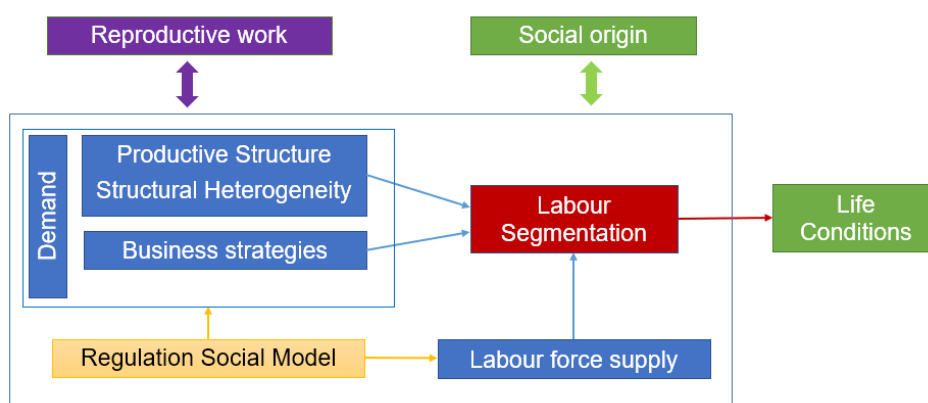
The content of the reports of the secondments analysed show a broad spectrum of topics covered in the framework of the comparative analysis of social inequalities, most of which are contributions that apply a quantitative methodology. The range of problems addressed includes the issue of poverty in Latin America, from the double side of the income deficit and the deficit as social deprivation according to the availability of data sources. Gender inequalities in reproduction and social care work are also treated, with a theoretical contribution in this perspective that formulates a critique (feminist) of neoliberal models on the relationship between productive and reproductive work.

Other significant contributions, with a broader scope, focus on the presentation of multiple indicators applied to the analysis of socioeconomic development in a transnational perspective, which allows for broad and deep comparisons between countries of the two continents; the presentation of ad hoc indicators applied to the analysis of the structure of the labour market and the segmentation models in Europe and Latin America, as well as studies on education and social mobility.

From the methodological perspective, we observe a majority of quantitative methods and specific measures-indicators of socioeconomic aspects in both Europe and Latin America. As transversal pillars, the gender dimension is often present, as are social policies. The main contributions made by the secondments under analysis revolve around the comparative study of labour market segmentation, asymmetries in the field of vocational training and the processes of inclusion and educational and socio-labour mobility. Variable and heterogeneous results are observed regarding theoretical-methodological contributions or comparative empirical results.

It is worth mentioning in particular the relevance of these thematic axes: the weight of informal work and transformations in the Chilean labour market based on labour market segmentation theories; the distribution of power by professional categories, following the impact of the technical division of labour; the entrance to higher education and the social consequences derived from indebtedness for access to said educational level; the labour and business opportunities of some immigrant groups in Latin America from a comparative perspective regarding the integration of immigrants in the Spanish labour market; the transition from an informal economy to a more formalized one based on existing career paths, very precarious and also territorially delimited; the new conditions of the labour market, promoted by the use of technological tools that generate a cycle of deepening structural heterogeneities at both national / regional and international levels, comparing the way in which they are deployed in European countries and in Latin America. It should also be noted that the contributions mainly carry out comparative studies between Spain and Argentina, Spain and Chile and the United Kingdom and Chile.

Throughout the various contributions made in this area, the adoption of two main theoretical perspectives is consolidated: labour market segmentation and structural heterogeneity. Schematically it is presented in the attached graphic.



Due to the initial conditions of reproduction and social inequality, registered in particular in the sexual division of productive and reproductive work, the dynamic of the labour market interacts with these initial conditions and is expressed in a segmentation from the interaction of four central elements: the socio-economic productive structure, the business strategies of production and organization of work, the institutional framework for the regulation of social relations in the workplace that shape a particular social model of employment and the social characteristics of the supply of the labour force job.

We understand that to show inequalities in the labour market, it is crucial to verify the existence of a productive structure that determines the characteristics of the occupation and the structuring of the labour market. It is a factor of socio-historical roots, which is linked to the productive forces and regulatory institutions, but that implies accounting for a mechanism from which the segmentation of the labour market is configured that both the theory of structural heterogeneity in Latin America as non-orthodox theories about labour market segmentation have shown. Thus, the inequalities that arise in the labour market have some of their foundations in the incidence of the productive structure that segments the positions and, in turn, is the cause of its structuring effects in different processes and dimensions that shape the unequal living conditions.

The summaries of the different contributions analysed in the fourth work package are collected below.

2.2. Summaries of reports

1. Multidimensional poverty based on economic and social rights. Urban Argentina 2010-2018

First, the theoretical-methodological matrix used to assess multidimensional poverty in the space of human development (MPDH) is exposed and described. Secondly, the dimensions and indicators of deprivation or lack considered in the area of social rights are presented. In addition, an analysis on the evolution for the period 2010-2018 of each of the dimensions, its incidence at the population level and its aggregation in the index of deprivation of rights (IPD) that contemplate different levels of concentration of deficiencies and their changes over time. Also presented in this section are the indices that measure the dimension of economic well-being through the traditional poverty line method (LP), presenting the

evolution - for the same period 2010-2018 - of the incidence at the household level and population of the monetary poverty rate. The third section analyses the results through the multidimensional poverty matrix of human development (MPDH), identifies the different forms of poverty that comprise it, examines its evolution over time, both at a general level and for the different types and degrees of poverty feasible to be registered by said matrix. In the fourth section, the inequality gaps between groups defined from the socio-occupational stratum and the urban agglomerate of reference are analysed, the evolution was analysed paying attention to changes that mark trends of increase or decrease of the gaps in relation to deprivations Non-monetary, multidimensional poverty and structural poverty. Finally, a series of conclusions on economic, social and political matters are offered in light of the evidence collected.

Bibliographic review of poverty approaches, redefining the way to address poverty based on a rights approach. Work on the ideas of permanence in poverty and subjective poverty associated with the "double deficit" in income and social deprivation. Definition of the "Healthy Environment" dimension. Search of empirical antecedents that account for the dimension of environment associated with living conditions from a rights perspective. Construction and review of the data available in the EDSA work source based on logical consistency tests and multivariate analysis models. Introduction of stratification analysis on the results of the evolution of poverty 2010-2018. Development of multivariate models for estimating spatial data. Analysis of first results from the projection of census data on the available cartography.

2. The class returns to the foreground: theoretical contributions of materialist feminism to the Marxist conception of work in the framework of the green-violet tide

In this paper, researcher is interested in recovering some current reflections on the possible articulations between Marxism and feminism: on one hand, from the theoretical concern for the particular forms of exploitation of women within the frame of a neoliberal global hegemony that acquires a new intensity in Latin America. On the other, from the political commitment to the feminisms, that in recent times have achieved a surprising political and social mobilization, articulating diverse demands and heterogeneous resistance practices, constituting a powerful laboratory of political experimentation. The researcher use the generic term "Marxist feminism" to include historical trends of "materialist feminism" in the strict sense - founded by Christine Delphy - and the "feminist workerism" - that emerges from Mariarosa Della Costa and Alisa DelRe's initial considerations. As well as the current versions of anti-capitalist or anti-neoliberal feminism, that finds in Silvia Federici, Cinzia Arruzza and Nancy Fraser, between others, its main referents. From the work of these authors, the main goal is to develop a critical perspective for the analysis of the contemporaneous ways of dominations and the struggles that seek to oppose them. In this text, is took into account the theoretical and political tools of the feminist movement to clarify some central concepts of the Marxist theory, as well as the "production-reproduction" dualism, form the amplified conception of "labour" that expose the Marxist feminisms. From their point of view, the most important contribution made by Marxist feminisms is to make visible the role of social reproduction in the production of life, denouncing that this reproductive work is unevenly distributed and not valued. It is possible to go one step further and say that from the Marxist feminist approach it follows that the main conflict in capitalist

society is not between capital and labour, but that the contradiction occurs between capitalism and the viability of life.

3. Social development and integration indicators in Europe and Latin America

Analysis of socioeconomic development in the following countries: Spain, Finland, France, Italy, United Kingdom / Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay. Presentation of a series of variables and descriptive tables at a comparative level, on a wide range of topics: economic-social development and environmental sustainability, preservation of life, access to a decent habitat, subsistence skills, socio-economic integration, educational access and training professional, decent work and social protection and social protection and welfare policies

4. Exploring Spain-Argentina explanations. Equally unequal?

Interest in distributive inequality (Gini index) as emerging from the socioeconomic development style, a relationship that is in turn conditioned and conditioning the models of secondary redistribution (ex post) in charge of the state or families. Analysis of inequality based on a typology of sources of labour income (formal public informal), social (social security and welfare), and other sources (investment and private transfers) secondary factors regions, education, age, sex, migratory origin, among others. To advance this line of research, a comparative analysis of the decomposition of the Gini index according to sources and associated factors) of these structuring processes and their reproductive effects on two case studies Spain and Argentina is applied, taking as a historical window 2016-2017. In socioeconomic contexts with different levels of development and social integration (Europe and Latin America), for countries such as Argentina and Spain, productive heterogeneity and its effects on the primary income distribution (ex before) and secondary welfare redistribution policies are verified of the income paid by the state (ex post), they are good predictors of the different underlying processes that social designation, this even independently of other macro social meso factors that operate as common patterns of social reproduction labour segmentations, educational differentials or gender.

5. Entrepreneurial lifestyle: The role attitude plays in the labour dynamics of fitness and children's entertainment workers (Córdoba, Argentina).

Within the framework of research on the figure of the entrepreneur and its modulations, they emerged as significant in the statements of the interviewed agents and in the textual-digital material circulating through the recreation and entertainment spaces surveyed. For this reason, this article delves into the operations of this particular lifestyle through an analysis of the performances and practices of the owners and workers of children's classrooms and fitness gyms. Accordingly, in the introduction, it offers a spatial-temporal contextualization of the political and economic scenario where the services that constituted his/her case studies were developed. Then it presents some conceptual plots that can be attributed to the entrepreneurial style and develops the cultural and historical dynamics through which these ventures were configured as spaces - for the cultivation of the body and the joy - of audiences identified with the Argentine middle class.

The approach privileged the emerging regularities of the relationship between both cases, however, it also highlights the particularities that made the symbolic orders of each cultural device. In their similarities and differences, the cases analysed, allowed us to observe how an

army of virtuous everyday entrepreneurs, generally young, was formed, who had to have an attitude and use all their creativity to cultivate a lifestyle in pursuit of their economic and social reproduction. Entrepreneurship as a lifestyle meant having an attitude.

6. Inequalities on LGBTIQ+ population and Research on Gender Inequalities in Health

In relation to the social situation of the LGBTIQ + collective, it requires a lot of time even of inclusion and respect. This should begin as integral training in people, based on Human Rights and attention to intersectionality. However, it is essential to be alert so that none of the given struggles fall into utilitarianism, so it must be advocated for changes in laws and cultures that foster collectivism and social support instead of continuing to reproduce the capitalist values that usually take some symbols to make winks about inclusion and equality, so you cannot lower the capacity for critical reflection on all these social movements.

In relation to gender and health inequalities, it is about making gender inequalities visible in health, from a broad conception of gender (not binary) and in comparative terms. Identify gender sensitive indicators that allow comparing the situation of different groups from a gender and human rights perspective. Gender Development Index (IDG) measures: life expectancy, education and income. Gender Empowerment Index (IPG) measures: political participation, economic participation, income. Gender Inequality Index (IDG) measures: reproductive health, empowerment (education and political participation) labour participation. Minimum set of UN gender statistics. 5 Areas: a) Economic structure and access to resources b) Education c) Health and related services d) Public life and decision making e) Human rights of women and children. 3 levels of indicators (according to gender equity and / or female empowerment relevance, which are conceptually clear, established with internationally valid standards and methodologies or not, with information systematically produced by countries or not, with sufficient coverage for monitoring or not.

7. The role of education in social mobility in Spain.

This communication explores the intergenerational patterns of class mobility paying attention to the role of intermediation that education plays. The perspective of the dominance of social origin is adopted to contemplate the whole of society, men and women, when their labour insertion is observed. The analysis takes into account the suggestions of Erikson (1984) and Salido (2001) in relation to the incorporation of women in the analysis of social mobility and particularly applies the integral model of dominance (Fachelli and López-Roldán, 2015). Both men and women born between 1931 and 1981 in Spain are analysed, which means that the study covers a period of profound economic and educational advances in a country of late industrialization, where the change in the role of women in labour sphere is very important.

The results suggest that men have experienced a slight increase in social fluidity, while in women, there is a substantial increase due to their rapid insertion in the labour market, partly driven by massive access to positions no routine manuals regardless of social origins. Educational inequality has increased, and class returns to education show a slight decrease in time, except for women, while analysing the indirect effect, there is less association between the origin and destination of the more educated. A counterfactual analysis shows that the slight increase in social fluidity for men is mainly due to educational expansion. For women,

the decrease in the direct effect of the class of origin and the educational expansion represent a large part of the increase in social fluidity. The important and accelerated change generated by the insertion of women in the labour market through the analysed generations shows slight variations when applying the Integral Dominance Model (IDM); when compared with work done without considering the woman at the beginning as the Integral Model (IM) analysed in a previous work (Gil et al, 2017), however, the general conclusions reached are corroborated.

To test the hypotheses proposed in the analysis model, author have grouped cross-sectional data from three representative surveys at national level: the Sociodemographic Survey (ESD) of 1991 (n = 159,154) and two waves of the Living Conditions Survey (ECV) that they were carried out in 2005 (n = 30,375) and 2011 (n = 29,210), all of them carried out by the Statistical Office of Spain (INE, 1993, 2008, 2013).

8. Comparative Analysis of Labour Market Segmentation in Spain, Italy, Argentina and Chile

The communication presents a comparative analytical exercise between Spain, Italy, Argentina and Chile. On the one hand, author wonder to what extent labour market segmentation processes generate dynamics of structuring similar labour inequalities in these countries and what aspects are specific to a labour reality that is situated in different cultural, social, historical and economic contexts. The analysed data come from the respective labour force surveys of each country, where the variables put into play have been harmonized:

-Labour Force Survey for Spain and Italy, 2015.

-Permanent Household Survey for Argentina, 2016.

-New Supplementary Income Survey for Chile, 2014.

The methodology applied is based on the structural and articulated typological construction where factor analysis (multiple correspondence analysis) is combined, to analyse the relationship between the variables and synthesize them in a reduced set of differentiation factors, and the classification analysis, to generate employment segments resulting from grouping individuals into groups.

9. Trends in social mobility and fluidity in Spain and Brazil: comparative mechanisms of social fluidity on cohorts and through age

The results of a comparative analysis of intergenerational social mobility in Spain and Brazil are presented, taking into account the role of education in social fluidity in cohorts and across ages. Author follows the work of Breen (2010) and Vallet (2017), aimed at determining the contribution of the different mechanisms to the increase in social fluidity over cohorts, adding the effect of age. Researcher find that the common pattern that explains social fluidity in both countries is educational expansion and, to a lesser extent, the reduction of inequality of class origin. This contribution also note the importance of work experience to further explain social mobility, adding an intragenerational effect: as age increases and experience in the labour market increases mobility, favouring social fluidity. Finally, results are compared with those obtained by applying the same methodology, in Germany, the United Kingdom, Sweden, France and the United States, and differentiated results are found, but they share the mechanism of educational expansion as a common explanatory factor of social fluidity.

10. Comparative analysis between Argentina and Spain of a composite indicator of social

In previous works (Fachelli, 2009, Fachelli & López-Roldán, 2010, 2012) researcher analysed the changes in the social and economic model of Argentina in the period 1997-2010, and observed that the social structure, measured by a variable that typifies the stratification, remains basically unchanged during the analysed years despite the deep crisis that occurred at the end of 2001 and during 2002. Within this general framework, author developed a multidimensional model where 4 dimensions are combined (work, education, housing and income), 6 variables and 38 categories. With them, the author obtain a typology with four basic types. The methodology that has been applied is called "structural and articulated typology", combines factor analysis, in particular, the analysis of multiple correspondences, to reduce the initial attribute space in factors, and the cluster analysis to classify the units in groups or types on these factors. Obtained the synthetic results, but with a structuring of the phenomenon that is still expressed in bi-dimensional or multidimensional terms of three or four dimensions, the objective is to obtain a unique measure of social inequality. However, the multidimensionality of the concept of social stratification makes it difficult to obtain a complete order of households according to the level of "inequality" in each of these dimensions. The question that arises is how to generate a composite indicator, which is called "social distance", based on a multidimensional measure taking into account the main components of the factors. For this researcher follows the work of Asselin (2009) who applies this strategy in the context of multidimensional poverty analysis. The communication will present the results based on the analysis of the Active Population Survey of Argentina compared with data from European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions. This analysis is part of a research developed in the context of the INCASI Project (International Network for Comparative Analysis of Social Inequalities, Horizon 2020. Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, Research and Innovation Staff Exchange, GA-691004, [http://incasi.uab.es\).stratification](http://incasi.uab.es).stratification)

11. Social inequalities in a comparative perspective: Europe and Latin America

Presentation of the articles included in the monographic issue of Papers magazine as a result of various exchanges and collaborative work carried out within the framework of the European International Network for Comparative Analysis of Social Inequalities (INCASI) project. It is a network of twenty universities from five European countries (Spain, Italy, France, the United Kingdom and Finland) and five Latin American countries (Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Brazil and Mexico), dedicated to the comparative investigation of inequalities social projects developing a European Horizon 2020 program (Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, Research and Innovation Staff Exchange, Grant Agreement GA-691004). The articles address, in a comparative perspective, the issues of labour market segmentation, professional self-employed workers, inequality of educational opportunities, socioeconomic heterogeneity and measurement of social classes, social mobility and migration, and gender gaps in unpaid work of households. The different contributions seek to find points of confluence and divergence through comparative empirical analyses of specific aspects of social inequalities between European and Latin American countries, derived from the analytical framework proposed by the INCASI network ([http://incasi.uab.es\)-](http://incasi.uab.es)-)

12. The Typological Paragon: a Methodological Proposal of Mixed Designs

This article presents a reflection and a methodological proposal on the use of the typological paragon in mixed sequential designs. The paragon is defined as the average or individual profile of a particular cluster that is obtained through multivariate techniques (correspondences analysis and cluster analysis). Here author propose four applications of the typological paragon: first, as a descriptive element, which aims to account for the content; second, as an element of sampling; third, as a link or connecting element between databases with the aim of facilitating matching; and finally, as an element that allows the convergence of results. Two studies provide the empirical basis of this innovative procedure and show the practical implementation of the four uses of paragon. The first deals with the analysis of the social stratification of households in Argentina (Fachelli, 2009). The second focuses on the study and identification of employment trajectories and their mutual influence with social capital in Spain and Catalonia (Alcaide, 2013). The four uses of the paragon that derive from both investigations allow us to reflect on the potentialities and limitations of the proposed model, the typological paragon.

