



**INCASI Newsletter** is the bimonthly newsletter of the INCASI research and training network, made up of 29 academic and non-academic organizations from Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean that develops the European project "*A New Measure of Socioeconomic Inequalities for International Comparison*" (INCASI2, HE-MSCA-SE-2022, GA-101130456)



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## Presentation

In the last two months we have been intensively preparing the Rio de Janeiro meeting of the INCASI2 network. There we have held the **Second Global Meeting** of the project, where we bring together the principal investigators of the participating organizations, which we always coincide with an academic activity such as scientific congresses. In this case, the meeting followed the celebration of the VIII International Seminar on Inequality and Social Mobility in Latin America (**DEMOSAL**). We report on both events in this issue of the newsletter.

The rest of the information is the usual information of our periodical: pills, stays, testimonials, map and data on inequality, a new issue of the Policy Brief, the publications of the members of the network and the upcoming activities.

Among the upcoming activities we would like to highlight the celebration at the Università della Calabria of an INCASI Conference entitled **Public policies, reforms and innovation in Europe and Latin America**, which will be held on **May 21 and 22**, in a hybrid format. We invite you to participate in this event within the framework of the network. The content of the sessions will be published soon.

Finally, we inform you of the launch of the INCASI2 training program that has the generic titles **Comparative Analysis of Socioeconomic Inequalities** where we will teach from here to the end of the project, in online format, 15 courses of 3 ECTS credits each. On **April 15 at 5 p.m.** in Spain we will have the online information session for all members of the INCASI network.

## INCASI Coordination



## Audiovisual pills

This section includes various videos with a small dose of the synthesis of the contents of the seminars given in the context of the INCASI Living Lab.

- [Poverty in Milei's Argentina.](#) Eduardo Chávez Molina and José Rodríguez de la Fuente: Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA).
- [The two revolutions in the twenty-first century in the field of Social Mobility.](#) Sandra Fachelli: Universidad Pablo de Olavide (UPO).
- [To take the social elevator, does sex matter?](#) Pedro López-Roldán: Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona (UAB).
- [Gender relations in intergenerational social mobility in Argentina.](#) Manuel Riveiro: Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA).
- [Changes in class boundaries? Examining the pattern of intergenerational social mobility in the AMBA \(1960-2021\).](#) Pablo Dalle: Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA).
- [Intragenerational Class Trajectories in the City of Buenos Aires.](#) José Rodríguez de la Fuente: Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA).
- [Educational transitions in Argentina according to class origin and regions.](#) Paula Boniolo: Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA).
- [Relationship between health and social mobility in Spain.](#) Abraham García González: Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona (UAB).
- [Paired data on social mobility: an approximation from the Global Mean of the Odd Ratio.](#) Idelfonso Marqués-Perales: University of Seville (US).
- [Cooperativism and Organisational Democracy.](#) Julián Rebón: Universidad de Buenos Aires.
- [The paradoxes around gender equality in universities: the Spanish case.](#) Susana Vázquez: Universidad Complutense de Madrid (UCM).
- [Current debates from a comparative perspective on the measurement of multidimensional poverty as a composite indicator.](#) Emmanuelle Barozet: Universidad de Chile (UCH).
- [Unequal work trajectories. An approach from class, gender and social capital.](#) Matías Iucci: Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP).
- [Inequality as a political problem: analysis of the perceptions of Latin American citizens.](#) Patricia Sorribas: Universidad Nacional de Córdoba (UNC).



## INCASI Living Lab

The **INCASI Living Lab** (ILL) is an open space for reflection on socioeconomic inequalities that promotes scientific cooperation, exchange and transfer of knowledge through seminars and meetings between the academic and socio-political spheres, national or international, with the aim of disseminating and discussing analyses, diagnoses and recommendations that serve to guide public policies.

At the time of writing this issue, we have been carrying out 52 sessions since the beginning of the project, with three different modalities: the **Seminars**, which are mainly organized on the occasion of each research stay; the **Methodological Issues**, where various methodological contents will be presented, both in a qualitative and quantitative or mixed perspective, linked to the objectives of the project; and the **Dialogues**, which are introduced as a novelty from a first meeting in December to promote open dialogue beyond the academic field. These are the seminars held until March 2025:

**ILL46. La povertà nell'Argentina di Milei.** Eduardo Chávez Molina and José Rodríguez de la Fuente from the University of Buenos Aires (UBA). Held on February 5 at the Universidade della Calabria (Italy). Video available [here](#).

**ILL47. At the Pablo de Olavide University, Living Lab No. 47 was held with various presentations by researchers from the INCASI Network on February 13, 2025:**

- **47.1. The two revolutions in the twenty-first century in the field of Social Mobility.** Sandra Fachelli, Pablo de Olavide University (UPO). Video available [here](#).
- **47.2. To take the social elevator, does sex matter?** Pedro López-Roldán, Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB). See video available [here](#).
- **47.3. Gender relations in intergenerational social mobility in Argentina.** Manuel Riveiro, University of Buenos Aires (UBA). Video available [here](#).
- **47.4. Changes in class boundaries? Examining the pattern of intergenerational social mobility in the AMBA (1960-2021).** Pablo Dalle, University of Buenos Aires (UBA). Video available [here](#).
- **47.5. Intragenerational class trajectories in the City of Buenos Aires.** José Rodríguez de la Fuente, University of Buenos Aires (UBA). Video available [here](#).
- **47.6. Educational transitions in Argentina according to class origin and regions.** Paula Boniolo, University of Buenos Aires (UBA). Video available [here](#).
- **47.7. Relationship between health and social mobility in Spain.** Abraham García González, Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB). Video available [here](#).
- **47.8. Paired data on social mobility: an approximation from the Global Mean of the Odd Ratio.** Idelfonso Marqués-Perales, University of Seville (US). Video available [here](#).

**ILL48. Cooperativism and Organisational Democracy.** Julián Rebón, University of Buenos Aires. Held on February 18 at Middlesex University (England). Video available [here](#).



#### **ILL49. The paradoxes around gender equality in universities: the Spanish case.**

Susana Vázquez, Complutense University of Madrid (UCM). Held on February 18 at the Université Toulouse Jean Jaurès (France). Video available [here](#).

#### **ILL50. Current debates from a comparative perspective on the measurement of multidimensional poverty as a composite indicator.** Emmanuelle Barozet, University of Chile (UCH). Held on February 19 at the Universidade della Calabria (Italy). Video available [here](#).

#### **ILL51. Unequal work trajectories. An approach from class, gender and social capital.** Matías Iucci, National University of La Plata (UNLP). Held on February 25 at the University of Barcelona (Spain). Video available [here](#).

#### **ILL52. Inequality as a political problem: analysis of the perceptions of Latin American citizens.** Patricia Sorribas, National University of Córdoba (UNC). Held on March 20 at the University of Barcelona (Spain). Video available [here](#).

## **VIII DEMOSAL Seminar**

On March 24, 25 and 26, the **VIII International Seminar on Inequality and Social Mobility in Latin America (DEMOSAL)** took place, organized for more than 15 years by the DEMOSAL Network ([link](#)).

It is a space for academic exchange dedicated to the analysis and debate of theoretical and methodological contributions and results of empirical studies in relation to the specificities of class structures, the processes of stratification and social mobility and the networks of social inequality in the region.



57 members of the INCASI Network participated in the Seminar, contributing a total of 33 communications related to completed or ongoing research, in addition to 2 conferences.



## Second Global Meeting

On March 27th and 28th, the second annual meeting of the INCASI2 project network took place with the celebration of the Global Meeting in Rio do Janeiro, Brazil. In these days, on March 27, there was a working session with the main researchers of the network in which the scientific advances of the project in the 6 lines of research of the project (Thematic Research Groups, TRGs) were shared and different aspects of the organization of the different activities of the network were discussed.