13. Explaining the gender gaps in domestic and care work in double-income couples in Argentina, Chile, Spain and Uruguay.

The objective of the article is to analyse the explanatory factors of the gender gap in the distribution of unpaid care and domestic work performed for their homes in double-income heterosexual couples in Argentina, Chile, Spain and Uruguay. It seeks to know, taking into account the expressed microsocial theories, what factors contribute to explain the gap and interpret the differences between countries according to socio-political and cultural contexts, such as macrosocial features. Regarding the databases used for the creation of the stepwise linear regression models applied for each country, there are the data from the Time Use Survey that collected the data through the application of a daily book (INE, Spain, 2010) , those of the Non-Remunerated Work and Time Uses Module of the Annual Urban Household Survey (INDEC, Argentina, 2013); Those of the Time Use Survey (INE, Chile, 2015) and those of the Time Use Survey (INE, Uruguay, 2013). In these last three cases, the survey is based on a list of predefined activities in the Classification of Time Use Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL), which takes as reference the International Classification of Activities for Statistics on Time Use (ICATUS), used in the Spanish survey (ECLAC / INEGI / INMUJERES / ONU-Mujeres, 2016).

14. Care work in old age: burdens, costs and challenges for gender equality in Uruguay.

In Uruguay, the population aging process mentioned was accompanied by a drop in birth and fertility rates that leave a negative balance between the people available for care and the people who need to be cared for. The aging population structure is linked to the fertility rate that is located at 1.88, below the threshold of the rate in this context, women have joined public life increasing their educational levels and actively participating in the labour market. However, there has been no redistribution of domestic and care work that has been culturally assigned to them, exclusively. This assignment is linked to a gender system, which assigns roles with a sexual division of labour, expressed in the expectations about what men and women should have introjected as subjectivities in the subjects. Population replacement. Research strategy: what methods and techniques will be used to support, support, validate,

verify, test the hypotheses formulated; how will the research process that will use these methods and techniques be: relationships between hypotheses and methods. The methodology for the development of the objectives will be of a mixed nature, complementing the statistical analysis (descriptive and inferential) that will allow to know at the micro social level the types of strategies developed and the factors linked to their development, with the qualitative analysis of speeches (in-depth interviews) and documentary that will allow us to understand how social reproduction work is conceptualized in public policies and when it is paid work.

First, to estimate the burden and economic costs of care, the analysis of the National Survey of Care Strategies to be carried out during 2018 will be carried out, based on microdata.

15. Gender, age and social class inequalities during childhood: care tasks and unpaid labour. The case of Buenos Aires

Considering the need to investigate the multiple tasks in which children are involved, this paper aims to analyse the ways in which children participate in diverse care task and unpaid labour. Highlighting the complexities in children's care relationships, and due attention to the way that age intersects with other salient social differences, such as gender and social class, to create vulnerability. Author analyses the case of Buenos Aires Region, from a quantitative approach, processing and examining data from the Survey on the Argentine Social Structure (ENES) of the Research Program on Contemporary Argentine Society (PISAC) of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation and the Council of Deans of Faculties of Social and Human Sciences.

Results: 1. The gap between woman and men increase with age. Adult woman carry on the majority of the domestic tasks. 2. During childhood the accomplishment of household task increases with age.

1. The average of weakly hours dedicated to domestic tasks shows that the gap between male and female increases with age. 2. Although less than adults, boys and girls dedicate a significant amount of time to domestic tasks, and the average number of hours increases with age (adolescents saver age is higher than children's).

16. Social indicators for the comparative analysis of social inequalities.

It analyses social inequality from a macro-structural perspective, in which I consider the ways in which states are structured in different historical periods of capitalism. Construction of a conceptual scaffolding that allowed to account for the social models and varieties of capitalisms existing in Europe and Latin America. Summarizing, from the conceptualization carried out, an empirical model of analysis is built based on groups of variables that correspond to each of the dimensions of the idealized social models and, ultimately, allow quantitatively compare the weight of the pre and post distributive institutions in each of the selected countries.

17. Active Inclusion policies in Europe and Latin America: a comparative analysis between France, Italy and Argentina.

The development of minimum income measures aimed at sustaining individuals and families in situations of relative poverty has been a trend in the redesign of social inclusion policies carried out in most European countries during the last decade. In general, these measures have been proposed as a supplementary option to contributory social security in the face of

the problem of long-term unemployment, maintaining protection when traditional unemployment insurance mechanisms cease to provide their coverage, to quickly become one of the most important social protection alternatives to face the contingencies of the precariousness of labour relations and the consequent formation of a new collective of socioeconomic vulnerability, that of the so-called “poor workers”. However, in order to counteract the passive nature attributed to these measures, their complementation with activation policies was promoted from the beginning of their formulation, consisting of the incorporation of incentives for the participation of the beneficiaries of the minimum income schemes in the labour market. Whether through job search support, or through job requalification, the activation is intended to bring back the employment of workers affected by an increasingly restrictive labour market. But beyond these programmatic descriptions, it should be noted that the implementation of active inclusion policies implied the application of an individualized approach to the provision of well-being that has led, on the one hand, to a modification of the relations between citizens and the welfare state, as a consequence of the introduction of individual accountability as a distinctive element of the new forms of welfare co-production; and on the other, a reconfiguration of the institutional architecture of these states, by demanding an adaptation of the organization of their services, especially at the local level of their administration, both to make them compatible with the incentives provided in the activation devices, as to adjust them, as far as possible, to the divergent needs of the beneficiary groups.

In the case of Latin America, during the last two decades, most of the countries have implemented various social intervention strategies aimed mainly at reducing poverty and inequality in a context of economic expansion. In particular, the efforts made were oriented to the design and implementation of non-contributory social protection programs, among which, particularly, the conditional income transfer programs. These programs, focused on families with children and adolescents in poverty, were developed with the dual purpose of reducing short-term poverty through money transfers and reducing, in turn, long-term poverty, through the development of basic skills through the application of conditionalities linked to the fulfilment by families of educational and health commitments. The hypothesis present in these public policy designs was that the combination of transfers and conditionalities would contribute to overcoming the intergenerational reproduction of poverty. However, based on the experience of implementing these, more recently, the stagnation of the poverty reduction process, operated within the framework of a less favourable macroeconomic situation and greater fiscal restrictions, led to a growing debate about the financial sustainability of non-contributory social protection policies, in the one that began to consider the need to implement measures of labour activation of the population benefiting from these policies.

18. The precarious work of digital platforms

A research project interested in one of the specific forms that work takes in the era of digitalization is developed: the work of digital platforms that use technology based on algorithmic management to connect workers, in independent appearance, with consumers and suppliers. Off-line / on-demand work platforms are analysed, which, unlike on-line platforms (micro or macro tasks), require low qualification levels, involve physical work and use applications as a medium in a determined geographical space. In this last modality, food delivery (Rappi, Glovo, Orders Now), passenger transport (Uber) and domestic and care employment (Zolvers, Aliada), among others, are registered. According to studies conducted from a geographical perspective, these types of platforms are predominantly located in the

countries of the Global South (Graham et al., 2017). Indeed, in a context of precarious labour markets and with great labour instability, South America constitutes a favourable territory for the development of off-line platform economies. Its development raises a series of questions about the quality of work and labour relations. The cases of Argentina and Mexico are studied.

19. Wellness Models in a comparative perspective

The objective of this study is to compare the welfare models of the European Latin countries (Spain and Italy) and the countries of the Southern Cone (Argentina, Chile and Uruguay). The purpose is to generate useful and harmonizable indicators that allow us to contrast the European Social Model with the Social Model of the Southern Cone. This comparison of welfare models can offer us a perspective on the trends of capitalism and the processes of economic integration of large regions. The European Union and Mercosur share the same trend, at least apparently: integration into a single market. The regions object of comparison formed by Italy and Spain, which make up the so-called Mediterranean welfare model, share emigration, history, language and culture, with Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, countries that make up the Southern Cone. Therefore, it is worth asking whether the fact of sharing historical and cultural roots influences the mode of organization of welfare models. It also seeks to describe common patterns in the process of integration of these five countries into two major economic regions, such as the European Union and Mercosur respectively. In the functionalist literature it has been indicated, since the 1950s (Haas, 1958), that the internationalization of capital and the creation of large unified markets would have a spill over effect on institutions, would entail a process of convergence of the institutions under a common pattern, with similar institutions that would be the result of the modernization process carried out by capitalism, by multinational companies and by supranational institutions. On the contrary, from the critical theories it has been argued that these tendencies derived from economic integration are mediated by national institutions, by local actors and by local institutions (Maurice, Sellier, Silvestre 1987). Therefore, far from a process of convergence or institutional harmonization, a diversification of the institutions would be generated as a result of the cultural and political differences of the social actors. This analysis will be part of the INCASI book for future publication in Springer.

Policies on social protection of unemployment.

Comparing Italy, Spain, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, the policies on unemployment insurance in the Mediterranean countries and the southern cone are analysed. The academic and social interest in comparative social protection policies is related to the growth of inequalities after the Great Economic Recession produced in 2008 in the central countries. The growth of inequalities and the risk of poverty have grown in the countries of the European Union, although they have stagnated in Latin America. Social inclusion and income guarantee are now on the political agenda of the two hemispheres. The reason for this study is based on the fact that the policy of active inclusion and the guarantee of family income are crucial in the context of long-term unemployment and the risk of poverty. Despite the institutional differences, the unemployment protection system and income guarantee, the articulation between passive unemployment protection policies and active employment search policies are studied in the countries analysed; the way of articulation between pre-distributive and post-distributive policies, trends in the restructuring of unemployment protection systems and therefore an aspect of the welfare state in the process of reform, as well as convergences and divergences based on which social sectors access and

protect themselves from the instability of the labour market. This analysis will be part of the INCASI book for future publication in Springer.

20. Distribution of monetary income in households in Greater Buenos Aires and Mexico: a comparison proposal for Seville

An analysis is carried out to show and weigh, through a mathematical model, the effect of different sources of income (labour and non-labour) on the average income of households. It is applied in different macroeconomic contexts and under the implementation of orthodox and heterodox economic programs in Argentina and Mexico. It is about explaining changes in well-being and inequality levels based on the composition of the source of income and the number and level of perceptions. In the paper, it is proposed to adapt the analysis model to account for similar patterns of behaviour in Spain and other European countries based on labour income (household effort and economic situation) and non-labour income (retirement, pensions and State transfers). Specifically, the analysis of family income from household surveys in Argentina and Mexico, the classification of income, considering in particular quintiles of households according to per capita income, as well as the analysis of the factors of variation of income (number of recipients and income per recipient) according to socioeconomic periods. It is concluded that in the cases of Argentina and Mexico there is a limit in employment as a generator of welfare and equity. Regardless of the type of economic policy implemented. In both cases, the conditional transfer social programs became compensatory policies for household income. In the Argentine case, a virtuosity is observed in the first phase of heterodox policies with an important generation of employment and an increase in average labour income. Subsequently there was a need for transfer policies. In Mexico, despite neoliberal policies, conditional transfer policies were massively applied as part of the global poverty reduction strategies proposed by the World Bank. It appears as innovative to think about well-being as a result of labour and non-labour income. The analysis of the mobility of "quantity and prices" can become an innovation to understand these changes. The applied technique allows to demonstrate the effect of retirement, pensions and income by citizen right on welfare. Like other state transfers. Finally, he wonders if income strategies in non-labour policies consolidate, expand or fragment the Social Security System creating greater disparities. The cases of Argentina and Mexico can help to account for similar behaviour patterns in Spain and other European countries.

21. The biographical perspective: revising its main reflections and discussions between the twentieth and twenty-first centuries

The contribution is an advance of a chapter of the future INCASI book published in Springer where the biographical perspective is reviewed in the framework of qualitative sociological studies with the intention of updating the different traditions and their different approaches and identifying and making visible their proposals for generalization and theorization. It is thus concerned with rescuing, on the one hand, the different biographical approaches that have been consolidated over time, since their emergence at the Chicago School in the second decade of the twentieth century, continuing with their review and consolidation after the World War II and showing its hatching and current popularization and, on the other hand, to recover its proposals for generalization. The questions that guide the inquiry are: What are

they and what similarities and differences can be established between the different biographical traditions that have been deployed in the sociological field? How is it possible to generalize and construct theory from the biographical perspective? What role does time play in that construction? How have these ideas developed existing biographical traditions? This approach is linked to the non-standard perspective in general and to the hermeneutical phenomenology of Schutz in particular. Secondly, the great diversity of looks taken by biographical traditions is recovered, with three traditions: the realistic approach, the neo-positivist approach and the narrative approach, where a specific tradition is added to this classification that nominates as an interdimensional approach. They also indicate the inductive, deductive and abductivist orientations that each one presents. Third, the generalization and qualitative theorization nominated as reasonable extrapolation are considered. Five types of qualitative generalizations and nine types of biographical generalizations are identified: qualitative typological construction including analytical generalization, comparative generalization or inference, qualitative deductive generalization, naturalistic or emblematic case generalization and case-by-case generalization. In this typology of biographical generalizations, two different orientations are delimited: simple generalization and combined generalization. Simple generalization replicates the five types of qualitative generalizations, but including in these cases the relevance of the biographical. In this way, it is incorporated into the analytical biographical generalization, the qualitative deductive biographical generalization, the comparative biographical generalization or inference, the naturalistic or emblematic biographical generalization and the biographical generalization with case-by-case transferability. The combined biographical generalization also replenishes the biographical including, for its part, the comparative analytical biographical generalization, the emblematic biographical generalization of the emblematic case, the comparative biographical generalization with case-by-case transferability and the comparative analytical biographical generalization with case-by-case transferability. This implies that biographical generalizations must give temporality a prominent place in their model and theoretical constructions.

22. Avatars of social economy policies in Argentina

Between 2000 and 2015, with progressive governments in Latin America, policy orientations were developed within the social economy paradigm. In Argentina, these programs were implemented by state agencies as well as by social movements. In this work researcher analyses in a comparative perspective the implementation of the program by a municipality in relation to a social movement, in order to visualize the scope and limitations of this social policy strategy. The main argument is that social programs that try to boost the social economy follow different alternatives according to the political networks that implement them. This helps to reflect on some problems related to the formation and development of socio-economic projects in the context of public policies of social economy.

23. Educational mobility in two Uruguayan cities. A descriptive approach

The work introduces the treatment of educational mobility in Uruguay, gathering results of the descriptive analysis of two specific social mobility surveys, surveyed in Montevideo in 1996 and 2010, and applied to urban PEA in two Uruguayan cities: Salto and Maldonado. The purpose is descriptive and introductory, and for this purpose the results are framed within the most frequent hypotheses about the impact of the expansion of education on educational mobility and social mobility. The question that guides the work is the following:

was the economic effort and investment in education, which was carried out in recent years, taken advantage of by Salta and Fernandinos to be less unequal to each other? The work proposes to show for the educational mobility in Salta and Maldonado, the incidence of social origin taking into account that the social origin effect is important, but less than the educational achievement effect of the head of home of origin. With two sequences of the Survey on Occupational Mobility and Educational Paths (EMOTE 2000 AND 2012), it is concluded, first, that in Maldonado the population that accesses tertiary education grows, where it is doubled. However, the opportunities for access to the tertiary level do not expand, the upper class appropriates these opportunities to a greater extent, as do those who come from more educated homes. The social class effect of origin is less than the education effect of the home of origin. In Salta, the number of university students decreases slightly and reproduction is also expanded according to social class, and it remains stable if is compared it with the education of the home of origin. The social class effect is similar to the education effect of the home of origin. Nor are substantive changes in access to higher secondary education. As Shavit and Blossfeld (1993) put it, the selective process of the education system was not weakened, but rather reinforced, even in a context of increased investment and educational offer in both cities.

24. Social capital and its uses in sociology

Of the two ways of understanding social capital: as an individual attribute or as a collective attribute, the first is adopted as the process through which individuals mobilize and invest resources to obtain returns in terms of socioeconomic status "(Lin & Erickson, 2001 : 78). They are therefore resources registered (embedded) in the social networks that individuals access and use to obtain status (Bourdieu, 1998; Lin, 2001: 79). In this perspective, the hypothesis is presented according to which the most vulnerable social sectors are those that most frequently appeal to their social capital to obtain employment, for lacking other key assets for obtaining it, fundamentally education and experience, or because the type of employment to which they can aspire, has scarcely formalized selection mechanisms, which allow personal networks to have some pre-eminence over formal requirements. Methodologically, two moments of the labour history are established, the initial employment and employment at the time of the survey, stopping to observe the mechanisms of access to employment in both cases using a logistic model. Those employed in the private sector, where there is less formalization of the mechanisms of access to employment, mobilize their personal networks more. Social capital is more difficult to mobilize if there are structural barriers to its use, such as formalization in access to public jobs through some mechanism of explicit selectivity. Regarding gender, the finding is relevant, neither at the beginning of the career nor in the current job, gender differences are substantive, so it is in the logistic regression models that best fit, both for the first job and for access to the occupation does not include this variable. Nor in the models that best fit, having or not having higher education is one of the variables included.

The social class seems to better capture the differences observed in terms of access mechanisms and will surely move education in this case. Age, which could be associated with experience, presents a particular behaviour, the older the age, the smaller the chances of using social capital assets. Occupational prestige, at the beginning of the career is significant, those who access more prestigious occupations are more likely to have used some contact to obtain such occupation. However, over the end of the career, it is no longer significant. Social classes are a differentiating factor in terms of employment of social capital. At the beginning of the career path, the intermediate and working classes are more likely to mobilize their

contacts to get employment, than the kind of services. For the current job, the service class and the working class are the ones who mobilize more social capital to obtain their employment. The class of services shows closure on the cusp, while the working class follows poorly formalized processes of selectivity, with educational capital deficit.