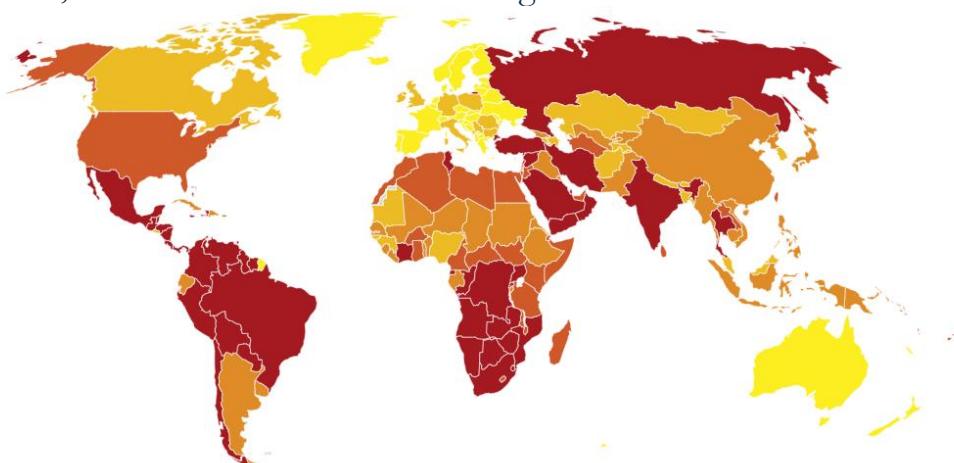
On March 28, the Mid-Term Meeting took place, an event in which a preview of the project was shared with the Project Officer of the European Commission for her supervision.



## The Inequality Map

### Income distribution: share of the richest 10% in 2023

This map shows global economic inequality according to the share of the richest 10% of national income, where darker colors indicate a greater concentration of wealth.



Graph provided by [www.wid.world](http://www.wid.world)

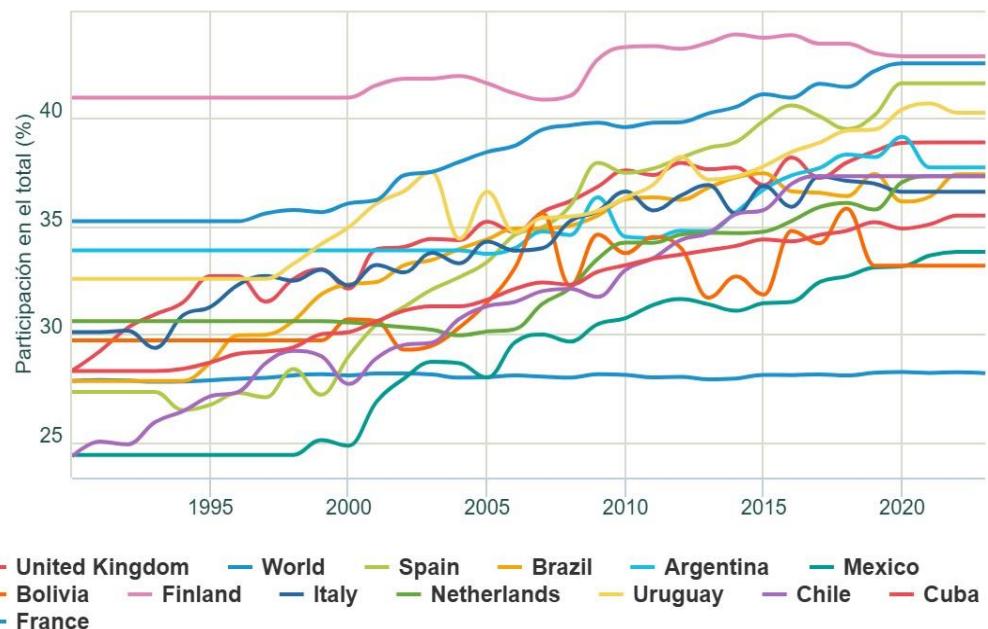
Source: various sources compiled by [www.wid.world](http://www.wid.world)

### Female Labor Income Participation 2023



## The Inequality Data

Women's share of labor income has grown in most countries, although at different rates. Although there is progress, there are still differences between nations.



Source: various sources compiled by [www.wid.world](http://www.wid.world)

## Network Secondments

*Secondments* are research stays, of a minimum of one month, carried out by the network's researchers at the Latin American and Caribbean or European research center. The research stays carried out in the last two months are presented:

Secondment	University	Center	Since	Until
Predoctoral research stay of Laia Nualart Moratalla (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)	University of Milan, Italy	Department of Social and Political Sciences	01-02-2025	28-02-2025
Postdoctoral research stay of Matías Iucci (Universidad Nacional de la Plata, Argentina)	University of Barcelona, Spain	Well-being, community and social control	01-02-2025	28-02-2025
Postdoctoral research stay of Susana Vázquez Cupeiro (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)	University of Toulouse Jean Jaurès, Francia	Centre for Study and Research Work Organisation Power	01-02-2025	28-02-2025
Postdoctoral research stay of Patricia Sorribas (National University of Córdoba, Argentina)	University of Barcelona, Spain	Well-being, community and social control	20-02-2025	19-03-2025



Postdoctoral research stay of Pedro López Roldán (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)	Rio de Janeiro State University, Brazil	Institute for Social and Political Studies	26-02-2025	25-03-2025
Postdoctoral research stay of Sandra Fachelli (Pablo de Olavide University, Spain)	Rio de Janeiro State University, Brazil	Institute for Social and Political Studies	26-02-2025	25-03-2025
Carme Vivancos Predoctoral Research Stay (University of Barcelona, Spain)	National University of La Plata, Argentina	Institute for Research in Humanities and Social Sciences	01-03-2025	30-04-2025
Postdoctoral research stay of Frank Tros (Université van Amsterdam, Netherlands)	Rio de Janeiro State University, Brazil	Institute for Social and Political Studies	01-03-2025	30-03-2025
Màrius Domínguez Postdoctoral Research Stay (University of Barcelona, Spain)	University of São Paulo, Brazil	School of Arts, Sciences and Humanities	16-03-2025	16-04-2025
Postdoctoral research stay of Carlos Díz Reboreda (University of A Coruña, Spain)	Universidad de Chile, Chile	Department of Sociology	21-03-2025	20-05-2025
Postdoctoral research stay of Emanuele Ferragina (Sciences Po, France)	University of Buenos Aires (Argentina)	Gino Germani Research Institute	23-03-2025	22-04-2025
Postdoctoral research stay of Martín Aranguren (Sciences Po, France)	National University of La Plata, Argentina	Institute for Research in Humanities and Social Sciences	27-03-2025	25-04-2025
Postdoctoral research stay of Manuel Río Ruiz (University of Seville, Spain)	University of Havana, Cuba	Center for the Study of the Cuban Economy	27-03-2025	26-04-2025
Postdoctoral research stay of Agustín Fleta González (University of Seville, Spain)	University of Havana, Cuba	Center for the Study of the Cuban Economy	27-03-2025	26-04-2025
Estancia de investigación postdoctoral Nathalie Lapeyre (University of Toulouse Jean Jaurès, Francia)	Rio de Janeiro State University, Brazil	Institute for Social and Political Studies	28-03-2025	27-04-2025



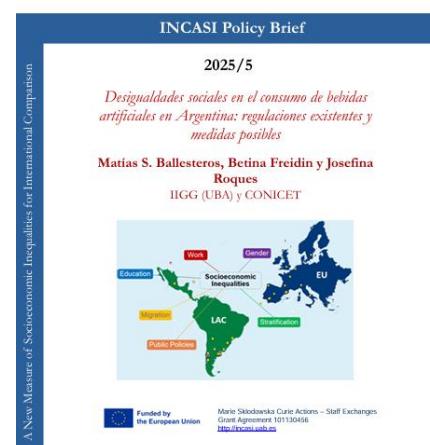
# INCASI Policy Brief

## INCASI Policy Brief: *Social inequalities in the consumption of artificial beverages in Argentina: existing regulations and possible measures*

by Matías S. Ballesteros, Betina Freidin and Josefina Roques.