25. Neoliberal labour market: Chile in the Latin American context

In this contribution is investigated to what extent labour market segmentation processes generate dynamics of structuring similar labour inequalities in Europe and Latin America and what aspects are specific to a labour reality that is situated in different socioeconomic contexts but with some elements in common such as Mediterranean countries (Italy and Spain) and Latin American ones (Argentina and Chile). Researcher seeks to corroborate the general hypothesis that there is not a unique labour market that adjusts supply and demand. On the contrary- author can differentiate various segments that structure hierarchical positions in the labour market in correspondence with certain specific profiles and characteristics of the job supply. This process generates as result a quite similar correspondence in the configuration of the employment segments between Spain and Italy, and this research wants to verify the same result in Argentina and Chile. In particular, this work is concentrated on Chile. How labour market in Chile is representative of the Latin American labour market? Is the approach of the structural heterogeneity appropriated for Argentina? Which are the main features of the LM in Chile, the main problems and trends? With different theoretical foundations and proposals for operationalizing, the perspective of labour market segmentation has proposed a structural explanation about how labour market works. It is conceptualized from a multidimensional perspective of factors that affect the configuration of various segments of work and employment. There are two main objectives: the construction of a model of analysis for comparative study of inequalities in labour market between Spain, Italy, Argentina and Chile, combining both demand and supply variables and taking into account an employment perspective, and to propose a methodology for measuring labour market segmentation, throw a constructed typology of hierarchical positions and profiles using multivariate techniques (combining multiple correspondence analysis and cluster analysis). Author proposes a set of multidimensional indicators: job security, qualification, salary income, characterization of the company (size, type, and sector), gender, age, immigration and education. We work with the official data from the Labour Force Survey referring to 2016, Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de la Argentina (EPH-INDEC) and we add the case of Chile using as statistical sources INE-ENE (NENE, Nueva Encuesta Nacional del Empleo) and ESI (Encuesta suplementaria de ingresos).

26. Socio-occupational inequality and labour poverty. The cases of Argentina and Spain

A first comparative approach to the social structure of work and in-work poverty is developed in Argentina and Spain. This analysis involved: (1) an approach to the social structure of work in each of the countries; (2) a description of job insecurity and a study of its determinants (using logit models); (3) an analysis of the income inequality gaps between socio-occupational categories (for which a regression model was used on the logarithm of the hourly income or “extended Mincer equation”); (4) a study of labour poverty in terms of composition and determinants (using logit models). The study followed a quantitative methodology with the databases of the Permanent Household Survey of Argentina and the Survey of Living Conditions in Spain. The question of the impact of social policies on the

living conditions of poor workers was a central focus of the study. In particular, it was analysed how the monetary resources transferred by the State affect the homes of poor workers. The main differences between Argentina and Spain are: differences in the socio-occupational structure of each country and in the size of the socio-occupational groups identified, differences in the characteristics of job insecurity (degree) and in its correlation with economic units, lower inequality, slight, in labour remuneration in Spain than in Argentina, greater incidence of absolute labour poverty in Argentina than in Spain. The main similarities between Argentina and Spain: economic inequality with similar levels of intra-group inequality (Gini) and gaps between them, similar levels of labour poverty (relative approach) and rates of “entry” and “exit”, relevance of factors Individual, household and occupational explanations with exceptions: effect of youth status and absence of effect of migratory origin (Argentina), less relative protection of high education in Spain and reduced protective effect of full employment in microenterprises in Argentina. Finally, it is worth highlighting the similar impact of social policy on labour poverty, both in magnitude and in targeting and progressivity.

27. Biographical analysis of Bolivian work trajectories in Argentina

The field material produced in La Plata, Argentina, in 2018 was analysed: biographical interviews with 10 Bolivian horticulturists living and working in the region, and records of participant observation in women's rounds, discussion and reflection spaces for rural women about gender theme. Their work and family trajectories were rebuilt. The biographical accounts allowed identifying common elements related to his life experience in two different areas: the peasant world in Bolivia, and commercial agriculture in Argentina. A characterization of both productive spheres could be carried out, identifying continuities and ruptures in relation to dimensions such as: the forms of organization (and sexual division) of work, gender roles assigned and assumed, gender stereotypes reproduced in family relationships already from parenting, and intra-family negotiations. There are well-differentiated work paths between men and women of peasant origin, who in their first insertions outside the paternal-maternal home become economically independent working either in construction (men) or in domestic service (women), reproducing stereotypes of male-provider and female-caregiver, housewife. On the other hand, the sexual division of work at home is very clear, since women are responsible for virtually all household tasks related to hygiene and cleanliness, food preparation and childcare, girls, sick or old people and animals. Domestic or care work carried out by men is reduced to sporadic help in the kitchen when they are not there, burning garbage, gathering firewood, and tasks related to the handling of vehicles, such as shopping and carrying or bringing children. They also help with homework and do recreational activities with them. Women are responsible for the maintenance and cleaning of the home, the kitchen, laundry, child care (bathing, dressing, feeding, being with them, their medical care), and all kinds of procedures School, banking and social security. There are families in which it is the man who manages the household money and who makes the domestic purchases (or gives the money to do so), stipulating what is going to be spent and what is not. In others, however, it is they who carry the family budget.

However, something author observes is that they all perform some extra-property activity (sporadically or continuously) to have some income that allows them to buy something for themselves or their children (clothes, make-up, a treat, an outing). These activities can be: cooking empanadas or another dish to sell in street activities or events, selling cosmetics by catalogue, organizing bingos, having a pantry to sell merchandise to your neighbours, or even

working a piece of land on your own. Another very marked inequality inside the home has to do with access to leisure and sociability spaces. While men have stipulated on Saturdays as a day of rest and recreation, in which most play football and meet other people, women generally use free time and weekends to advance domestic work such as washing clothes or Take care of your sons and daughters. In the ongoing investigation, a longitudinal study is carried out to analyse the transformations of the productive and reproductive insertions of women over time, in which migration appears as a turning point in their work trajectories.

28. Gender, work and migration in family farming. Family, labour and migration trajectories of women farmers in the horticultural belt of La Plata (1990-2019)

The content of the doctoral thesis is approached in an intersectional way about the inequalities of gender, class and ethnic-national origin in the horticultural sector of Argentina, based on the analysis of the trajectories of these migrant women, of peasant origin, who occupy the lowest and precarious social strata in the Argentine social structure. The focus of the thesis is particularly on understanding the roles occupied by (and assigned to) women in family farming, and their transformations over time, contemplating different inflection points that emerged from the field work with biographical interviews. Particularly the issue of migratory and labour trajectories is considered, taking into account that the horticultural labour market in Argentina is ethnically segmented, and is hegemonized by families of Bolivian origin who tolerate situations of precariousness and super exploitation to survive and produce food. With the analysis of the trajectories is possible to know in depth the peasant social origin of the women interviewed and their work itineraries in informality from a very young age. One of the conclusions or findings of the work lies in the identification of the family as the main reproducer of stereotyped social roles based on the patriarchal social order, which place women in the place of mothers and wives-caregivers, training them from girls to do so, and contributing to the feminization of care work. Researcher find that this training that begins in the family home is reinforced with the first jobs as domestic, and that with international migration to Argentina to work in horticulture, it is perpetuated almost without transformation. A key difference, however, is that women work not only as housewives, but also do the work of the land alongside their husbands, and that such work does not only contribute to the subsistence family economy, but which generates a value that sustains capital accumulation processes.

29. The contours of the Professional Disease in Chile and Spain. Main elements

The Chilean neoliberal experiment had a huge impact in terms of inequality on Chilean society. One of its most visible aspects is in the field of Health. The organization of the regular Health system, based on the competence of the different private entities - and the State as one among them - has been causing discontent that turns permanently into public opinion. The state of health is today an important source of uncertainty, and its condition an element capable of destabilizing the fragile economy of families. The partial coverage - and gradual depending on the quota paid - of private health care systems - with service packages subject to annual review by the entities - make the risk of precarious health a certain risk. The awareness that the poor die from lack of resources, that a large (catastrophic) illness indebts a family. Health as an element of uncertainty. When author talk about occupational health, he/she find a similar pattern. Law No. 16,744 of 1968 designed a system of coverage for workers against the risks of work supported by three private (mutual) and one public entities. Non-profit entities, as in Spain, the mutuals manage the administrative procedures

that entitle them to the provision of benefits that they themselves must provide: the employer's mutual societies become a judge and part. The result in both countries is a sub-diagnosis of Occupational Diseases and a sub-declaration of Work Accidents. It is therefore relevant to compare the evolution of Labour Risks and their behaviour between sectors between both countries in order to have a more precise idea of the elements that influence their recognition.

In Spain, the recognition of Occupational Disease is late, from the forties of the twentieth century, initially limited to silicosis and linked to a limited number of industries (mainly mining). We must wait a decade for the list to be extended to nystagmus (typically mining visual disease) and another decade for a restricted list of occupational diseases linked to symptoms and specific activities to be recognized. At present, all estimates indicate a very high underdiagnosis of the professional origin of diseases. In Chile, the recognition of occupational diseases is prior to Spanish. Law No. 16,744 defines a structure supported by employers' mutuals as insurance management bodies. It is up to the mutuals to establish the professional origin of a disease and pay the corresponding amount. At present, only 15% of the applications for recognition submitted for occupational disease are understood as such. In both cases, the pathologies not recognized as professionals become treated by the regular health system, which implies extra cost for an already overloaded system. The study of the resources presented by denial of the professional condition of the diseases, which author has been carrying out for the case of Spain throughout the twentieth century, shows what are the real limits that the repairing automatism established by the Theory encounters of Professional Risk. It is interesting here to study what these limits are for the case of Chile and compare with those founded for the Spanish case looking for differences and similarities, ruptures and regularities.

In Spain, the first Labour Accident Law dates back to 1900, which establishes the Theory of Professional Risk, overcoming the important deficiencies of the Aquilian Guilt Theory. In the practical application of this Law researcher finds a leap between the repairing automatism and the recognition of the professional nature -compensable, therefore- of the ailments, limited only to those accidentally occurred. In Chile, although we have regulations on occupational accidents since 1917, it is Law No. 16,744 that establishes in 1968 the insurance system for AT and EP supported by the Social Risk Theory. Above official statistics, the estimates we can make on the number of accidents at work indicate an important underreporting of them. In Chile, the surcharge system established by law for companies with high accidents constitutes a perverse incentive in favour of underreporting work accidents. In Spain, the evolution of accident figures shows a drop in the number of minor accidents at unfavourable situations in the labour market. Beyond these great patterns of behaviour, it is interesting to inquire about the variables that may affect the increase or fall of the official figures of occupational accidents.

30. The work of others. Study of the quality of outsourced employment

The research developed addresses the study of the progressive erosion of employment relations in a context of institutional transformation after the economic crisis, being the outsourced jobs paradigmatic of these dynamics. A growing phenomenon such as outsourcing is investigated from a multilevel approach, while an analysis focused on sectors, organizations and individuals is developed. The focus is on the changes produced in the employment relationships, so in the framework of Pillar 2 a mixed methodology is used, specifically the impact that outsourcing processes produce in the labour market and, specifically, in the relations between employees and employers. This line is framed within the

focus on labour segmentation dynamics of the labour market of the AMOSIT model. Results of recent research on the phenomenon of outsourcing services in Europe were presented.

31. Outsourcing as a paradigm of job fragmentation.

Some reflections are raised about the school-work transition of young people based on the training in the company developed in the Spain-Chile comparative - within the framework of the doctoral thesis of the researcher - with considerable results to analyse the possibilities of labour insertion, the segments of the labour market and other variables that define different social phenomena in the education-work relationship. The methodology has a qualitative methodology, through the analysis of qualitative content of the interviews with social actors involved. During the secondment, the reflection on the research design and the possibility of incorporating a quantitative phase to review the qualitative results and obtain complementary information have been given rise. The gender variable is studied, mainly, regarding occupational segregation and the effect of segregation on study specialties. In this way, it is being studied if those specialties that have more developed dual modality, which would generate better labour insertion, are more masculinized and, therefore, men had better possibilities in the school-work transition in women.

32. The social agents, educational centres and companies, before the implementation of dual Vocational Training in Spain: origin and speeches.

The researcher analysed the main transformations of the labour market in Chile according to gender, occupation, branch, company size and educational level for the 1992-2017 period. This, based on theories about labour market segmentation (from the discussions of Doeringer, Peter B., and Michael J. Piore. International labour markets and manpower analysis. Heath Lexington Books, 1971 onwards). Using a quantitative methodology, he realizes the inequalities in the segmentation of the labour market and how such differences are reproduced in certain groups (for example, women) in order to understand such transformation. Gender inequalities were investigated in the labour services market in Chile between 1973 and 2015, and then the type of feminization (by type of work) in service work in Chile.

33. Young people at the crossroads of inequalities

The researcher works around the role of informal employment in the work trajectories of young people. The stay has focused on the methodological aspects. They have turned fundamentally in tone to the bio-longitudinal methods, mainly in their qualitative aspect, but also in their mixed developments. Work was done on the role of informal employment in the work trajectories of young people with a longitudinal approach through sequence analysis, as well as on irregular employment in the work trajectories of the young population.

34. Inequalities in the field of productive work and the distribution of power by professional categories

The contents developed are related to the inequalities that occur in the field of productive work, in terms of the distribution of power by professional categories, as a result of the

impact that the technical division of labour produces on workers working within Organizations and companies. The segregation suffered by women in the labour market (and in reproductive work) in terms of job opportunities and conditions and distribution of tasks within the home, respectively, in relation to what men contribute, was treated with importance.

35. Favouritism in the labour market

The researcher worked on the damaging effects of favouritism in the labour market and also on individual behaviours when the best candidate is not guaranteed to be the winner in the competition, which generates inequalities and inefficiencies. It is intended to demonstrate how corruption, and more specifically the existence of a "favourite", changes the results in competitive situations. From the construction of a mathematical model that tries to explain the mechanism through which an economic phenomenon is created, given the social environment that is observed and how the economic phenomenon affects well-being. The existence of obvious social policy recommendations that can be made, based on the effects of corruption on the labour market, is pointed out. Since non-corrupt people are affected by favouritism in the workplace, there is scope for policies directed against this phenomenon.

36. Gender and politics

Contribution from a gender perspective around education, and feminist approaches to research, with the aim of understanding gender and feminist issues globally and, above all, in Latin America. In particular, the policy of Brazil is analysed, as well as the mobilizations of indigenous women and Margaritas marches, cases that will be incorporated into the classes dictated by the researcher related to sociology contents of the genders and family in the University of Barcelona.

37. Admission to higher education and indebtedness

The work carried out focuses on the entrance to higher education and the social consequences derived from indebtedness for access to that educational level, mainly by analysing the CAE model - Credit with State Guarantee - which facilitates that students with limited economic resources can access to higher education in Chile. The most used methodological aspects consist of qualitative techniques that sought to analyse in greater depth the aspects related to the equity of the system, in terms of entry into higher education, and social consequences derived from the long-term debt of the CAE. In this regard, all the activities carried out have been oriented to the study of the CAE and its main social effects. The purpose of the research is to analyse the factors of equity or social inequality caused by this mechanism and the long-term social effect of debt incurred by many Chilean students with few economic resources.

38. Entrepreneurship and migration

From a previous investigation where the business and labour opportunities that some immigrant groups found in the Spanish labour market were analysed, the possibility of a possible collaboration to investigate from a comparative perspective the work and business opportunities of the self-employed in Latin America, considering its status as immigrants. And considering that there are work spaces that, contrary to what happens with many

immigrant groups, favour and give immigrants better opportunities than the resident population. The researcher also contacted other researchers in order to establish collaboration for comparative research in specific areas of tourism employment.

39. Recycling and the informal economy

The researcher intends to analyse the informal waste recycling sector in the City of Buenos Aires with emphasis on the role of informal recyclers in their transition from an informal to a more formalized economy. He noted that recyclers have achieved a high degree of recognition regarding their environmental functions, but have not had access to the labour rights they should achieve. All this having repercussions on the type of existing work trajectories, very precarious and also territorially delimited. In methodological terms, the work has been based primarily on documentary analysis and secondary sources. There is a series of statistical data on the waste generated in the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires, as well as estimates on the existing “cartoneros” belonging to cooperatives, which have been analysed from a basically descriptive perspective. On the other hand, press statements and opinions of different actors have been collected and had been object of a qualitative analysis in order to prepare a report on the subject. It should be noted that the documentary analysis of the bibliography on the subject, which is relatively extensive, has allowed for a fairly tight state of affairs, as well as the realization of some observations on the ground.

In terms of social policies, the exploration carried out highlights the mismatch between environmental (waste management) and labour policies. And in terms of gender, it is observed that in the sector of informal recyclers there is an important bias. It is an activity that is not usually carried out individually, but usually involves a permanent or cyclical way to a large part of the family group, and where the typical gender division schemes of the domestic sphere are repeated.

40. Labour market and technological innovation

The researcher proposed to advance in the study of the ways in which the new conditions of the labour market, promoted by the use of technological tools, generate a cycle of deepening of structural heterogeneities at both national / regional and international levels, comparing the how they are deployed in European countries and in Latin America. It is based on the hypothesis that the current transformations in the world of work, which promotes the emergence of new modes of intermediation through technological innovations, give rise to more heterogeneous and diversified national or regional labour markets, but also, to an increase of the contrasts between the countries of Europe and Latin America, partly generated by the different place they occupy in the scenario of the production and use of these technologies that are the support of platform economies. The proposed work sought to analyse the implications of the development of these labour markets associated with new technologies for the analysis of the mechanisms of vertical mobility and work trajectories. The proposed work presents a mixed methodology. The bibliographic survey and, in particular, the one about regulations and legislation sought to analyse: the operating regulations of the platform economy companies, the tax frameworks that affect them, the debates between the idea of outsourcing sustained by companies and the background that define company / employee relations as conventional labour relations and the conditions for accreditation and evaluation of doctorates. In the case of Argentina, groups with employees of distribution companies were analysed, and there was a progress in the analysis of in-depth interviews with doctors of recent graduation. In the quantitative dimension, author worked

with ISTAT sources on doctors in Italy and their labour insertion, and on the survey on labour insertion of doctors that was applied in 2019 in Argentina, with 1500 cases. The consideration of gender and differences in the possibilities of obtaining employment, salary levels and levels of responsibility are considered as important elements in both cases.

41. Labour market and platform economy

There was progress in the comparative analysis of the British and Chilean labour market in the specific subfield of workers in apss. Particularly, points of comparison were established between the collective bargaining regimes in force in the European Union and the multilevel collective bargaining proposals for the Chilean case.

42. Neo-rural workers

Research work on the social actor of women workers, especially the deindustrialized neo-rural environment of Toulouse, in the context of the mobilizations of “Yellow Vests”. This experience was compared with the development of the labour components in the Chilean feminist movement and their subsequent maturation in the call for a general feminist strike that took place on March 8, 2019. Based on this, author sought to advance in the gender perspective and feminism in its connections with the world of work.

3. Thematic Axis 2: Asymmetries in the relationship between training and employment

3.1. Substantive contributions

The four works reviewed include the framework of asymmetries in training and employability. Two of them move in the context of macro situations educational systems and economic cycles between countries. A study examines the results on school performance as a result of the macroeconomic context, and highlights that in critical situations different behaviours could occur in Argentina and Spain. Another study compares Chile and Spain in terms of the scope of the respective vocational training system, its source of inspiration and its social target. They are important because they indicate and contrast the agency capacity of the systems between Argentina, Chile and Spain.