The growth of Non-Alcoholic Artificial Beverages (BAA) and Non-Alcoholic Artificial Drinks (BASA) in Argentina has led to the enhancement of gender differentiation and social position as an intermediary determinant of the relationship between social inequalities and the health of the population. The report delves into the demographic patterns of consumption of these beverages through the National Nutrition and Health Survey through the frequencies related to BAAs and BASAs. BAAs are more consumed at younger ages, men, the population with fewer resources and the population with certain health conditions; the BASAs show lower consumption, with an inverse pattern to the previous one. Regulations have already been implemented such as warning seals on foods with excess citrus food and limitations on their advertising and marketing. Recommendations are made to curb the growth of consumption, such as massive information campaigns that accompany the National Food Promotion Law, implementation of taxes levied on the consumption of BBA and guaranteeing access to drinking water for households in Argentina.

Any member of the INCASI network is invited to participate in the next editions of this initiative, based on the template available [here](#).



## Publications

Recent publications of the network linked to the INCASI2 project:

- Pujol, A. (2024). Individualization and construction of inequalities in work experiences. *Revista da UFMG*, 31. <https://doi.org/10.35699/2965-6931.2024.54141>

This article shares findings on the ways in which technological mediation and the processes of individualization that it entails impact work experiences and are supportive of the processes of precariousness and construction of inequalities that mark our time. Based on the review of studies carried out in traditional activities such as university teaching and in emerging occupations such as platform-mediated delivery work, the objective and subjective factors that configure precariousness are identified and the meanings associated with the production and construction of inequalities are reconstructed.



⊕ de Jongh & Ferrer, A., Climent Sanjuán, V., & Cano-Hila, A. (2024). Urban transformations and transnational gentrification: The case of the neighbourhoods of Poblenou and Parc i la Llacuna (Barcelona). *on the w@terfront. Public Art. Urban Design. Civic Participation. Urban Regeneration*, 66(2), 3–24.  
<https://doi.org/10.1344/waterfront.2024.66.02>

Access to housing and residential insecurity are central concerns for citizens of large cities. Since 2014, the constant increase in prices has forced a greater part of income to be allocated to housing payments, which aggravates vulnerability, especially in disadvantaged groups. Cities such as Barcelona, Madrid, Paris, London, New York and Lisbon have established themselves as economic, financial and innovative centres. In particular, Barcelona has become a magnet for investments in new technologies and start-ups, attracting an international population with high levels of qualifications and incomes above the local average. This phenomenon has intensified after the COVID-19 pandemic and the rise of remote work, adding to a notable increase in tourism that is stressing the real estate market, both for tourist use and for work tourism and digital nomadism. Under the 22@ project, neighbourhoods such as Poblenou and Parc i la Llacuna have experienced transnational gentrification processes. The study aims to analyse the correlation between the presence of digital nomads and the sociodemographic and economic transformation of these neighbourhoods, as well as to explore the motivations for settling in the area. With a mixed methodological approach – which combines statistical analysis of official data, questionnaires to migrants and group interviews – it is evident that financial speculation, the scarcity of social housing and the dynamics of touristification and expatriation cause significant changes in employment, social cohesion and urban structure, generating tensions and conflicts in access to housing.

⊕ Boado, M. & Vanoli, S. (2025). Manual of the LEM program by Jeroen Vermunt (1997). Selection of sections. *INCASI Working Papers* (14), 1-128. Retrieved from  
<https://ddd.uab.cat/record/309267>

This technical translation from English to Spanish of the instructions, codes and examples of Jeroen Vermunt's Lem program was an activity that we carried out during INCASI, due to the generalization of its use among social mobility researchers, and the doubts and concerns of many users. The author's terms and the expository sequence are carefully respected; and in some cases in a footnote clarifications are made about mathematical decisions, or similarities with other programs. What is translated in the main body of the text only refers to the use of log-linear models of various types, it does not advance on the other statistical models and uses of the program. However, we incorporated translated all the programming examples of all the statistical techniques, and their commands, and examples, because they came in a single file, and we consider it appropriate to make it complete, for those who want to take a few more steps.