Two other studies contrast cases of more specific professions, and that is where the asymmetries are most explicit. On the one hand when comparing different professions, and with regulatory regulation, or lack thereof. In this case the occupational differences are a bit extreme and make the contrast easy. And the other example refers to tourism entrepreneurship in the Canary Islands contrasting natives with immigrants from other EU countries. It seems that training and economic resources make a difference.

3.2. Innovation

We believe that they provide important reflections for politics and to the extent that it operated will produce innovation. On the one hand in the macro, to contemplate the

retention of students in formal secondary or professional education systems. In the micro, the suggestions are more limited and diverse. On the one hand, regulations should be developed; while on the other train and finance ventures

3.3. Summaries of reports

A secondment has analysed the relationship between continuity or abandonment of secondary education and the economic cycle, in a comparative framework between Argentina and Spain, with two different economic cycles but with an important weight of crisis and economic recession. From the conceptual framework of Boudon, it is concluded that in Spain the economic crisis favoured formative continuity, which is called the substitution effect. On the other hand, in Argentina, what favoured the recession is that young people leave middle school to obtain income that will help families, which is called the income effect.

Another secondment has analysed the insertion and employment situation of two strongly polarized groups, on the one hand the people who have finished a doctorate in the area of social sciences, and on the other the workers of the platform economy. Working conditions are diametrically different, since in the case of doctors, the labour market segment is regulated and there is an important presence of the public sector, especially those that enter the research sector. On the other hand, the workers of transport and logistics companies that have emerged with the big economy are in a totally deregulated sector. In relation to the relationship between training and employment, the group of doctors is inserted into tasks related to their specialization, although there is a general complaint regarding compensation. The collective of platform workers, the tasks have hardly any qualification, although many have studies, so the gap is notable. The study compares the realities of Argentina and Italy.

A third secondment makes a comparison between Chile and Spain of dual professional training. This type of training has more tradition in Chile than in Spain, and although they are training devices that somehow copy the German dual training model, there are numerous difficulties to compare how it has been applied in each country, due to differences from the historical and institutional context, the different degree of penetration of the model (20% in Chile, 5% in Spain) and the diversity of actors involved. It should be noted that in Chile, professional training is primarily aimed at the lower classes, while in Spain there has been greater social heterogeneity in vocational students, so the comparison of the transition processes from training to employment is complex.

The issue of migration in the tourism sector is developed in the fourth secondment of this TRG. The approach is from the perspective of employment and specifically of self-employment performed by European immigrants in the tourism sector of the Canary Islands. From a global approach to the sector where an important over qualification is detected, a qualitative approach to entrepreneurship carried out by European immigrants is made, with the particularity that they have more resources than the natives to carry out this venture. It is a peculiar situation in relation to the comparison with other immigrant groups and with other economic sectors.

4. Thematic Axis 3: Inequalities in work and family life

4.1. Substantive contributions

In relation to the substantive contents developed in the secondments carried out in relation to the TRG “Inequalities in work and family life” five have been the subjects of study and research that have contributed to the development of the AMOSIT model since they consider work in a broad sense, more beyond employment; they take into account the sexual division of labour and the implications of the relationship between family, market and State; and they approach daily life from the interrelation between the productive and reproductive fields.

First, studies that analyse the transformations in gender relations, conceptualized in terms of “gender contracts”, “gender regime”, “gender culture”, “gender orders”. This type of approach has several aspects: on the one hand the importance of the organization of gender relations in the structuring of Welfare States and the important differences between countries to regulate this crisis of Fordist commitment, which is going to defeat the Male Breadwinner / Female care model. The crisis of the “state capitalist” model gave rise to a “globalized neoliberal capitalism”, with the subsequent decline of said model and the progressive promotion of the Adult Worker model, but with different rhythms and forms within European, North American and South Americans. In this sense, we reflect on the main structural changes with four evolutions, the “4 F”: feminization, flexibility, fragmentation and financialization. In this sense, this line of research is related to the pillar (1) on inequalities in the labour market and labour trajectories, in which the concept of flexibility is relevant to understand the new employment models.

On the other hand, the transformations in gender relations are analysed, linking the dimension of Work and the Life Cycle, and productive-reproductive activities and times. In particular, inequalities between women and men in their labour participation are studied, in how work is distributed within households to satisfy the needs of reproduction, care and well-being, and in time conflicts that may arise due to the diverse presences in these works, in the multiplicity of capacities to fulfil the demands of various contexts of the daily life of women, the fragmentation of roles, the difficulty to take advantage of professional opportunities, the glass ceiling and the sexist distribution.

On the relationship between work and inequalities between men and women, a study on the experience of women in France takes into account the link between liberalism and public contraception policies and their impact on the body of users. In a capitalist context, pharmaceutical companies rely on a negative image of menstruation to sell pills to cure various types of ailments and thus participate in the homogenization of women's bodies and expectations, which goes against the individuality that Characterizes neoliberalism. In reality, women who take the pill would be more available in their work and private life, especially sex. The work shows gender inequalities since women assume the contraceptive burden of the couple and dare less to deny sexual relations (continuum of gender violence).

Likewise, a group of investigations studied the representations and agency of women (actions and strategies) workers. They analyse the way in which societies are crossed and constituted by gender inequalities and how this situation is delineating a particular and segmented

configuration of the labour market, which affects differentiated forms of labour insertion and problematizes the idea of family as a harmonic unit, also including the gender perspective and the differentiated (and unequal) condition between men and women. Based on the approach to sustainability of life, the dichotomous and differentiated understanding of the productive and reproductive sphere is problematized, as well as the idea of the head of the family as the sole reference of the domestic units. It is thus pointed out that in contexts where work is familiar, and also the family resides in the same field in which they work, these spheres are intimately interrelated and interdependent, stressing traditional gender orders.

An additional contribution analyses the role of teaching-learning methodologies dedicated to the gender approach. In contemporary society it is necessary to give students in the development of research projects independently, especially from the point of view of gender. The use of innovative teaching-learning methodologies improves the ability of students to carry out research committed to gender transformations, as well as to promote their autonomous learning with ICT. In this sense, one of the researchers carried out a project aimed at facilitating the autonomous and collaborative learning of feminist research methodologies with the construction, use and dissemination of an online repository in Zotero on feminist research methodologies. The journey is still long and difficult, but greater awareness of the gender approach is a fundamental prerequisite for building a more just and equitable society.

Secondly, and as a micro analysis closely related to the previous one, a line of research on female work and its relationship with information and communication technologies and its implications for global educational public policies is developed. The information and communication technology (ICT) sector still has significant shortcomings in attracting, retaining and promoting women. In these investigations, in addition to exploring the situation of women working in ICT, it is intended to identify the main barriers and opportunities for their progress in this sector.

In particular, the ways in which digital entrepreneurship relates to the structural effects of gender are pointed out. The gender / ICT link is studied from specifically analysing the tensions that women express in companies that use ICTs around work and daily life; as well as an analysis of a specific public policy in Argentina (Conectar Igualdad). This situation would explain, in part, the low participation of women in these firms.

This line of research links directly with the AMOSIT model as it approaches the processes of alienation of the social structure of formal work in a given sector. Specifically with pillar 1 in relation to the new requirements and training profiles in terms of competences: adaptability and autonomy.

Thirdly, it is worth highlighting a line of study that takes as its axis of analysis the new-diverse family structures and their impact on the processes of social inequality in the productive and reproductive sphere. Specifically, the analysis of single-parent families within the framework of family diversity and women under punitive control. The analysis of the supply side of the labour force shows that the main characteristic that distinguishes working women from men is the responsibility that the former have in social reproduction. Women, in general, to carry out market work develop strategies that take into account all family aspects, which limits their form of participation, their time, their training, their mobility possibilities, etc. In this sense, it is of interest to investigate the impact on the form of women's labour participation in a type of family of special relevance: single-parent families.

In this section, a line of study has also been developed in relation to the situation of the most vulnerable families: the families of incarcerated persons. Specifically, the social conditions, opportunities and stigmas of family members are analysed.

Fourth, an approach linked to social policies and traditional family structures is developed. In particular, the welfare policies that the State deploys in the framework of the so-called familiarist dogma are analysed, implementing a series of concrete actions in direct or indirect coordination with the family as the central space of social reproduction and subjective constitution.

In particular, the central role played with welfare policies and social representations in gender normative terms that they present and their link with the heteronormative nuclear family, and their role as a welfare provider, is studied.

From the approach of the AMOSIT model, the lines of work identified in third and fourth place allow us to account for family and community ties of reciprocity in reaction, the effects of the processes of precarious conditions of social reproduction (education, health, social welfare), and the relations between welfare policies and families as axes of social reproduction. Also, integrated, as a whole, the interaction of several areas of daily life: family, education, employment, with social policies, giving meaning and conceptually explaining life projects, trajectory and turning points from a multidimensional approach that articulates the macro, meso and microsocial scales.

Fifth, it is worth highlighting the analysis of the (re) emergencies of inequalities, tensions, in the interconnection between work and family life in a context of acute austerity, structural adjustment, economic and social volatility and political instability influenced by the IMF, and that they appear peremptorily in certain Latin American contexts. These are generating, or rather accentuating a range of inequalities: in terms of the labour market; the underlying flexibility; as regards the growing collective action to face these processes, the lack of creation of qualified jobs; the return of downward professional mobility for many; links between austerity measures and rising levels of domestic violence, etc.

On the other hand, another related line of study has focused on the policies of “Conditional income transfer”. Policies in which the segmentation of family problems and policies can be envisaged (such as the Heads of Household Plan and the Family Plan in Argentina).

Another line of studies refers to social policies, and in particular those of active inclusion, aimed at supporting workers in difficulties as a result of the transformations and flexibility of the labour relationship both in Europe and in Latin America. The central concept of this comparative analysis is the Active Inclusion Policy, which according to the recommendations of the European Union consists of three pillars: the first referred to the need to implement an adequate income policy to reduce the risk of (severe) poverty, which is crucial for countries like Spain and Italy with a high volume of unemployment. Pillar II, policy to improve the intermediation between supply and demand in the labour market. And Pillar III, activation policy to mobilize the availability of the workforce, which aims to achieve the objective of articulating passive unemployment benefits policies with active policies available for the labour market. Linked to this subject of study and, in general, that of insecurity, is the issue of poverty considered as a multidimensional phenomenon. In fact, there is consent on the need to review the definitive conceptual of the phenomenon as to develop new methods

for its measurement. It is claimed that poverty is much broader than the lack of income alone and that both poverty and the living conditions experienced by people and households cannot be measured by a single indicator. Likewise, there are many social actors who report that social exclusions include deprivations in different dimensions, such as: education, health, housing, employment, empowerment, discrimination, personal security, and many others that can hardly be identified by the level of income.

Finally, it is necessary to point out how certain lines of research related to this TRG have indirectly allowed us to approach inequalities between the work and family world. Specifically, comparative studies on consumption and consumption practices, on food practices; approaches to class inequalities from the reconstruction of the educational-work trajectories of young people of middle and working classes; and the social inequalities that make up voluntary abortion.

4.2. Innovation

In relation to innovation in this TRG, it is remarkable, in theoretical aspects, the application of conceptual and theoretical approaches not usual in comparative studies between Europe and Latin America. Thus, for example, concepts such as feminization, flexibility, fragmentation and financialization, with more travel and scope in European research lines, have been transferred to Latin American contexts. In addition, the articulation between education, paid work, reproductive work (care) and the life cycle that emerge from the socio-political and cultural realities of Europe and Latin America, has been a clear example of innovation on the analysis of social inequalities.

Regarding the methodological aspects, it can be considered “innovation” because: (i) social research methodologies and techniques that are not usual in comparative empirical studies between Latin America and Europe have been applied through an innovative methodology with a research design of mixed methods that articulate qualitative and quantitative techniques; (ii) the gender and life cycle perspective has been developed in studies on social inequality in an extensive, deep and creative way; and (iii) the methodologies and analysis techniques in the inequality studies have been complemented with strategies developed in other social fields, applying them in a practical and effective way.

4.3. Summary of the main contents

The main contents developed in the set of secondments made in the TRG3 related to the AMOSIT model can be synthesized in:

- The organization of gender relations and their impact on the structuring of Welfare States.
- The concept of flexibility, extending it to the processes of feminization, fragmentation and financialization and its application to specific work sectors such as ICT.
- Social policies and family structures: vulnerable groups.
- Reproduction strategies according to family models.
- The approach to sustainability of life and its relationship with family reproduction.

- The impact of structural adjustment policies on the (re) emergencies of inequalities and tensions, in the interconnection between work and family life.
- Social inequalities in voluntary abortion.
- Comparison between EU-LA on active social inclusion among social models.
- Importance of feminist research methodologies.

5. Thematic Axis 4: Educational inequalities

5.1. Substantive contributions

The Amosit model developed within the framework of the INCASI project is the starting point for research aimed at articulating the complex relationships between social origin and destination in the labour market. In order to understand the patterns of pathways (individual or intergenerational) between origin and social destiny, educational inequalities are an unavoidable dimension. They are defined as differences in access and orientation within the education system linked to differences in social origin, gender, geography, colour, etc.

Contemporary Western societies are characterized by the centrality of the school institution, formally charged with the transmission of legitimate culture to all. Access to jobs is mediated by the diploma, which plays a decisive role insofar as it establishes rights. Vacancies in the labour market are defined according to educational level (secondary, vocational training, higher education, etc.). In addition to providing the necessary educational credentials for the occupation of jobs and transmitting knowledge, techniques and skills, the passage through school tends to generate aspirations. Young people who complete secondary school (or higher education) are eager to take up jobs that are compatible with their educational level. Throughout 2019, INCASI researchers specializing in education presented a rich overview of educational challenges in Europe and Latin America. On both sides of the Atlantic, the educational investments of the population have continued to grow. Within each national configuration, everything happens as if individuals had become followers of the theory of human capital. On both continents, educational investments have increased over the last few years, families' educational strategies have become more complex and the aspiration for higher education has become almost hegemonic. Those who do not have access to higher education suffer a strong personal and wage devaluation, even more intense in Latin America. Dialoguing with the AMOSIT model, the research conducted by the researchers of the INCASI project focuses mainly on secondary school and higher education. These studies help to identify the convergences between countries and their particularities. These educational dynamics are also very sensitive to public policies.

5.2. Summaries of reports

Before university or vocational training

School absenteeism was the object of research originally developed in Latin America and with secondments transposed to the European context. Defined as the repeated or prolonged absenteeism to classes during the school year of a primary or secondary student enrolled in an educational centre or problem is a concern of teachers, school managers and country. It is defined not only as the number of days missing in class, but also as a complex process of school breakdown, of varied causes. The absenteeism of students works, in

practice, almost like an allowance in small doses. Gradually, these students, more often boys than girls, are distancing themselves from the school universe, weakening ties with the group of peers and teachers. In addition to an extensive review of the relevant literature on the subject, researchers innovatively consider early intervention strategies to avoid the harmful consequences that can cause absenteeism in children and adolescents. They argue that the most classic approach to the problem is to blame only the family dynamics or social class of students as the cause of this phenomenon and to obscure how the school environment, the relationship with teachers, bullying among classmates or successive failures can contribute to the student's distance from the school environment. It is essential that the school reviews and improves pedagogical dynamics and interpersonal relationships in the classroom, sources of satisfaction and the student's connection to the school. Without ignoring the fact that some living conditions, including those that require continuous geographical displacement (such as romans), may also contribute to increased absenteeism. The authors emphasize that prevention implies an early and permanent intervention throughout the school cycle that allows the detection of risk situations. It highlights four central conditions for policies to reduce absenteeism: coordination and networking; relying on the family and the local community as allies in the prevention of absenteeism; and considering the process of educational transition and the reincorporation of the absentee student into the classroom as key moments in prevention.

In addition, research by European researchers visiting Latin America addressed the perceptions of secondary school students about their educational centres. In the article produced, the authors present a comprehensive review of the literature on the subject and point out that most studies on the perceptions of young people are of a qualitative nature, since the interviews and observations favour the study of perceptions. The innovation proposed by the study was to develop a questionnaire capable of producing large-scale information (n=840) on young people's perceptions of their secondary school. The authors argue that school experiences are social experiences that bring together in a complex and contradictory way the influences of the social and school context and individual particularities. Without dispensing with the qualitative methods, the authors sought to produce comparable information of young people from different educational centres about the identification with the school teachers, with the school knowledge and with the instrumental function of the studies. The statistical study highlights the dimensions of school adaptation, understanding that they contain indicators of adherence, accommodation, dissociation and resistance to the school institution. These processes cannot be read as individual responses, but rather as complex processes in which notions of social class and gender are fundamental for the interpretation of results. Converging with other studies, the authors find, among other aspects, experiences of greater disenchantment and school resistance among male students. In another investigation, the authors question in a very original way how noncurricular activities contribute to the involvement of students with the school. In addition to the curriculum, the authors point out that extra-curricular activities promote interest and adherence to the school. Other research has focused on more economic aspects: how crises influence the demand for secondary education.

In another article presented as a result of the secondments, the authors focus on the particular case of a private school in Latin America, based on the so-called deliberative and democratic pedagogy whose main inspiration comes from the work of Paulo Freire. This model of education is applied in certain European countries, with good school results, but in smaller schools. On this occasion, European researchers investigated how this pedagogy

is applied in the context of a Latin American school with 1,200 students. They pointed out that the structure, the number of participants and even the duration of the experience are much larger than any comparable experience in their country to date. They point out that the reception of the Pedagogy of the Oppressed, by Paulo Freire in European countries can favour the dialogue north and south and enrich Nordic and Latin American educational policies.

Higher education, employment and public policies

In 2019, at least two INCASI investigations more directly addressed public policies for higher education developed in the 2000s. Such research was carried out in the European context and in Latin America these policies aimed to increase equity in access to higher education. In one of the cases, the authors focus on a vast number of institutional documents, produced by a wide range of Spanish universities, through which they sought to establish norms for attention to diversity (social, sexual, age, students with special needs, sexual orientation, etc.). Based on a documentary analysis, the authors have been preparing an article on the characteristics of the programs of attention to diversity and social inclusion in the period of the 2000s. Although the article is restricted to Spanish universities, its results would be equally relevant to think about similar mechanisms that aimed to democratize access and permanence in the university context of Latin America. Other research is about the Bologna process in Europe and the possibility of implementing a process similar to Latin America.

Similarly, another study focuses on the increase of a policy of granting scholarships to university students from the popular classes in the European context. In Europe and Latin America, these policies have found their apogee in periods of economic growth and public investment in higher education. Later, they were greatly reduced by neoliberally oriented austerity policies. The most interesting thing about this article is the way in which the author conducts his research. Without limiting himself to denouncing the harmful effects of policies to reduce public investment in higher education, the author approaches the subject from a perspective less explored in the literature. How do pre-university students, with scarce economic resources, become university students? What are the effects of scholarship policies and cash transfers on students' academic performance? In building the research problem, the author places it in the heart of a broader discussion in today's societies about "egalitarianism" and the political and ideological accusations that there would be an excess of voluntarism, perceived as pernicious and lenient, in the use of public resources to support low-income students attending university. A debate explored by the media and with a strong political connotation. According to the author, such policies contribute decisively to the development of school hyper-investment by the beneficiaries of these scholarships. In order to maintain them, they are even more willing to study and obtain academic performance, as demonstrated by the statistics presented by the author, superior to those of students from the middle and upper classes. They would be even more predisposed to calculate the educational investments, they would develop a fear of failure, as a strategy to maintain their scholarships. Scholarships would also contribute to the acceptance by popular class families of longer and more traditional school careers, perceived as a period of unproductivity for young people. Finally, the author discusses the effects of policies to cut scholarships in order to increase inequalities in educational opportunities. Other research focuses on the difficulties of teaching ethics in college.

A particularly interesting study investigated the jobs generated by digital platforms such as Uber or Rappi and the characteristics of the workers who have been taking on these new

jobs. The authors offer a synthesis of the main research on these platforms in Latin America that has emerged worldwide as a result of the emergence of new technological tools. For them, these platforms are responsible for the insertion of human resources with high educational qualifications into low-quality jobs. The new digital platforms would have contributed to generating a mass of workers with much higher qualifications than those required for the type of employment they have, accompanied by wage levels that are equally lower than their qualifications. Focusing on this recent change in the labour market, the authors talk to the AMOSIT model, relating characteristics of the educational experience to the new jobs that employ larger and larger contingents of people every day.

Aiming to develop autonomous learning for higher education students, another article produced in Europe will soon be published in a Latin American journal. The authors focus on digital research platforms to develop a university teaching pedagogy based on the construction, use and dissemination of an online repository of feminist methodologies. The article seeks to define this feminist epistemology in relation to other dominant forms of epistemologies. There is also other research that takes into account the use of educational technologies according to social background.

Part of the studies produced within the framework of the INCASI project also focused on the mutations observed in access to higher education in Latin America and Europe. In general, the authors did not simply note the spectacular increase in enrolment at this level in recent years. On the basis of public statistics, they sought to question the effects of the expansion of enrolment on the recomposition of wage gains and social mobility from one generation to the next.

One of them questions, by means of an exhaustive statistical study, the relationship between the increase in years of tertiary education and the income from the main occupation (salary). The results of the article show the increase in the dispersion of salaries in the high brackets, this result contradicts what experts in education have said in relation to the increase in university enrolment. This result is consistent with the stagnation in the level of income inequality shown by the values of the Gini coefficient.

There are also studies on the effects of the expansion of enrolment in tertiary education developed in middle cities in Latin America. This paper presents a first look at educational mobility in the cities of Salto and Maldonado, gathering the results of the descriptive analysis of two specific social mobility surveys, from the years 2000 and 2012, applied to the urban Economically Active Population (EAP). The purpose is descriptive and introductory, which is why the most usual hypotheses on the impact of the expansion of education on educational mobility and social mobility are used. It is also interesting to observe the changes in this period, fundamentally due to the changes in educational terms, firstly the greater public investment in education and secondly the provision of more education in the interior of the country.

Multidimensional poverty

Three investigations have focused on how to study poverty and inequality, especially with a multidimensional approach, with special attention to children.

6. Thematic Axis 5: Geographical and social inequalities: ethnicity and Language

6.1. Substantive contributions

Three (did their secondments in this thematic group. All the researchers were placed in specialized centres at the destination universities. The centres involved in the WP4 in this TRG, form a coherent whole in terms of their fields and interests of research: ethnicity, language and geographical differences. The centres act reciprocally, sending and receiving researchers facilitating consolidation of collaboration between researchers from the Centre for Intercultural and Indigenous Research (CIIR) at the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile who have done their secondments in the Centro de Investigación en Educación y Trabajo (GRET) of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona or in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the Universidad de La Laguna (and vice versa). This reciprocity facilitate also collaboration in the future. Consolidation of collaboration between pre- and post-doctoral researchers has taken place also between Centro de Estudios Avanzados (CEA) at the Universidad Nacional de Córdoba and the Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani (IIGG) at the Universidad de Buenos Aires. Researchers from Milan and Calabria provide a transversal view with their research developing views to ethnicity (indigenous people in Argentina) and territorial inequities for the purpose of studying migration, ethnic or special territorial groups like in the case of Patagonian studies.

Unlike in WP's 1-3 where researchers were mainly pre-doctoral ones, the group of researchers in the 4th WP is composed of three senior (post-doctoral) researchers. Like observed in the previous reports, most researchers incorporate theoretical perspectives and debates of social inequality in their works, with the emphasis of themes of equity, equalities of opportunities and of access and recognition of rights of different social groups. This emphasis is pertinent also in a study about italo-argentinian migrants and their possibilities for linguistic interaction in Córdoba (Argentina) and Calabria (Italy), and in a study comparing recognition of indigenous Mapuche youth (Chile) and indigenous people in La Laguna (Spain). Both of these studies take a comparative view to study use of language and linguistic revitalization of Calabrese and Mapuzungun respectively.

Researchers who are linked with the Centre for Intercultural and Indigenous Research (CIIR) are those who most explicitly develop the themes of TRG5 from a comparative perspective by explicating ethnic and spatial properties of social inequalities, by including questions of ethnicity and inequality in the context of education and bringing elements of social policies into their analysis.

One of the researchers included the view point of restorative justice in her work about indigenous people in Argentina. The element of restorative justice has been present already in another post-doctoral work concentrating in Argentinian case conducted in WP3. Restorative justice provides a viewpoint to analyse different ways of articulating between different propositions and to observe relations between minorities, indigenous people and their access to justice.

6.2. Innovation

A post-doctoral researcher at CIIR has developed research that applies arts-based methods to complement ways of collecting data and information in social sciences. The aim is to look for ways to develop innovative perspectives to work in this area of research. Concurrently, her objective is to integrate a transdisciplinary perspective in a way that is very close to action research methods with the aim to materialize a theoretically informed proposal into concrete actions within a bounded timeframe.

This is the principal innovative element observed in WP4, giving rise also to a book presenting and arguing framework of research at the University of La Laguna. It attests that esthetical elements and arts-based methods, that have been present also in other studies developed in TRG5, are ways to visualize social situations that are not well known such as those that occur among young people with ethnic background in different Latin American countries.

6.3. Summary of the main contents

During the fourth year of the project (WP4), the thematic axis 5) Geographical and social inequalities: ethnicity and language has put special emphasis on themes of educational inequalities of young people belonging to different ethnic groups, indigenous people's access to justice and Patagonian studies. The contents developed by the researchers include such methodological perspectives that emphasize the use of combined methodological instruments such as interviews, linguistic questionnaires, bibliographic reviews and documents from historical archives. In addition, the studies provide innovative perspectives that cross disciplinary boundaries and bring forth logic of action-research. These perspectives complement hypothetical-deductive studies in the field of comparative analysis of public policies in different countries in the INCASI network.

All the researchers have in their studies focused on aspects of ethnic and/or territorial inequalities and observed these inequalities from socio-economic dimensions paying special attention to poverty and vulnerabilities faced by groups of people studied.

7. Thematic Axis 6: Social inequalities, migration and space

7.1. Substantive contributions

Three are the main thematic axes that have been addressed in Pillar 6: social inequalities, educational inequalities and migrations.

Social Inequalities

First, the jobs that address economic inequality are the ones that stand out. Some analyse the impact of changes in international prices of raw materials on the evolution of the inequality of countries. It highlights a comparative study of the socio-economic contexts of Spain and Argentina, which addresses the distributive income inequality through the Gini Index, which

measures the socio-economic development style. As well as a contribution that exposes the changes in economic inequality in Europe and Latin America in the first decades of this century. In both continents, economic inequality decreased with different strategies, while distributional inequality was reduced in most Latin American countries, Europe is experiencing a reverse process. Another work analyses the distribution of monetary income in households in Argentina (Greater Buenos Aires) and Mexico. It is also worth noting a study that compares actively the policies of active inclusion in France, Italy and Argentina. It underlines the increase in informal work in the Argentine labour market, stating that informality is one of the most important manifestations of inequality in labour markets, with effects amplified in the conditions of social integration.

The social inequalities of the most vulnerable families are also of interest. Some research addresses child poverty, comparing the cases of Argentina and Spain. Others address the intergenerational social mobility of prisoner families, through a comparative study in Finland and Chile. Work that brings to light as in both countries these families have economic and health problems and have limited social resources, suffering from stigma; although, in Finland by having a Universal Welfare System, they present a lower vulnerability. The relationship between social inequality and health is also addressed in the case of youth in Catalonia, through a work that brings to light how social determinants and risk factors to which young people are exposed affect their health physical, mental, healthy habits and unhealthy consumption. Some research, from a methodological level, reflects on the use of social indicators in terms of social inequality and health for the cases of Spain, Argentina and Chile. Gender inequalities in health are analysed through the Social Determinants of Health approach (WHO, 2008); the notion of social structure, the axes of inequality, Social policy and inequality of Adelantado et al (2000), in combination with some aspects of feminism.

Educational Inequalities

A good part of the works presented delve into educational inequalities. Some analyse the structures of opportunities in various Latin American countries and the results in different educational cycles (primary school, middle school and university), including research on the impact of higher education and territory on social stratification and intergenerational social mobility in Argentina and Mexico. Others question, in the case of Uruguay, the role that secondary education is playing in fulfilling the function of social equalization.

It highlights a line of research that addresses the subject of extracurricular activities carried out by young people with the school engagement they have at the end of compulsory school. The young people, who were born abroad, or who come from families of immigrant origin, although they have a higher school engagement than the natives and who see a social mobility mechanism in the school, develop, in less measure, academic studies, which is due to greater spatial segregation, derived from the concentration of immigrants and students with fewer resources in some educational centres and the lower investment of lower-class families in extracurricular activities, compared to middle and upper class. The analysis of the effect of non-curricular activities on the training and labour itineraries of young people, highlights, in another work, that students with parents who have university studies have more behavioural engagement than students with parents without studies. On the other hand, girls have more behavioural, emotional and cognitive engagement than boys, counting immigrant students with emotional and cognitive engagement superior to that of native students.

The inequality that introduces international educational mobility in the reproduction of the upper classes in Argentina and Spain is equally analysed, bringing to light how social inequalities are reproduced and legitimized through education, as part of the process of distinguishing educational institutions that train the ruling class families. The analysis of social inequalities and their mechanisms of production and social reproduction is also approached in the work by developing theoretical models that allow analysing the relationship between educational devices, their functional purposes, educational trajectories and educational policy strategies associated with these trajectories. Finally, it is worth mentioning some works that address the attention of diversity in Spanish universities, through a diagnosis of the policies and practices that address diversity in these institutions. The concept of diversity employs multiple categories: gender, disability, age, sexual orientation, social class, ethnicity, language, religion.

Migrations, social inequalities and social mobility

The study of social inequalities within the framework of population movements is addressed by several works. Some of them bring to light how through the Provincial Immigrant Festival in Argentina an official memory is transmitted to citizens according to which Argentine society would have been shaped thanks to the harmonious fusion of European immigrants arriving between the end of the 18th century and early nineteenth century, which silences the presence of African and Latin American immigrants in Argentina, generating inequalities. On the other hand, the inequalities of gender, class and ethnic origin are analysed, within the framework of the migratory processes analysing the family, labour and migratory trajectories of women farmers of Bolivian origin in the horticultural belt of La Plata, labour market that is ethnically segmented. The gender approach is also used by other researches that addressed the situation of migrant women in France, Spain and Chile, and highlight the role of public policy. The relations between migration and climate change are also addressed in the case of the African continent.

One of the central axes of the work on migration is the analysis of its link with the processes of social mobility. Some studies compare the effect of immigration on intergenerational social mobility in Argentina and Spain. Others analyse social mobility patterns and strategies (intra and intergenerational) deployed by Galician migrant families of popular class origin. They highlight how a complex network of articulated strategies, influenced by the migratory project, contribute to a better understanding of the class trajectories of families of migrant origin: staggered upward and long distance social mobility processes, based on the chain of efforts and accumulation of resources between generations. Some of them provide a methodological proposal capable of analysing how migrants move in various social spaces when designing their social promotion strategies (context of origin, destination), designing a system of indicators, of a qualitative nature, that allows studying the trajectories of spatial and social mobility from a transnational approach and which raises several levels of comparison: the individual and family level; the comparison of different family groups in different social spaces (country of origin, transnational space and country of destination) and temporal comparison (longitudinal perspective, through the monitoring of different homes over time).

Contributions to the AMOSIT model

Regarding the AMOSIT model, the different works represent a contribution to the extent that they address social inequalities from the level of the education system and the labour market, analysing the interrelation between the strategies of social actors (families, states, institutions) and structural determinants (public policies, supply and demand of the employment market). The articulation of these elements, which bring to light the different investigations, helps to analyse the impact on educational, work and life trajectories, determining inter-generational social mobility and social stratification. The substantial contribution is the search for comparative tools to be able to bring to light how the different factors are articulated, as well as the similarities and differences in the contexts of Latin America and Europe. The papers presented also address the impact of the articulation between gender, ethnicity, age, economic resources and geographical origin when explaining social inequalities. Research on the social and spatial mobility nexus has advanced in an analytical and methodological model, complementary to AMOSIT, which is illustrated below.

Advances in Pillar 2: Methodology

There are several works that focused on a quantitative methodology, using factor analysis, regression, multilevel analysis, contingency tables and multivariate logistic regression models, as well as analysis of structural equation models with Mplus. Some studies carried out analyses of absolute rates of intergenerational class mobility and analysis of social fluidity through log-linear models. In another work, the factors of household average household income are broken down according to their strata and source. It uses the Unicef Multidimensional Poverty Index for the European Union that considers a set of household resources and children between 0 and 16 years of age related to the strategies of parenting and socialization of households. It also highlights the methodological reflection on indicators that perform various jobs (the indicators of different programs offered to migrant women, health, education, work, and social participation; Gini index).

The exploitation of secondary sources has also been one of the methodological approaches applied, having exploited various databases (International Study of City Youth; the IIGG-UBA surveys of 2007/2009 conducted by Dr. Raúl Jorrat and ENES-PISAC 2014/2015; ENES-PISAC 2015, National Census of People, Households and Housing 2010 for Argentina, Social Mobility Module 2016 of INEGI and the Population and Housing Census for Mexico of 2010; International Standard Classification of Education of UNESCO, Global Flow of Tertiary-Level Students of United Nations; INE Spain, European Higher Education Area (EHEA), World Bank, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, EUROSAT, Organization of Ibero-American States, PISA, Argentine Social Debt Survey-UCA- 2018 and the Survey of Living Conditions- ECV-INE, 2014, database of the ISCY Project; Health Survey of Catalonia-ESCA; Survey of Youth of Catalonia-EJ C).

The qualitative works were mainly based on the exploitation of semi-structured in-depth interviews, some of them of a family nature (interviews with several members of the same families; indicators on gender and health designation). As well as in the exploitation of previous ethnographic field work or carried out under other research projects (participant observations, photographs and written records). Some works have proposed the design of qualitative indicators for the study of social and spatial mobility as a tool for comparative

analysis or qualitative longitudinal designs. Some works applied a mixed methodology, also combining micro-macro analysis, being the comparative methodology widely applied. There are also investigations that carry out content analysis (strategic and specific documents, plans and protocols of universities in matters of diversity), critical discourse analysis.

Pillar 3: Social Policies

The work shows how social policies have an impact on the socio-economic situation of the most vulnerable families and can create opportunities for all citizens that stabilize social conditions. They bring to light the role of the different educational agents in order to improve educational programs and policies both by the educational administration and by the secondary schools themselves. Some papers also consider methodological tools that allow analysing the impact of social policies on the social mobility trajectories of transnational families. It also highlights how economic and social development models in different countries have an impact on the class structure understood as a structure of opportunities. The diagnosis of inequality of educational opportunities according to social classes is also an input to design public policies that guarantee a higher-level education for all social classes. The states, through the promotion or not of bilingualism, also affect educational social inequalities. Some papers also indicate useful results for the design of policies aimed at improving income distribution taking into account the productive specialization of countries. The importance of turning leisure time into a universal youth law is also another political proposal that derives from research, as well as promoting non-curricular activities among young people that have a positive effect on their training and work itineraries, as well as promoting access (as universal as possible) to those activities with social compensation capacity, such as sports and cultural activities. Other works warn of the need for comprehensive and active public policies that encourage and accompany judicial, social and economic processes of women's empowerment, including migrant women or present preliminary results on public policies with a gender approach for migrant women.

Some research also presents results on specific policies for attention to diversity and social inclusion. Regarding youth and health, some studies show that there is no explicit demand for health policies by young people. There is institutional invisibility since the most appropriate policies are preventive and of health promotion, which implies that they have to be thought and articulated before the damages appear; Policies to modify lifestyles are mostly informative and penalizing, they are usually very normative and moralistic with impacts are very limited, leaving out the most vulnerable sectors. The policies of active inclusion in France, Italy and Argentina are also studied in a comparative way.

Pillar 4: Gender

Some jobs, with a gender perspective, bring to light the overload of productive and reproductive tasks faced by the wives of men in prison. It is revealed how to analyse social mobility strategies in a migratory context, it is necessary to study how productive and reproductive strategies are articulated in class trajectories. The study of the immigrant party highlights how ethnic and gender inequalities reproduce. On the other hand, some works show how the family organization of work in horticulture, based on the sexual division of labour and stereotyped gender roles, pays for the reproduction of a system in which productive work (which generates circulation and capital accumulation), is subsidized by unpaid work performed by women. This unpaid, invisible and undervalued work is as much

the work of the land itself (which is generally considered as an aid of the work done by the male-producer), as the domestic and care work, carried out exclusively by the women (as mothers and wives) in a naturalized way. The analysis of the gender and migration nexus is also addressed in some studies. They also highlight some contributions that work on gender and health indicators.

There are several investigations that do not carry out a gender approach but use the sex variable for analysis. The gender dimension is analysed in the analysis of education and social mobility. Some works highlight how women have greater educational engagement and more specifically those of immigrant origin. However, the best qualified women continue to have less opportunity to access the positions of greater hierarchy in the labour market. On the other hand, studies bring to light how boys practice more sports activities than girls, but they do twice as many artistic activities as they do. In relation to academic performance, it is observed that having a high behaviour engagement is more positive for girls than for boys; but having high emotional engagement is more beneficial for boys than for girls in relation to school achievement.