■ Bazoret, E., Espinoza, V. y Moya, E. (2025). Social Movements, Public Policy, and Informal Institutions: The Role of Patronage in Chile (2006–2022). *Politics & Policy*, 53: e70007. <https://doi.org/10.1111/polp.70007>

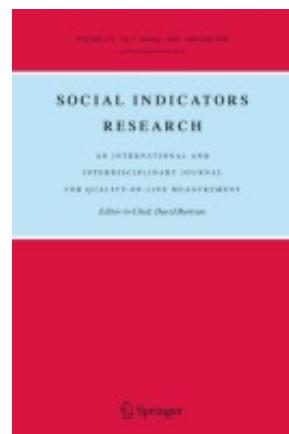
The article analyzes how mobilization and public policies meet and shape each other in Chile over almost two decades, characterized by an intensive cycle of collective action (2006-2022). In examining the interrelationship between mobilization and public policy, we argue that clientelism is the glue that binds the two issues together. Using descriptive data from the Conflict Observatory of the Center for Social Cohesion and Conflict Studies, as well as secondary information produced by state agencies in Chile and primary information composed of fieldwork carried out in six regions between 2003 and 2021, we show that until 2019 clientelism channeled and attenuated social conflict in specific areas, allowing the rapid delivery of social benefits and jobs that public policies should manage in a transparent manner but do not.

#### ■ **Measuring Socioeconomic Inequalities in a Comparative Perspective**

Editors: Sandra Fachelli, Christian Suter and Joonmo Son

<https://link.springer.com/collections/bf11chae>

*Social Indicators Research*



This monograph includes contributions from various authors for the conceptualization, measurement and analysis of socioeconomic inequalities as a multidimensional phenomenon, including the construction and analysis of multidimensional composite indicators, prioritizing those that use a systematic comparative approach.

Members of the RC55 and INCASI participate, as well as participants of the Intermediate Conference of the RC55 on Social Indicators, which was held at the Pablo de Olavide University, in the context of the XV Spanish Congress of Sociology of the FES (Spanish Federation of Sociology) between June 26 and 29, 2024.

It includes contributions from members of the INCASI network and so far has the contributions of:



- Ildefonso, M.P., Sun, X. (2025). Revisiting the FJH Hypothesis: New Data and New Measure for an Old Question on Social Mobility. *Soc Indic Res.* <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-025-03559-0>

This paper attempts to update one of the most entrenched controversies in the field of social mobility: the idea that societies have a fundamental similarity in rates of social mobility, defended by Featherman, Jones & Hauser (1974) in their well-known FJH hypothesis. To do this, we exploit the leading international historical database that allows a high degree of quality in comparison thanks to standardization procedures. To this end, we use the main international historical databases (ISSP, EVS and ESS), which allow a high degree of quality in the comparison due to standardization procedures. We use an alternative non-parametric approach based on the mean of the overall odds ratios (without requiring any statistical assumptions, such as uniform difference). Our results confirm that there is no clear presence of differentiated social mobility regimes; Instead, there is only one continuum with two breakpoints above or below the threshold that includes most countries. Those that fall outside this threshold are few and are repeated systematically.

- Segura-Carrillo, C. (2025). Intergenerational Social Mobility and Gender Disparities by Cohort: A Comparative Study of Spain and Chile. *Soc Indic Res.* <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-025-03568-z>

This study compares social mobility between Chile and Spain, using a cohort study to generate a consistent analysis between men and women in both countries. The study uses data from multiple national surveys in Spain, but in Chile the sample and the period of analysis are expanded. In terms of analytical methods, the study presents several innovations. It incorporates classical social mobility analyses, while adopting a long-term perspective through the use of cohorts. In addition, it uses the criterion of predominance in social origin, thus correcting the deficiencies of previous studies that did not incorporate the role of the mother. The main findings show that education is a significant determinant of social mobility, although they also reveal notable differences between men and women. In particular, women are the largest contributors to mobility. In addition, an examination of temporal trends reveals that both structural and relative mobility are determined by the distribution of opportunities, although high levels of social reproduction persist.