7.2. Innovation

In this regard, innovative elements are noted, highlighting the search for tools to address comparative studies of economic or social inequality based on the realities of Latin American and European countries. Also advances in the search for new sources of secondary data are noteworthy; in the combined use of national and international primary and secondary sources in qualitative and quantitative studies. The reflection on the use and development of social indicators is equally remarkable. And in the incorporation of new themes as an object of study of social inequality/s: extracurricular activities, climate change, engagement, disability, health, vulnerable families such as prisoners, popular parties such as immigrant ones, specific economic sectors like horticulture. To which is added as a contribution the works that address the social migration-mobility nexus and its relationship with the articulation of productive and reproductive strategies, which have been poorly developed, both in the literature on migration, as in the work on social mobility.

7.3. Summary of the main contents

Along the TRG, there are three main thematic axes that have focused research on Pillar 6. First, economic inequality is addressed, highlighting the comparative effort between the socio-economic contexts of Europe and Latin America (impact of changes in international price, distributive income inequality, labour market and informality), being also the object of interest the social inequalities of the most vulnerable families (child poverty, prisoners) and the relationship between social inequalities and health. Secondly, educational inequalities are analysed, highlighting the role of opportunity structures and results in different educational cycles (primary, middle school and university). The reproduction of social inequalities is analysed, bringing to light the importance of international educational mobility, as well as extracurricular activities, in which the middle and upper classes invest more.

Regarding migration, studies that deepen the link between spatial and social mobility stand out, incorporating an approach that analyses the articulation of productive and reproductive activities. Beyond the focus on the Nation States, a transnational approach to the study of

spatial and social mobility is developed. The social inequality of migrants is also analysed in the framework of popular parties, some specific segments of the labour market and taking into account the impact of social policies, with an approach that analyses the articulation of ethnicity with other inequalities, such as gender and age.

8. Thematic Axis 7: Uncertainty, strategies, resources and capabilities

8.1. Substantive contributions

The report presents the summary of the contributions of the researchers to the Thematic Axis 7: uncertainty, strategies, resources and capabilities, during the Work Package 4.

Economic inequality and labour market

There are several jobs related to economic inequality and the labour market. A study about one of the mechanisms of game theory: “All Pay Auctions”, applied in a context of labour market competition, and adds a factor on the existence of favoritism or corruption in competition rules, which makes competitors for employment less aggressive. The strategies of the actors are formalized mathematically assuming the knowledge of the strategies and decisions that the rest of the players, actors take. Another work analyses labour poverty in Argentina and Spain comparatively, based on a quantitative approach, however, the existence of difficulties in homogenizing the employment indicators in the two countries, similarities and differences in the probability of being in a situation of labour poverty are analysed, from the individual and household point of view. Likewise, the distribution of monetary income in households in Argentina (Greater Buenos Aires) and Mexico is studied. In both Latin American countries, there is a limit of employment as a generator of welfare and equity regardless of the type of economic policy implemented; On that basis he proposes to replicate the comparison for Spain and other European countries. An article deals with employment for own account or productive entrepreneurship, labour dynamics of workers in the recreational spaces of fitness gyms and children's entertainment rooms in the City of Cordoba, Argentina; as the lifestyle; contextualizes the emergence of productive activity with the increase in the consumption of the middle class of these cultural goods in the late nineties.

Educational inequality

One of the important matters regarding the number of contributions received in the Thematic Axis is research related to education. The productions that analysed the difference in the economic crisis between Argentina and Spain regarding the educational decisions of young people and their families stand out; in close relationship with cultural and economic conditions, access to internationalization of education and international educational mobility in Argentina and Spain; all factors that distinguish middle and upper class families that can access it. On the other hand, in the case of Argentina, the so-called income effect is presented, that is, young people who drop out of secondary education because they need to contribute financially to their families; In the Spanish case, the substitution effect is present, which increases school participation due to the lack of demand for work. Another production compares the experience and perception of discrimination among young people in schools in different jurisdictions. The main result is that the jurisdiction has more weight than the type of school attended by boys and girls. Another work is based on the research

question: how the economic crisis has impacted the mobility opportunities of lower income households in two territories, Buenos Aires and the Conurbano.

In this area, another research presents global education policies in Latin America, particularly in the countries that make up the Southern Common Market (Mercosur); Given the existence of this commercial integration platform, he asks the question, would it not be a “natural” step forward to create a regional educational policy? From which he reflects on the possibility of creating an area of Latin American higher education. Finally, a paper addresses the relationship of the groups with the highest education in Chile and the salary rewards obtained, analysing the dispersion in the distribution of salaries in the groups.

Social inequalities

In this area, a paper explores the policies that seek to increase the participation of young people, and support segments of youth population that are at risk of social exclusion in the Finnish context, the above allows to identify how it is conceptualized, experienced and treated the participation of young people and their inclusion in social processes. Specifically, it analyses how political responses are articulated in the local context and evolve daily in the context of the European country. Another contribution focuses on the social inequalities of child poverty, a comparative study between Argentina and Spain, which in the case of Argentina includes the analysis of regional inequalities. It addresses the construction of a statistically robust and reliable multidimensional child poverty indicator to generate a comparable measure of child poverty, and a statistical relationship with structural variables such as household per capita income. Another work deals with the attention of diversity in Spanish universities, specifically the realization of a diagnosis of the policies and practices of attention to diversity in the university; from which proposals for institutionalization of action of the main indicators of attention to diversity in the university will be designed. The concept of diversity addresses diverse categories: gender, disability, age, sexual orientation, social class, ethnicity, language, religion.

Social inequality and health

There were contributions of several works to this line of research. In the first place, one that highlights the comparison of legislation on recognition of occupational diseases throughout the twentieth century in Chile and Spain, pointing out similarities and differences. Reference to the sub-registry of occupational diseases is made, attributed to the perverse penalty incentive to companies with greater accident), however there is no reflection on the strategies of individuals to request or not the recognition of the disease, in this regard the actors are the companies. A doctoral thesis chapter refers to a method of contraception of daily use in France in this decade, the contraceptive pill; that since the end of 2012 has lost the confidence of the population since the media scandal of the third and fourth generation pills. With which he elaborates the object of study using a feminist approach. The reflection on the use of social indicators of gender inequalities in health in Spain, Argentina and Chile is presented; combines the Social Determinants of Health Approach (WHO, 2008); the notion of social structure and the axes of inequality, Social policy and inequality (Adelantado, Noguera and Rambla, 2000) with some aspects of feminism, Gender studies and the sociology of Gender.

Other themes presented to Axis 7: consumption of youth technologies, migratory flows, and debate on Marxism and feminism.

Several works received in the thematic Axis have a different object of study than the previous ones. One is the theoretical framework of a doctoral thesis related to the consumption of new technologies and the way in which male and female adolescents between 13 and 18 years of age are related to digital technologies; The study is based on the structure and social classes, and the contribution of sociology and social communication. Analyses the implementation of the Connect Equality Plan in Argentina, between 2010-2018. There is also the study of the background of international migration flows and the central elements of public policies towards migrant women in France, Spain and Chile; It presents the first results of public policies with a gender approach for migrant women.

And, the work of theoretical and historical analysis on the debate between Marxism and feminism, between the tradition of Marxist feminism and some feminist criticisms of the materialist paradigm developed by Marx. It links debates on the mode of production-reproduction with the current feminist struggles such as the March 8 mobilizations that gained strength in many countries in recent years.

Contribution to the AMOSIT model

Among the contributions to the AMOSIT model made by the set of works, a set of reports on comparative studies between countries of both continents stands out; they underline social inequality and poverty, particularly analyses the reality of girls and boys, and proposes a multidimensional index for its measurement. Another on the institutionalization of attention to diversity in their expressions of gender, disability, social class, ethnicity, etc., in Spanish universities. Social inequality and health is present in the study of occupational diseases in Chile and Spain during the 20th century; in the reflection on the use of social indicators of gender inequalities in health in Spain, Argentina and Chile. The analysis of the uses of the contraceptive pill in France in the current decade. Regarding economic inequalities, productions illustrate the asymmetric distribution of monetary income in households, in the labour market of Argentina and Europe, and how it affects the well-being of the population. The works reflect the search, methodological successes that imply valuable contributions to the AMOSIT social inequality understanding model.

Contributions to Pillar 2: Methodology

The contributions of the works to this specific pillar are observed in the use of multidimensional indicators, use of household survey data, and other institutional surveys. Regarding the quantitative methodology, it is worth highlighting a work that decomposes the factors of the average family income of households according to strata and source, developed in an equation that includes a set of factors that influence income (household stratum, income variation rate per recipient, rate of variation of the number of recipients per household), per household and source of income. Another study mathematically formalizes the strategies of the actors in a context of knowledge of the strategies and decisions taken by the rest of the actors, through one of the mechanisms of game theory (All Pay Auctions) applied to a competitive work market context. Another dedicated effort to solve the measurement errors of the operationalization criteria of variables of the Multidimensional Poverty Matrix, Argentina (MPM / CONEVAL).

Likewise, a paper analyses the operation of the Chilean university system in the current decade, discusses the idea that the result of studying more years of university education would imply obtaining greater income, a way to reduce the country's social inequality, it uses the statistical analysis of the data of education and income of the household survey, between 2011-2017. An article uses indicators of gender inequalities in health. Another work considers labour poverty in Argentina and Spain, applies a quantitative approach, which despite the difficulties, serves to homogenize the employment indicators in both countries, examines similarities and differences in the probability of being in a situation of labour poverty since the individual and household point of view.

The mixed analysis used quantitative approaches to determine the positions that families occupy in the social space, and reconstructed the field of schools and universities, and qualitative to access the representations associated with the process of internationalization of education. The same methodological strategy of other research combines quantitative techniques with qualitative analysis of strategic documents, plans and protocols specific to universities in a sample of Spain, and focus attention on the categories addressed. Another work that used this methodological approach uses qualitative analysis through critical discourse analysis tools; while its quantitative analysis addresses indicators of different social programs of health, education, work, and social participation offered to migrant women in Spain, France and Chile.

The works with qualitative analysis favoured critical discourse analysis tools; Content analysis of institutional documents and public migration policies of different countries. The legislation that recognizes occupational diseases in the twentieth century in Chile and Spain is compared. Another includes debates about the mode of production-reproduction with the most recent feminist struggles, with a certain debate about the fit between patriarchy and capitalism. The analysis of previously conducted in-depth interviews is used to investigate the trajectory of individuals and reconstruct the history of life from the intersection of different trajectories: the educational, labour, and family.

There is a set of studies compared between Latin American countries, mainly from Argentina, with European countries, among which Spain stands out. One of them raises questions about how to measure education as a whole and the social dimension in the educational systems of the South American countries of the Southern Common Market (Mercosur), including Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Paraguay, Bolivia, and development of comparable data on the social and economic situation of students, including underrepresented social groups.

Different secondary sources were used, among the main ones: the Chilean household survey, international institution surveys, the institutional records of Spanish universities, health indicators, the Argentine Social Debt Survey (EDSA, UCA, 2018) and the Survey of Living Conditions (ECV-INE, 2014). The Unicef Multidimensional Poverty Index for the European Union.

Pillar 3: Social Policies

The dimension is present in the Works. Particularly in the results of specific policies: attention to diversity and social inclusion in some Spanish universities. Another is focused

on the analysis of coping strategies and skills, and on the necessary strategies for population groups that make efficient transitions in inequalities and social exclusion; to identify how young people's participation and inclusion in social processes is conceptualized, experienced and treated in the Finnish context. Another analysis touches the role of social policies to reduce the threshold of labour poverty, distinguishing the characteristics of individuals, jobs and household strategies. The analysis of the distribution of monetary income in households in Argentina and Mexico, and the proposal to replicate the comparison in Spain and other European countries is based on the study of social programs of conditional transfers converted into compensatory policies of household income. For the Argentine case, in the first phase of heterodox policies (2003-2007), there was an important generation of employment and an increase in average labour income. In Mexico, despite neoliberal policies, conditional transfer policies were massively applied as part of the global poverty reduction strategies. Another paper specifically examines a policy, the Connect Equality Plan (PCI) of Argentina (2010 and 2018). The educational policies for the promotion of university studies in the Chilean context, promoted in the speech of education experts, who disseminated and directly validated the increase in schooling by conducting higher studies with the increase of income from salary, are studied. Another work raises background on international migration flows based on the central elements of public policies towards migrant women in France, Spain and Chile.

Pillar 4: Gender

There are several works that addressed the gender approach. Among them a doctoral thesis chapter on the method of contraception, the contraceptive pill, in France in this decade, since the media scandal of the third and fourth generation pills. A feminist approach is used in their study. The reflection on the use of social indicators in gender inequalities in health in Spain, Argentina and Chile combines the Social Determinants of Health Approach (WHO, 2008); the notion of social structure and the axes of inequality, Social policy and inequality (Adelantado, Noguera and Rambla, 2000) with aspects of feminism, Gender studies, and the sociology of Gender. Another work studies International migration flows in France, Spain and Chile, and the main elements of the reception policies with a gender approach towards migrant women. The study on the institutionalization of attention to diversity in Spanish universities that diagnosed the policies and practices of attention to diversity in universities contemplates the category of gender in its analysis.

It should be noted that some of the research did not address the gender approach, however several have the sex variable in the analysis.

8.2. Innovation

There are elements that constitute clear signs of this category in several of the works. The contribution of comparative studies that advance in the deepening of little explored objects of study; for example, the proposal to use indicators of labour market relations in Latin American and European countries, based on empirical studies carried out in two Latin American countries. There is also the use in new directions of the secondary data available (indicators, some results of national or institutional surveys, and institutional data).

And the incorporation of new topics and themes in the field of social, economic, and educational inequalities, among which we can mention: access to international educational mobility programs for young people in Argentina and Spain; the consumption of digital

technologies by Argentine adolescents in the framework of public policy implementation (2010-2018); the presentation of the discussion between the tradition of Marxist feminism and some feminist criticisms of the materialist paradigm developed by Marx, which includes debates on the mode of production-reproduction with the current feminist struggles.

8.3. Summary of the main contents

Research reports reveal that the main issues addressed in the Thematic Axis are related to educational inequality, economic inequality and the labour market, and social inequalities. With regard to educational inequality, it is examined in the Argentine case that presents the income effect, since young people drop out of secondary education when they need to contribute financially to their families, in the Spanish case the substitution effect is present because the school permanence increases due to the low demand for work. The study of the experience and perception of discrimination of young people in schools in different jurisdictions, whose main result is that the jurisdiction has more weight than the type of school attended by boys and girls. In this area of inequalities, it also deals with the study of international educational trajectories, focused on international educational mobility in Argentina and Spain. Likewise, the global education policies in Latin America in the countries that make up Mercosur are approached, and from that it reflects on the possibility of creating a common Latin American higher education area. The relationship of the groups with the highest education in Chile and the salary rewards obtained are investigated.

Regarding economic inequality and the labour market. The research dealt with the labour market in an important way, first of all in a competitive context an analysis derived from game theory is applied. The comparative study of individual and household labour poverty in Argentina and Spain. The distribution of monetary income in Argentine and Mexican households: in both countries, employment is seen as a generator of well-being and equity in different scenarios of applied economic policy.

Regarding social inequalities, it should be noted that the analysis were focused on the study of child poverty; another paper explores policies that seek to increase the participation of young people and segments of the youth population at risk of social exclusion in the Finnish context; the study of attention to diversity in Spanish universities, focused on policies and practices of attention to diversity. And the works that dealt with social inequality and health: one on the comparison of legislation to recognize occupational diseases during the twentieth century in Chile and Spain. Another one on the method of contraception of the contraceptive pill in France in this decade. And the last one on the reflection on the use of social indicators of gender inequalities in health in Spain, Argentina and Chile.

9. Thematic Axis 8: Inequality of opportunity: intergenerational social mobility

9.1. Substantive contributions

We organize the information on the main results around the following topics: 1) Social mobility and educational inequality and 2) Social inequalities.

1) Intergenerational social mobility and educational inequality

For this area of research, there were diverse studies around the analysis of intergenerational social mobility considering educational inequality, motivated by the different orientations and problematic axes of each researcher.

The secondment about social and educational mobility compared between Montevideo and Buenos Aires focused on the second part of the twentieth century. Differentiated effects on the origin-destination relationship mediated by education, such as inequality of educational opportunities, the return of classes to education and the compositional effect of education, were analysed. The results confirm the persistence of inequalities in both cities, Montevideo being slightly more unequal in its mobility mechanisms than Buenos Aires.

In the secondment on immigration in intergenerational social mobility in Argentina and Spain, the context of the social economic development model in Argentina and Spain and its effects on the class structure understood as an opportunity structure were integrated into its analysis of inequality. The analysis focused on the inequality of opportunities faced by the first generation of external migrants, with a view to designing public policies that guarantee social rights to migrants, access to citizenship, bridges to access to formal employment, among others. It is pointed out, however, that, because of the limitations of the sample size, it was unable to perform a gender analysis of the patterns of intergenerational social mobility of natives and external migrants.

In the secondment on socio-residential mobility and social mobility: specifically, there is work on the impact of higher education on intergenerational social mobility in Argentina and Mexico. Although this secondment consisted more in bibliographic collection on complex statistical models to address the socio-residential effect on life trajectory and social stratification, there was also work from the data on the socio-residential and educational effect on mobility patterns of social and intergenerational mobility. Particularly included were: the effect of ascribed factors such as social class of origin and place of birth on graduation opportunities at the university level in Argentina and Mexico, in order to inquire to what extent higher education acts as a levelling opportunity of social mobility. As noted above, the gender dimension is also included.

Another result has to do with the effect of higher education on intergenerational social mobility in Argentina and Mexico. It was also investigated in relation to the effect of the territory, education and social stratification. More broadly, it was analysed how the internationalization of education is a growing process in both regions, mainly associated with the insertion of upper-class families in a labour market that implies that workers have the ability to move to different points of the planet representing the institutions that employ them, or also moving to other countries in search of better job opportunities. Therefore, internationalization begins from the first educational training at the initial level, primary and secondary, with language training and skills related to socialization and belonging to a global citizenship and culture. Then it is consolidated in university training abroad or stays of international educational mobility during the training process in the country of origin. To this are added the families that are in a position to send their children to study at other most prestigious universities in the country. During their training at the higher level, access to educational paths in other countries is part of the establishment of international training

networks, personal maturation and exchange with other educational realities. In this way, a disposition to internationalization is generated through education, which will be of fundamental importance to broaden the horizons of the students' academic and labour market.

In the secondment on comparative analysis of intergenerational class mobility patterns in Brazil and Spain, measured through occupation, counterfactual models were incorporated. The authors reported similarities and dissimilarities in the parameters of absolute and relative mobility, following the mainstream of international studies. The explanatory mechanisms were also analysed through counterfactual models analysing the Origin-Education-Destination triangle, also considering the cohort, period and age, both for men and women.

Other quantitative studies were also observed, through regression and multilevel analysis focused on analysing the relationship between the extracurricular activities carried out by young people and their school engagement at the end of compulsory school.

It was also analysed how educational inequalities occur due to school segregation. It has been observed how in the city of Barcelona there is a greater proportion of the immigrant population with low resources in certain educational centres. Similarly, as expected, inequalities occur depending on the family level of education of young people. It has been also observed how middle and upper-class families make a strong investment in extracurricular activities for their children and instead lower-class families do not make this investment in activities outside the school. This fact, given by a lack of resources, also leads to educational inequalities. In the same field, people between 18 and 25 years old from the city of La Plata who completed medium studies of technical modality were compared with the young people from city of Barcelona who have gone to studies of Middle Grade Formative Cycle.

In the secondment that analysed the school engagement of the students, with multilevel analysis and structural equations, the relationship between the extracurricular activities carried out by the young people was worked, in relation to the school engagement that they have at the end of the compulsory school. In terms of results, we observe how social inequalities occur due to origin. The young people who were born abroad or who come from families of immigrant origin, although they have a higher school engagement than the natives, in their later educational trajectories they go to a lesser extent to academic studies. In this way, an inequality of opportunities is shown despite the fact that young people of immigrant origin see school as a mechanism of social mobility.

In the secondment on the internationalization of education in the dominant classes of Córdoba-Argentina, results were obtained that allow us to understand the inequality that introduces international educational mobility in the reproduction of the upper classes in Argentina and Spain, particularly its dynamics with the passage of the years. For them, differential institutionalization modes were analysed for each context, in terms of access to internationalization of education. Considering that the internationalization of education is a process that is growing in both regions, but also at the local and global level, mainly associated with the insertion of upper-class families in a labour market, it is an element that allows progress in an understanding wider social inequality and the advantages from which some groups benefit.

Finally, educational inequalities were addressed in a publication through the compilation of 10 articles that represent social inequities in terms of structures of opportunities and results

in different educational cycles (primary, middle school and university) in different countries of Latin America.

2) Social Inequalities

In terms of social inequalities, the main topics addressed in the secondments were the following:

In the secondment on young people and technology in the field of the digital gap, it is proposed to analyse experiences on experiences of ICT in educational inclusion in Catalonia and also in Italy. This preliminary work, since the secondee is working in its theoretical framework, includes a gender perspective and of course the age issue, from a perspective of social classes and Bourdieu's theory of capital and habitus. This thesis takes care of the notion of multidimensional class inequalities and also from the notion of digital trajectories of the subjects, from the perspective of life courses.

In the secondments carried out by the same person in two different countries on the effect of leisure time activities on school engagement: a multilevel analysis of the young people of Barcelona was carried out, with the aim of studying the education and work transition, in relation with educational inequalities and social inequalities. As noted in previous sections, it shows how social inequalities operate by reason of origin, particularly for young migrants, which has an important influence on the inequality of opportunities. This is reinforced by school segregation and the parents' school level. In return, in the middle and upper-class families a strong investment is made in extracurricular activities for their children, which completely alters the promise of equal opportunities.

In the secondment on educational models and forms of cultural transmission, the authors worked on the main patriarchal brands that occupy the Chilean discursive joints and their exacerbations during the years of the dictatorship. Therefore, more work was done on the dimension of symbolic and material inequality from gender (signs, symbolic and material, which affect the woman-body). It also includes the perspective of life trajectory and the forms of resistance that female discourse puts on the scene.

In the secondment on the factors associated with school grades in primary education in the case of Argentina, the situation of students from marginalized social and professional strata students is compared. The axis of social inequality has not only been addressed in the developments on the educational issue mentioned above, but it is also the key to analysis of developments on multidimensional child poverty. Within the framework of the development proposal compared between Argentina and Spain, a set of human rights dimensions in force in the countries of reference and the social inequality gaps from the family income quartiles are considered.

In the secondment on public policies for youth in Finland, more than results, it was a review of literature. The fact that policies recognize a greater risk of social exclusion for young women and whether there are special provisions to support this subgroup of young people is integrated. This has allowed the study of the social status of young people as a social group in Finland, the provision of Public Services for social inclusion, the dynamics of intergenerational power and its impact on the ability of young people to make use of

resources, exercise citizenship and deal with vulnerability and increase the risk of social exclusion.

Finally, the secondment addresses in terms of inequalities, the lives of families, in which one of its members is deprived of liberty, that is, the situation of people living on the margins of society. The work emphasizes the understanding of the family situation, which is fluid, in terms of vital paths. Convictions are not necessarily what affects families, but rather drug addiction, alcoholism and domestic violence. The comparison between Chile and Finland shows the difference in terms of family support, reintegration and stigmatization, but also in terms of inequalities of opportunities, in comparison, together with working the notion of stigmatization, which has a central place in construction of lasting inequalities.

Contribution to the AMOSIT model

Among the contributions to the AMOSIT model carried out by the set of works, a group of reports on comparative studies between countries of both continents stands out, providing comparative analysis, which as such requires many precautions to account for dissimilar social realities between Europe and Latin America. In particular, in this set of secondments, we highlight the contributions on intergenerational social mobility, social inequality and poverty in the most marginalized groups, with a gender and ethnic dimension (or nationality). Institutional contexts in study sites are also taken into consideration, in order to specify the terms of the comparison. In Argentina and Chile, the works shows methodological successes that imply valuable contributions to the AMOSIT social inequality understanding model.

Pillar 2. Methodological contributions

In some cases, the commitment to apply various research methods generated conditions of adaptation of techniques, which in turn allowed to accelerate emulation processes and contagion of the methodological perspectives of various countries and between work teams. For example, in one of the reports, it is noted "in terms of methodology, the exchange period was very beneficial: I was able to discuss the possibilities of qualitative and quantitative research methods and the combination of these methods in my area of research, as well as considering different ways of conducting a micro-macro analysis in comparative research ... This helped me to crystallize the strength of my own approach."

Qualitative perspectives

On qualitative studies, the gender and feminist imprint also appeared as a methodological innovation in recent times, although it has been an important element in the INCASI proposal since its inception. A report states: "The methodology (used), from a culturalist and literary perspective, gives priority to the analytical and interpretative reading of a series of narrative and essay works and documents, in the light of the driving axis of the analysis: feminist discourse." The main methodological tools are comparative in nature and consist of a recognition of the main articulations of gender debates today, the study of the styles of the main representatives and the analysis of Diamela Eltit's feminist essays.

In another report, from different types of documentation, the strategies implemented by the faculties, families and students were analysed against the offer of international educational mobility. It also sought to investigate what are the demands of the different levels and how

the globalization process affects the management of technologies, language training, exchanges and international projects in a comparative way.

In another secondment, there was an advance in contributions for the measurement of poverty from a conceptual approach to human rights, but applied specifically to children, considering that children are subjects of rights regardless of their families and the household in which they develop. This approach is essential to think about the construction of specific poverty measures because it involves considering substantive aspects of the human and social development of children and adolescents. It has a direct impact on the life trajectories of the subjects. In addition, the parameters established for the implementation of youth public policies and the role of key actors in this process at the national level were explored through a document analysis of public policies for youth.

Quantitative perspectives

In reference to quantitative methodologies, several analysis techniques were applied, taught and transmitted. For example, in a secondment in Uruguay, “as stated in the report,” factor analysis, regression analysis and multilevel analysis with SPSS was used. During the three-month stay I have been able to exploit the International Study of City Youth database and have analysed the data of the city of Barcelona with the SPSS program”.

Multilevel analysis with SPSS analysis of structural equation models with Mplus were also applied. The database of the International Study of City Youth was exploited and the data of the city of Barcelona with the SPSS program was analysed, in addition to working with data from the city of Bergen, Ghent and Reykjavik.

Likewise, there was creation of a database and applications of complex statistical models to address the effect of external migration on intergenerational social mobility patterns. The analysis in this case resumed as a model a previous study on the effect of immigration on intergenerational social mobility in Spain (Fachelli and Roldán, 2017). This involved constructing the same class scheme and replicating the statistical analysis strategy: comparison of the distribution of origin and destination class of the native and immigrant population, analysis of absolute rates of intergenerational class mobility and analysis of social fluidity to through log-linear models. In order to obtain a sample of immigrants in Argentina that allow replicating the statistical analysis carried out in the aforementioned study, a database was built linking three surveys: the IIGG-UBA 2007/2009 surveys conducted by Dr. Raúl Jorrat and the ENES- PISAC 2014/2015.

Work was also carried out on the consolidation and improvement of a model of comparative analysis of the effect of ascribed factors such as social class of origin and place of birth on graduation opportunities at the university level in Argentina and Mexico and to investigate the extent to which education Superior acts as a social mobility opportunities leveller. This work used a quantitative methodology combining the analysis of data from ENES-PISAC 2015 and the National Census of People, Households and Housing 2010 for Argentina and the Social Mobility Module 2016 of INEGI and the Population and Housing Census for Mexico 2010. The data analysis contemplated the comparison of both countries through contingency tables and multivariate logistic regression models.

In terms of existing databases, and to deepen this topic, quantitative databases were accessed to compare the educational system of Spain and Argentina, as is the case of the UNESCO International Standard Classification of Education. Similarly, the United Nations Global Flow of Tertiary-Level Students was very helpful in determining the main flows of International Educational Mobility. The following data sources have meant a fundamental contribution to put in perspective the results of our team:

- The National Institute of Statistics of Spain were relevant to describe the sociodemographic conditions of the population and access to higher levels of the education system.
- The data available in the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) –
- The World Bank
- The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
- EUROSAT European statistics
- The data published by the Organization of Ibero-American States
- PISA data on language training
- The data from the United Nations Development Program.

For example, these data sources account for the volume of population that accesses an international educational offer, at least in some of its modalities. It allows quantifying the impact that international education has had on the training of young people and adults. To this end, in this specific case, scientific meetings with authorities of the Rectorate of Internationalization and the Powers of the ULL have been established, and they have committed themselves to provide such information.

Regarding another example, in the process of construction of alternative measures to those of monetary poverty of households, it was explored in the data sources of the EDSA (Survey of the Argentine Social Debt, UCA, 2018) and the Survey of Living Conditions (ECV-INE, 2014). In both surveys there are specific modules of deficiencies in living conditions aimed at children and adolescents between 2 and 15 years.

In another case, the socio-residential and educational effect on intergenerational social mobility patterns was worked on.

Finally, they worked with counterfactual models to establish the explanatory mechanisms of social mobility, based on contingency tables and log-linear models to analyse social mobility patterns.

Pillar 3. Contributions of social policies

With regard to social policies, the main contributions for TRG 8 are indicated:

First, in the educational field, one of the most approached, and that was treated in several secondments, the use of different educational agents to improve educational programs and policies both by the educational administration and by the secondary schools was first raised. The political implications that the study of school engagement could have were also discussed. On the one hand, there was a reflection on how to influence the development of policies that promote greater school ties and improve the educational trajectories of young people. Likewise, the effects generated by computer inclusion policies such as Connect Equality (through a doctoral thesis) were analysed in the light of similar experiences on experiences of ICT educational inclusion under the 1.1 model in Catalonia and also in Italy.

The use of different educational agents to improve educational programs and policies both by the educational administration and by the secondary schools themselves was also raised. The analysis developed took into account the context of the social economic development model in Argentina and Spain and its effects on the class structure understood as a structure of opportunities. In all these cases, the guidelines found allow, among other related results, to make a diagnosis of the inequality of opportunities faced by the first generation of external migrants and in relation to this, design public policies that guarantee social rights to migrants, access to citizenship, bridges to access formal employment, among others. In the same way, they contribute to the diagnosis on the inequality of educational opportunities according to social classes and generate inputs for public policies that guarantee a higher-level education for all social classes.

Training in English is, without a doubt, a key to access to international educational mobility for the countries that are Spanish-speaking to us. Institutions and families are aware of this phenomenon and are committed to training in English for their children. This phenomenon has resulted in many institutions beginning to prioritize this training.

Second, in the field of public policies for overcoming poverty, the use of multidimensional poverty measures allows us to make visible spaces of human and social deprivation directly and disaggregated. This constitutes a relevant contribution to the better definition of social problems that particularly affect childhoods in countries. They constitute fundamental inputs for the construction of public policies and the definition of co-responsibilities in guaranteeing the human and social rights of one of the populations most vulnerable to poverty. This makes it possible to complicate the compression of the public policies of the States that cannot be based only on income transfers and in this sense the measurement of other capacities and development spaces becomes important.

Third, regarding the policies to combat crime, in one of the secondments, it is pointed out that the exchange period clearly showed that the best policy to deal with crime problems is based on effective social policy and having to consider both areas of politics, when studying the family life of prisoners and their opportunities. In this report, the central question is to what extent do criminal policies in societies increase or prevent social equality?

Pillar 4. Gender

With regard to gender, in terms of substantive aspect in INCASI studies, the density and depth of the analysis of the teams has been significantly strengthened. In general, the contributions of feminist researchers at INCASI provided secondees with new readings and statistical methods highlighted by some secondments. We can highlight the following:

Regarding social mobility research, gender was included in the analysis, using sex as a fundamental indicator to differentiate intergenerational mobility patterns between men and women. In this manner the analysis provides one step further of conventional analysis (only men) and of integral analysis (men and women in destination) using the dominance model, that means using the occupational status of women also in origin (the status is defined by the higher occupational status of mother or father). The innovation here is very important because this decision imply to review all results of social mobility that don't used dominance model.

Regarding the situation of women in families where the couple is incarcerated, and although the objective of the investigation was not related to gender as such, the great burden of caring for children while their spouses in the case of mothers or couples are in prison, are analysed. In addition to the burden of care, they have an economic burden of providing food, shelter, education and clothing for their children, without their partner's income.

Regarding research on feminist movements, culturally and socially, in countries such as Argentina and Chile, the fight for gender equality was analysed. It is argued that female movements cannot be signed as simple social movements. The high community discussion and inclusive awareness that they are introducing, both at the level of university and secondary organizations, reveals a much more ambitious and comprehensive project: the institution of a culture free of prejudices and gender discrimination both in education and in the workplace.

Regarding research on education, one of the secondments analyses how, despite the increasing efforts of women to train academically and participate in international educational mobility processes, we are still far from democratizing the positions of greater hierarchy in research and management in universities, as demonstrated for the Argentine case. Similarly, the positions of greater hierarchy in the labour market continue to have a low proportion of women. The consequence is that better qualified women continue to have fewer opportunities for access to higher-ranking positions and are the most affected by international educational and labour mobility.

Regarding youth research, another secondment visualized, through review of the literature, as well as material previously collected in meetings and interviews with experts, if public policies for youth in Finland recognize a greater risk of social exclusion for young women and if there are special provisions to support this subgroup of young people.

Finally, in relation to work methodologies, several secondments insisted on the incorporation of the sex variable. For example, on the investigation of school engagement and migration, it was shown how women have greater engagement and more specifically women of immigrant origin. In another case, for example, regarding the impact of the gender dimension in the analysis of higher education and social mobility for both Argentina and Mexico, it was shown how existing data can introduce biases. For example, the basis of the Permanent Household Survey, collects data on the Main Support of the Home, which can introduce a bias in relation to women. In this sense, the analysis took precautions to present the conclusions.

9.2. Innovation

There are elements that constitute clear signs of this category in several of the works. From the point of view of the methodology, we can point out the use of more advanced methodologies in the field of intergenerational social mobility, for example the use of counterfactual models. As noted above, several investigations rely heavily on life course studies, that is, dynamic models of understanding the reproduction and functioning of inequalities. The inclusion of issues related to the use of technologies should also be highlighted due to the phase of increased robotization facing labour markets. Finally, the institutional context of social phenomena in relation to the analysis of inequality is taken into consideration. The circulation and use of secondary data have been reinforced among teams

and researchers, often only available to national communities but now made available to the INCASI team as a whole (indicators, some results of national or institutional surveys and institutional data).

9.3. Summary of the main contents

Research reports reveal that the main issues addressed in this Thematic Axis are fundamentally related to 1) intergenerational social mobility and educational inequality 2) marginal groups, 3) gender/ethnic inequalities.

- 1) Progress was made in understanding the mechanisms of social and educational mobility in a comparative way. Regarding educational inequality, the importance of its effect on social mobility is shown. Extracurricular activities and access to ICTs in the trajectory of young people are also analysed, work was done on access to education and child poverty. Finally, the effect of higher education on the trajectory of individuals and particularly the role of internationalization of access to education as a facilitator of the integration of the upper classes into the labour market was addressed.
- 2) Regarding marginal groups, the work on families with persons deprived of liberty shows the life-course mechanisms that reproduce situations of marginality and the role of institutions in breaking or reinforcing this situation of inequality. Also work on young people in situations of social exclusion and multidimensional child poverty, along with migrant trajectories.
- 3) Regarding gender inequality, the forms of cultural transmission of the main patriarchal brands that occupy people's discursive joints were shown. Regarding the ethnic dimension, the difference in the inequality of opportunities faced by the first generation of immigrants was shown, and therefore the obstacles to the intergenerational mobility that it generates.

10. Thematic Axis 9. Pillar 2: Methodology

10.1. Substantive contributions

The methodological contributions show differences with the previous reports, since there is a greater use of the qualitative and mixed methodological perspective, as well as a strong concern for the application of these strategies to the comparative analysis. In this sense, the AMOSIT model shows progress, which reflects the maturation, guidance and work of the Principal Investigators who have guided the research and reinforced the comparative perspective.