- Recchi, E. (2025). Space-Sets: Introducing and Testing a Multi-dimensional Measure of Individual Transnational Mobility. *Soc Indic Res.* <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-025-03554-5>

Available studies on the transnational mobility of people are often based on limited and potentially misleading indicators. Assuming that mobility experiences are in fact multidimensional and cumulative across the lifespan, this paper proposes a novel concept



called the "spatial set" and applies it to representative samples of the population in France, Germany and Italy (ELIPSS, GP.pop and Doxa surveys). A space-set is defined as the set of geographical places of each person known through first-hand experience. From a transnational perspective, its key dimensions are Size (the number of countries visited), Extent (the farthest distance traveled), and Focus (being emotionally attached or not to more than one country). This new indicator measures inequalities in geographical mobility at the individual level. As a proof of concept, the empirical part of the article uses spatial assemblages to address two research issues that feature prominently in different currents of the literature on social transnationalism: on the one hand, the social stratification of cross-border travel and, on the other, the association between transnational mobility and supranational orientations (i.e., cosmopolitan and pro-EU attitudes). The results confirm that spatial ensembles are socially stratified by both class and education, and that larger, broader, and more transnationally oriented spatial ensembles are associated with supranational orientations. Comparatively, all dimensions of spatial arrays are stronger in the German population than in their French and Italian counterparts.

■ Gil-Hernández, C.J., Salas-Rojo, P., Vidal, G. y Villani, D. (2025). Wealth and Income Stratification by Social Class in Five European Countries. *Soc Indic Res.*  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-025-03532-x>

Wealth is a central determinant of life opportunities and the perpetuation of intergenerational status in modern societies. Despite increasing attention, sociologists traditionally overlooked their role in economic disparities based on social class, while most economists focused on elite accumulation. This article combines sociological and economic perspectives to test whether large occupational classes, the most standardized and operationalized approach, portray the distribution of wealth. Drawing on the Luxembourg Wealth Study (2002-2018) in five European countries, we explore (1) how wealth is distributed and stratified by large occupational classes over time and across countries and (2) the extent to which classes explain trends in aggregate wealth inequality compared to income. Unlike bold claims about the "death" or "decomposition" of classes, the inequality of outcomes in the accumulation of wealth is firmly entrenched in the large professional classes of contemporary capitalism, which can harm the social mobility of future generations. Still, professional classes are a better reflection of income inequality and stratification between groups than wealth, highlighting the importance of economic resources beyond labour market linkage. Against the backdrop of previous research and our findings, we discuss the role of wealth in contemporary class analysis.



## Other publications:



### **Interpellations to training for work from the perspective of gender. Inequalities, policies and resistance**

Compilers: Verónica Millenaar, Delfina Garino, Eugenia Roberti and Claudia Jacinto

<https://www.editorialteSEO.com/archivos/34602/interpelaciones-a-la-formacion-para-el-trabajo-desde-el-genero/>

The book analyses the relationship between gender and training for work in the context of current socio-economic transformations.

Through various contributions, it examines how gender inequalities are reproduced in vocational education and training systems, influencing the labor insertion and trajectories of women and diversities. The chapters address issues ranging from occupational segregation, the unequal distribution of training and employment opportunities, to tensions between the labor market and gender equity policies. The role of vocational training is highlighted not only as a tool for inclusion, but also as a space where gender stereotypes can be reproduced. From a critical approach, the authors propose to rethink job training with a gender perspective, incorporating strategies that favor greater equity in access to and permanence in employment. In addition, the book underlines the need for public policies that combine education, work and gender, in order to promote fairer and more egalitarian societies. This work contributes to reflection on structural inequalities in the world of work and provides tools to build more inclusive training spaces.

## INCASI Testimonials

The different stays that numerous researchers carry out throughout Europe and Latin America in INCASI2 are a central axis of the project and of special relevance at the level of knowledge transfer. Based on that experience in the secondments we collect a testimony where he briefly narrates the experience. These are the latest testimonies collected:

- Manuel Ángel Río Ruiz, Department of Sociology, University of Seville (Spain).
- María José Magliano, National University of Córdoba (Argentina).



## INCASI2 Training Courses

The INCASI2 training courses aim to offer a specialized overview with different theoretical and methodological contents generically related to the **Comparative Analysis of Socioeconomic Inequalities**.

It is an internal training offer, aimed at all researchers and researchers in the network, whether *Early Stage Researchers* or *Experienced Researchers*, which is taught in a completely online format, with autonomous and asynchronous work dynamics through the Virtual Campus.