The reports reveal a coherence between the objects of study and the theoretical problematizations, and diversity and richness are observed in the designs and techniques applied. Specifically, the analysis and discussion on a) qualitative methodologies, b) quantitative, c) mixed, and specifically d) the use of these techniques for comparative analysis.

a) Qualitative methodologies

Qualitative studies are based on theoretical reflections or concrete analyses of studies carried out under other research projects of their respective groups or on ongoing thesis work, in which it is possible to appreciate the discussion and exemplification on the use of various techniques for analysis of different types of inequality, such as: document analysis, in-depth interview, life history, participant observation, situated knowledge, hermeneutical tools for discourse analysis and argumentation, biographical methods, including the construction of biograms as well as methods Biographical-longitudinal and case studies. Theoretical review of ethnographic field work (participant observations, photographs and written records) made between 2010 and 2015 was also carried out. In relation to the gender issue, reflections were made on methodologies of culturalist and literary perspective, which gives priority to analytical reading and interpretive of a series of narrative works, essays and documents, in the light of the driving axis of the analysis of feminist discourse. Collection and analysis of social movements linked or not to feminism through articles, academic research, notes in magazines, graphic or internet media, manifests, leaflets, pamphlets, press releases, photos, speeches delivered by organizations, or practices that took place in demonstrations and activities proposed by the investigated groups. Finally, different experiences, previously carried out, were reflected in articles, such as autonomous and collaborative learning of feminist research methodologies based on the construction, use and dissemination of an online repository in Zotero that compiles these methodologies.

b) Quantitative methodologies

Quantitative studies use various statistical bases at the national level and use diverse techniques such as: multiple correspondence analysis, classification analysis, multivariable analysis, log-linear analysis, linear regression, multilevel analysis, among the main ones. Recently developed models were applied for the analysis of intergenerational social mobility in order to find explanatory factors through counterfactual models not only applied to the trivariate relationship between origin-education-destination, but also advancing on the influence of intragenerational mobility on the intergenerational (analysing work experience through the age proxy), controlling these results by period and cohort.

c) Mixed Methodologies

Studies with mixed methods display multivariate quantitative analysis, document analysis and in-depth and / or biographical interviews of various social actors located in specific territorial groups or spaces and hybrid surveys that combine characteristics of semi-directed interviews with characteristics of a survey. Progress on delineating a strategy for capturing primary information (preparation of interview guidelines) that accounts for two specific groups of management classes and commercial service classes. It is about applying the combination of a quantitative and qualitative approach, from the perspective of the International Association of Research with Mixed Methods -MMIRA-, in its projection towards 2020. This association suggests two central criteria: 1) the use of more than a method, methodology, approximations, theoretical or paradigmatic frameworks, and 2) the integration of the results from these different components (Mertens et al., 2016: 4). The selection of the two groups under observation, management classes and classes of services linked to marketing, implies that view, which, not only is the combination of techniques, but of ways to address these problems, in this case, linked to logic of the trajectories of socio-labour life.

d) Concern about the methodology in the comparative analysis

It should also be noted that studies that are concerned with developing comparative research between Europe and Latin America have continued to grow compared to previous Work Packages. They are generally focused on the discussion on the development of comparative studies using several techniques, in that sense we can highlight the following discussions and proposals found in the analysed reports:

- The study of linear regression models and their corresponding adaptations for the comparative study.
- The possibility of combining qualitative and quantitative methods to perform micro-macro analysis in comparative research, as well as the discussion on the application of biographical-longitudinal methods in mixed investigations.
- A proposal of qualitative indicators was developed for the study of social and spatial mobility in comparative terms.
- Many researchers worked on the harmonization of databases, both Latin American and European, to perform comparative analyses in several dimensions, an important one is stratification, in order to compare social classes.
- Analyses of different field research carried out previously were put in common with the challenge of incorporating a decolonial and feminist look to analyse the field results of women interviewed in different countries. This decolonial and intersectional view (which are, in principle, rather epistemological positions) will provide elements to understand the validity of colonial and patriarchal power structures, expressed in the racialized bodies and migrant trajectories of the women interviewed.
- Application of mixed strategies in comparative terms for the study of off-line platforms of low qualification (food delivery, passenger transport, domestic services) using: i) Quantitative methods: surveys using the Respondent Driven Sampling technique, appropriate for the study of hidden populations, where the extent of the universe is unknown and more specifically, because it lacks a framework that allows to extract a representative probabilistic sample and, ii) collection of information through primary and secondary sources.
- Design of comparative analysis models of co-managed policies, following a multi-method approach where qualitative sources and quantitative databases will be used.

10.2. Innovation

A dimension of the WP4 of INCASI and the future project that deserves to be highlighted is the aspect of “innovation” from the methodological point of view. In relation to this issue, it is relevant to point out that several reports that propose innovative methods can be identified both in qualitative, quantitative or mixed methodological terms, which also make substantive contributions to the comparative analysis. We highlight these contributions below.

Innovation in qualitative and comparative perspective

A proposal of qualitative indicators for the study of social and spatial mobility has been designed specifically to be applied to comparative analysis. It is an analytical tool that identifies the transformations in the social mobility itineraries that different members of

transnational households' experience over time and in different social spaces (place of origin, destination community). This proposal raises several levels of comparison: 1) at the individual and aggregate level since the projects, strategies and trajectories of transnational social mobility have an individual, but also a family component, all members of the transnational household entering into play as an extended family; 2) the analysis tool presents a comparison between different family groups in the different social spaces: country of origin, transnational space and country of destination; 3) The tool proposes making temporary comparisons, adopting a longitudinal perspective, through the monitoring of different homes over time.

Another contribution to highlight is the Arts-based or creative methods, based on different forms of creative writing, visual arts (drawing, painting, photographs, etc.), music, drama etc. and their application to research. Arts-based methods are especially useful in data collection and distribution of research results and fit for studying sensitive topics and that raise emotions. They are proven to be useful methods when a researcher and an informant do not have a common language, when working with people with cognitive disorders and in studying children. To apply innovative and creative methodologies is to develop research which enables people to communicate in a meaningful way about their identities and experiences, and their own thoughts about their identities and experiences through creatively making things themselves, and then reflecting upon what they have made.

Innovation in quantitative perspective

Quantitative analysis where we propose to establish a general, operational and technical methodological process to impute missing values, such as the income variable. The analysis model that is used as a reference for the imputation is made up of aspects related to the work environment as well as the sociodemographic. The methodology used for the imputation is the Factorial Analysis of Multiple Correspondences, therefore, it is a multivariable analysis of interdependence that allows the formation of a social space where the working population is registered. From calculating the factor scores in that space, the closest neighbours, determined in terms of Euclidean distance, that is, social distance, will become donors of their income (or the missing variable to be imputed) to those who are close according to the same social profile, but of which the information of the variable is not available.

Innovation in mixed perspective

The methodology based on the typological paragon is a proposal on the use of the typological model in mixed sequential designs. Paragon is defined as the average or individual profile of a particular group that is obtained through multivariate techniques (correspondence analysis and group analysis). Four uses of the typological model are proposed: first, as a descriptive element, which aims to account for the content; second, as a sampling element, which consists of going to the field to conduct interviews based on a profile defined in quantitative terms and representative of the population to be analysed; third, as a link or connection element between databases in order to facilitate correspondence; and finally, as an element that allows the convergence of results.

10.3. Summaries of reports

In this section the summaries of the different contributions of this fourth working paper are not collected since you have already been treated from the substantive point of view in the different thematic axes reported and would be excessively repetitive.

11. Thematic Axis 10. Pillar 3: Social Policies

11.1. Summary of contributions

A total of 31 entries or secondments were listed under TRG-10 in Work Package 4 of the INCASI project. Out of this, 24 secondees listed responded 'YES' to the question posed in relation to the relationship between the research conducted during the secondment and Social Policy (SP), that is, under 3 categories as follows: YES, 'social policy plays a central role' in their research (6 cases); YES, 'SP is one variable among others' (4 cases); and YES, 'SP is only referred to in the research in relation to implications for policy and practice' (14 cases). Hence the first observation in relation to the issue of SP in WP4 is that for the majority of the entries ($4 + 14 = 18$ cases), the issue of the SP was primarily addressed as a transversal variable in line with INCASI framework. There were 9 cases listed who answered NOT to the three questions above (meaning no relation with SP whatsoever) which were therefore left out of the analysis.

This report is primarily based on the analysis of the 6 reports of secondments in which the issue of social policy was identified as 'central' to the research conducted during the secondment (column AB of the Excel spreadsheet) and studies seem to be more developed. The analysis of the profile of those secondees for whom SP is central or is one variable among others (10 in total) shows that the majority of them were male and post-docs (9 out of 10).

The focus of this body of research varied from domestic work, social care and wellbeing, occupational structure and working poor, indicators of child poverty and social development and the future of work, public trust and democratic legitimacy. Overall this body of research is in line with the central components of the original AMOSIT model while another important group contributes to enhance the model by incorporating new inequality variables, for example in relation to child poverty. This represents an example of innovation from the AMOSIT's perspective. One factor that should be highlighted in this report is that the majority of these secondments develop a comparative perspective between various countries in Europe and Latin America – in line with INCASI's central objectives.

Main body

The report is divided into 5 sections. These include demographic profile of sample; thematic areas covered; degree of development of the research; innovation; relationship with the AMOSIT model; and analysis of examples of individual secondments. The most relevant information for each case entered is summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Summary

Thematic area/s	Geographical focus	Degree of development of the research	Role of SP in the research	Relation with AMOSIT
Trabajo domestico y de cuidados	Argentina, Chile y España	Advanced – paper submitted to journal	Central	Add a new area of work to AMOSIT model
Tiempo, trabajos y bienestar	Brasil y España	Advanced – at writing up stage	Central	Add a new area of work to AMOSIT model
Occupational structure, working poors and inequalities	Argentina y España	At an early stage of development	Central	In line with AMOSIT
Pobreza infantil desde un enfoque multidimensional	Argentina y España	At an early stage of development	Central	Add a new area of work to AMOSIT model
Indicadores de desarrollo social en Europa y América Latina	Varios países	Advanced – at writing up stage	Central	In line with AMOSIT
El futuro del trabajo, confianza publica y legitimidad democrática	América Latina	Paper/informe published	Central	Add a new area of work to AMOSIT model

Profile of the sample

The first issue examined in this TRG-10 Report WP4 is the profile of the sample of secondees, starting with the issue of gender. The descriptive analysis conducted shows that it was the case of a gender-unbalanced sample of colleagues doing research in the area of social policy, with all but one being males. As regard their career development, out of the 10 cases, 9 were post-docs and only 1 pre-doc.

Thematic areas

As explained, the focus of this body of research varied from domestic work, social care and wellbeing, occupational structure and working poor, indicators of child poverty and social development and the future of work, public trust and democratic legitimacy. However, one area of work which attracted more interest was the construction of indicators (3 cases) to measure child poverty (1 case) and social development and inequalities (2 cases) (see details in Table 1).

An important factor that should be highlighted in this report is that 5 out of the 6 cases were already conducting comparative research between European and Latin American countries – in line with INCASI's central objectives. In most cases these are one to one country type

of research, involving Argentina and Spain (2 cases) or Argentina, Chile and Spain (1 case). Another case also involved Brazil.

Degree of development of the research

As regards the level of development of the research reports submitted to TRG 10 WP4, out of the 6 submissions where the issue of social policy is central, 4 were at an advanced stage of development, with 2 at an early stage of development. Among those at an advanced stage there were cases of secondees whose papers have been already published or submitted to academic journals for consideration for publication.

Relationship with AMOSIT model

Overall the body of research developed in TRG-10 WP3 is either in line with and/or contribute to enhance the original AMOSIT model e.g. by addressing new areas of study concerning the issue of social (and economic) inequalities, notably child poverty and public trust and (democratic) legitimacy.

11.2. Innovation

The overall perception of the authors is that most of these studies are innovative in the sense that propose new methodologies and ways of thinking (which enhance the AMOSIT model, but this is difficult to confirm as we are not experts in each of the subject areas in question. Some further reflections on this are provided in the following section of the report concerning examples of individual work.

11.3. Summaries of reports

One of the contributions focuses on the processes of (re)organization of care and care work, from the economic crisis and the generalization of austerity programs it is important to mark the existence of empirical evidence that would show the recomposition of the relationship of welfare institutions - state, market, third sector, family and community - that respond to the needs of social reproduction and, therefore, to the needs of care. This recomposition is characterized by three trends that interrelatedly act in the social space: commercialization or near-commercialization and its subordination to economic reproduction; the transnationalization of care work; and the transformation of the welfare state and the new forms of government. In this regard he points out an extensive bibliography.

Another contribution points to a recent work "Employment, Education and Income: The Case of Greater Buenos Aires (1974-2016)" focuses on the behaviour of labour remunerations based on a set of questions: How do changes in the supply of labour according to educational training in determining wage disparities? What role do differences in quality and technical-organizational structuring of jobs have in determining labour income? To what extent does the persistence of differentiated productive segments throughout the series under analysis affect the relationship between education, precariousness and remuneration? With a view to answering these questions, it is proposed to analyse the differential incidence of sectoral, educational and regulatory factors on the evolution of the wage distances of the labour force occupied between 1974 and 2016 corresponding to the urban agglomeration

Greater Buenos Aires. In this analysis, three periods are distinguished: a) the final phase and crisis of the Substitute Industrialization (1974-1988); b) the period of structural reforms of neoliberal profile (1992-1998) and; c) the cycle of internal market-oriented heterodox policies initiated after the crisis of the beginning of the new century and the new phase recently initiated after these policies (2003-2016).

In this framework, the comparative exercise carried out by another researcher stands out, who considers that multidimensional poverty measures allow to visualize spaces of human and social deprivation in a direct and disaggregated way and constitutes a relevant contribution to a better definition of the social problems that they affect children in the countries, in this case in Spain and Argentina in terms of public policies and the definition of joint responsibilities in guaranteeing the human and social rights of those populations most vulnerable to poverty. For this researcher “The public policies of the States are not based solely on income transfers and in this sense the measurement of other capacities and development spaces becomes important”.

Similarly, another contribution analyses the impact of social policies on the living conditions of poor workers was a central axis of the study, to determine “how the monetary resources transferred by the State affect the homes of poor workers”. This location allowed him to elaborate the article “Occupational structure and poor workers in Argentina and Spain: a comparative approach to social inequalities”. The product achieved by these researchers has been a book co-edited by INCASI that compiles educational inequality in Latin America, especially by observing the processes of social integration.

12. Thematic Axis 11. Pillar 4: Gender Inequalities

12.1. Substantive contributions

The substantive contents developed in the secondments carried out in relation to the “Gender” TRG have been the subjects of study and research that have contributed to the development of the AMOSIT model since they consider the gender perspective as a central element in the theoretical and empirical contributions and that they cross the different substantive areas of the project.

First, studies that analyse the transformations in gender relations, conceptualized in terms of “gender contracts”, “gender regime”, “gender culture”, “gender orders”. This type of approach has several aspects: on the one hand, the transformations in gender relations are analysed, linking the dimension of Work and the Life Cycle, and the activities and productive-reproductive times. In particular, inequalities are studied within households between women and men in how household work is distributed to meet the needs of reproduction, care and well-being, and in the time conflicts that may arise due to the diverse presences in these works. Based on comparative studies between Latin America and Europe, the various models of care provision inside homes and their explanatory factors are discussed. In this sense, these works link directly with Axis 3 of Pillar 1 of inequalities in work and family life.

Closely related to these works, a second line of study is made up of two investigations on social inequalities in the comparative study of poverty. A first study that focuses on child

poverty, in the case of Argentina and Spain, and which is addressed through different measures of poverty, its construction and validation. A second study, more focused on work poverty (in-work poverty), job insecurity; gaps in income inequality, and in a comparative approach to the social structure of paid work. A third proposes a comparison between Argentina and France of the minimum income measures aimed at sustaining individuals and families in poverty in France and Argentina, which corresponds to a trend in the redesign of social inclusion policies that particularly concerns to women. These three works did not focus on the gender axis, and empirical analyses took sex as one of the analysed variables.

Third, and as a more micro analysis, a line of research on female work and its relationship with information and communication technologies (ICT) and its implications for global educational public policies is developed. In particular, based on research on a specific policy in Argentina (Connect Equality), we reflect on the experiences of ICT educational inclusion in European and Latin American countries, from a gender perspective, which addresses the ways in which digital entrepreneurship is It relates to the structural effects of gender.

For its part, the study developed by a researcher from Uruguay, from the perspective of gender, formulates research questions to rethink concepts and theories in the educational dimension. As well as the final product of his stay, he presents an article entitled “Crisis of secondary education in comparative perspective: sharpening the pencil” whose purpose is to “order the current debate... and highlight certain mismatches of its local application which, as constituting pillars Uncritical for the diagnoses that today reveal us, represent obstacles to overcome in order to achieve an adequate understanding of the crisis of secondary education in Uruguay”.

Another work, which focused on the study in universities, starts from the question, how do universities integrate diversity issues into their strategic policies? Make an interesting quantitative-qualitative and documentary analysis to reach what you call protected categories in universities in which gender, along with age, language, beliefs, the origin of students is analysed as one more dimension.

This line of research links directly with the AMOSIT model since it is present in Axis 2 and 4 of Pillar 1, the asymmetries in the relationship between training and employment; and educational inequalities. Both studies are embedded in the AMOSIT model in Axis 1 of Pillar 1, inequalities in the labour market, and in Axis 7 on “Uncertainty, strategies, resources and capabilities”.

Fourth, an approach linked to social policies and traditional family structures is developed. In particular, the welfare policies that the State deploys in the framework of the so-called familiarist dogma are analysed, implementing a series of concrete actions in direct or indirect coordination with the family as the central space of social reproduction and subjective constitution.

In particular, one of the studies analyses social protection schemes in Latin America from the perspective of their family and gender risks. Specifically, conditional income policies are studied, relating them to childhood social policies, as the central axis in direct transfer (TCR), between Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela. Its relationship with the AMOSIT model and with the gender axis is based on the fact that it discusses the equitable distribution of care as a pillar for gender equality, since it remains central in contemporary societies, and in that case

the TCR policies they only remain compensatory measures of a structural role of women in our patriarchal societies.

Finally, from the AMOSIT model approach, this line of work allows us to account for the relationships between welfare policies and families as axes of social reproduction.

One of the works that could be placed in this line of study, “Avatars of the policies for the social economy in Argentina”, does not specifically address the gender axis. Draft article to be published, within the framework of inquiries about labour insertion within socio-economic production circuits of social economy, sustaining in hypothetical terms that the ministerial intentions linked to the promotion of the social economy through the program “Argentina Works” they could be altered, in the case under study, by the political networks through which they circulated. Consequently, it is revealed that the socio-economic projects of social economy resulting from these programs are the product of disputes over the senses and orientations granted to the program by those who implemented it, and of the practices they established for the purpose of commissioning. Taking a series of dimensions to analyse political networks, it is striking that gender is not a specific dimension but, like other works, is considered as a variable, from a classical perspective.

Finally, two works link Axis 6 “Social inequalities, migration and space” with Pillar 4 “Gender”. The first studies the apprehension of the intersection between immigration status, social class and gender in academic production on the social rights of migrants in Chile. The second considers the gender perspective as a reflective challenge within the reflections on the social inequalities present in the educational context of various indigenous ethnic groups in Latin America, specifically between Chile, Mexico and Brazil.

12.2. Innovation

In relation to innovation in this TRG, it is remarkable, in theoretical aspects, the application of conceptual and theoretical approaches not usual in comparative studies between Europe and Latin America. In addition, the articulation between education, paid work, reproductive work (care) and welfare policies and the life cycle that emerge from the socio-political and cultural realities of Europe and Latin America, has been a clear example of innovation on the analysis of social inequalities.

Specifically, both the application of mixed and comparative methodologies, as well as the gender perspective in areas where it had become invisible in many previous studies, allows its contributions to be considered as “innovation”.

12.3. Summary of the main contents

The main contents developed in the set of secondments made in the TRG related to the AMOSIT model can be synthesized in:

- Reproduction strategies according to family models.
- Social protection schemes: new structures, family and gender risks, as a scenario of tension for conditional income transfer policies.
- Social inequalities in the comparative study of poverty
- Labour Poverty

- Labour insertion within social economic socio-economic production circuits
- Information and communication technologies and their implications in global educational public policies
- Middle and higher education
- Migration policies and their effects in terms of gender