The training is implemented on an ongoing basis for the remainder of the project, until 2027. Students will enrol and complete the training activities at their own pace, guided by the teaching staff, who will be the main researchers of INCASI2.

15 courses will be offered, each of 3 ECTS credits:

- C1 Theoretical perspectives on socio-economic inequalities
- C2 Comparative research, social models and territorial integration
- C3 Dependency models and analysis of the impact of public policies
- C4 Models of interdependence and social inequalities
- C5 Construction of indicators of socioeconomic inequality
- C6 Qualitative methodology for the comparison of social inequalities
- C7 Survey and fieldwork strategies
- C8 Labour inequalities
- C9 Educational inequalities
- C10 Economic inequalities
- C11 Gender inequalities
- C12 Social stratification and social classes
- C13 Intergenerational social mobility
- C14 Migration and ethnic inequalities
- C15 Public policies

Each training course completed will be accredited with a certificate from the European project INCASI2.

We look forward to seeing you at the information session that will take place on **April 15 at 5 p.m.** in Spain to detail the characteristics of the training and the enrollment procedure. We will soon send you the link to the meeting.



## Upcoming activities

- INCASI Conference **Public Policies, Reforms and Innovation in Europe and Latin America / Políticas públicas, reformas e innovación en Europa y América Latina**. Scuola Superiore di Scienze delle Amministrazioni Pubbliche, Università della Calabria, May 21-22, 13:30 – 18:30 (Italian time). Hybrid format.
  - Table 1, Wednesday, May 21 from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.: Social policies, Migrations, Social mobility
  - Table 2, Wednesday, May 21 from 4:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.: Gender policies, care. Inclusive institutions
  - Table 3, Thursday, May 22, 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.: Labor market, digital economy, social networks
  - Table 4, Thursday, May 22, 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.: Educational policies
  - Table 5, Thursday, May 22, 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.: Public policies: health, youth, debates on well-being
- XI Intercongress Meeting **CI-06 Inequality and Social Stratification – Madrid (Spain)**, May 8 and 9, 2025. Research Committee 06 of the Spanish Federation of Sociology is organized to continue with the framework of reflection on social inequalities. The meeting will take place on the UNED Campus. Convenes the CI06 Management Team; host: Fabrizio Bernardi.



- Latin American Congress of Social and Environmental Sciences (CLATCSA), Warsaw, June 16-19, 2025. The event will be held under the title "Towards Environmental and Space Justice: The Role of Geography and Territorial Planning" and will combine the XXIV Polish-Mexican Symposium and the V Polish-Colombian Symposium. Full information on the website [here](#).



⊕ **5th ISA Forum of Sociology – Rabat (Morocco), 6-11 July 2025.** The International Sociological Association is organising its international forum in Rabat next July. The INCASI network participates in it, with its own Call for Abstracts process. Full information on the website [here](#).



## Call for papers

### Higher education: Intersectional inequalities in global context.

Revistas potenciales: *European Societies, Higher Education, Social Politics*.

Coordinadore/as: Rosi Enroos, Arja Haapakorpi, Eriikka Oinonen, and Anitta Kynsilehto  
Global and regional upheavals, as well as demographic changes, affect societies in a variety of ways. Higher education is seen as a pathway to success in the labour market and in one's life aspirations, but access to higher education can be hindered in different ways. One of these obstacles is the tuition rate, which can make higher education inaccessible to the majority of the population or leave people with accumulated debt. Even in countries where higher education is considered a right and an integral part of the welfare state model, research has revealed significant inequalities in the access of prospective students to higher education according to their family environment (socio-economic, race/ethnicity) and gender. In addition, tuition fees are being introduced first for foreign students and then, gradually, for prospective citizen-students who wish to complete a second higher education degree.

Topics may include, but are not limited to:

- Impact of socioeconomic inequalities on access to higher education
- Education in a comparative policy perspective (regional policies, national policies)
- Public/private education
- Paid access to higher education
- Access to employment for people with higher education
- Access to quality education (Sustainable Development Goal 4)

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