



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 this seventh issue of our bimonthly newsletter, in addition to the usual actions of the network that you will be able to see, we want to highlight three activities of interest of the INCASI2 project.

On the one hand, derived from the celebration of the coordination meeting with the principal investigators at the second Global Meeting and on the occasion of the **Mid-term meeting** of the project with the Project Officer, we proceeded to an intense work of reorganization and forecasting of the secondments carried out and planned with the aim of meeting the objectives established in the project INCASI2.

On the other hand, within the framework of the network, we held the conference **Public Policies, Reforms and Innovation in Europe and Latin America**, organized in collaboration with the Scuola Superiore di Scienze della Amministrazione Pubbliche of the Università della Calabria, with 20 communications presented and about fifty people participating in the network. The meeting served, as a forum for INCASI2, to learn, from the perspective of public policies, different topics of interest for the development of the project. As a result of the meeting we plan to publish a book with the different contributions.

Finally, we comment that on May 15 we kicked off the training of INCASI2 with the beginning of the enrollment process in the different courses offered with theoretical and methodological content related generically to the **Comparative Analysis of Socioeconomic Inequalities**. The training of the first courses will begin shortly. We remind you that the training will be open throughout the project, until October 2027.

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.

- [Accumulation of 'the means of recommendation': A political economy of human-AI coevolution](#). Emanuele Ferragina: Sciences Po (ScPo).
- [Love and family transformations under neoliberalism](#). Carme Vivancos: University of Barcelona (UB).
- [Discrimination and health inequalities](#). Martín Aranguren: Sciences Po (ScPo).
- [Occupational Risks in Spain from a Historical Perspective](#). Agustín Fleta González: University of Seville (US).
- [Availability, Accessibility and Educability in Preschool Education in Spain: Three Dimensions of Analysis with Comparative Possibilities](#). Manuel Ángel Río Ruiz: University of Seville (US).
- [The role of unions in wage inequality: what lessons can be learned by comparing Europe with Brazil?](#). Frank Tros: University of Amsterdam (UvA).
- [Multi-Actor Approach. Concerted private education and equal educational opportunities in Spain](#). Alfonso Echazarra, Alejandro Tiana, Rafael Feito, María Fernández Mellizo-Soto: Universidad Complutense de Madrid (UCM).
- [Do Welfare States Reduce Inequality? A Cross-National Assessment Using European Data](#). Olga Salido: Complutense University of Madrid (UCM).
- [Methodological Issues Construction of social indicators](#). Màrius Domínguez i Amorós: University of Barcelona (UB).
- [Unemployment and reproductive work: effects on sociability, mental health and re-entry into the labour market](#). Laia Nualart: Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB).
- [Waiting for mobility: inequalities and temporal borders in platform work](#). Carlos Diz: Universidade da Coruña (UDC).
- [Fluid societies and rigid societies: a comparative analysis of social mobility](#). Ricardo Quintero Carrizosa: Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB).
- [Presentation of the INCASI Conference: Public Policies, Reforms and Innovation in Europe and Latin America](#). Giap Parini: DISPES, Vicenzo Fortunato: UNICAL-INCASI, Sandra Fachelli: UPO-INCASI and Pedro López-Roldán: UAB-INCASI.



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 62 sessions since the beginning of the project, with three different modalities: the **Seminars**, which are organized mainly 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 encourage open dialogue beyond academia.

These are the seminars held until May 2025:

ILL53. Accumulation of 'the means of recommendation': A political economy of human-AI coevolution. Emanuele Ferragina, Sciences Po (ScPo). Held on April 8 at the University of Buenos Aires. Video available [here](#).

ILL54.1. Love and Family Transformations under Neoliberalism. Carme Vivancos, University of Barcelona (UB). Held on April 9 at the National University of La Plata. Video available [here](#).

ILL54.2. Discrimination and health inequalities. Martín Aranguren, Sciences Po (ScPo). Held on April 9 at the National University of La Plata. Video available [here](#).

ILL55.1. Availability, Accessibility and Educability in Preschool Education in Spain: Three Dimensions of Analysis with Comparative Possibilities. Manuel Ángel Río Ruiz, University of Seville (US). Held on April 10 at the University of Havana. Video available [here](#).

ILL55.2. Occupational Risks in Spain from a Historical Perspective. Agustín Fleta González, University of Seville (US). Held on April 10, 2025 at the University of Havana. Video available [here](#).

ILL56. The role of unions in wage inequality: what lessons can be learned by comparing Europe with Brazil? Frank Tros, University of Amsterdam (UvA). Held on April 23 at the University of São Paulo. Video available [here](#).

ILL57. Multi-Actor Approach. Concerted private education and equal educational opportunities in Spain. Presentation of the Report: "For an inclusive charter school", by Alfonso Echazarra (head of educational equity, Save the Children). Discussion table with Alejandro Tiana (UNED - Secretary General of Education 2004-08 and Secretary of State for Education 2018-22) and Rafael Feito (Complutense University of Madrid), coordinated



by María Fernández Mellizo-Soto (UCM). Held on April 24 at the Complutense University of Madrid. Video available [here](#).

ILL58. Do Welfare States Reduce Inequality? A Cross-National Assessment Using European Data. Olga Salido, Department of Applied Sociology, Complutense University of Madrid (UCM). Held on April 29 at the Università della Calabria. Video available [here](#).

ILL59. Methodological Issues Construction of social indicators. Màrius Domínguez i Amorós, GRC COPOLIS "Welfare, Community and Social Control", University of Barcelona (UB). Held on May 5 at the University of São Paulo (USP). Video available [here](#).

ILL60. Unemployment and reproductive work: effects on sociability, mental health and reincorporation into the labor market. Laia Nualart, Centre for Sociological Studies on Everyday Life and Work (QUIT), Institute of Labour Studies (IET), Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB). Held on 06 May at the Università Degli Studi di Milano. Video available [here](#).

ILL61. Waiting for mobility: inequalities and temporal borders in platform work. Carlos Diz, Societies in Motion Research Team (ESOMI), Interuniversity Centre for Atlantic Cultural Landscapes (CISPAC), University da Coruña (UDC). Held on May 13 at the University of Chile. Video available [here](#).

ILL62. Fluid societies and rigid societies: a comparative analysis of social mobility. Ricardo Quintero Carrizosa, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB). Held on May 27 at the National University of La Plata. Video available [here](#).

INCASI2 Conference

On May 21 and 22, the conference **Public Policies, Reforms and Innovation in Europe and Latin America** took place, organized by the Scuola Superiore di Scienze della Amministrazione Pubblica of the Università della Calabria and the INCASI2 project, in hybrid format.



INCASI International Network for
Comparative Analysis of Social Inequalities





- Presentation session of the Conference, with interventions by Vincenzo Fortunato (UNICAL-INCASI), Sandra Fachelli (UPO-INCASI), Pedro López Roldán (UAB-INCASI) and Giuseppe Lavia, Regional Secretary CISL-Calabria. Link [here](#).



The Conference had a total of 20 communications, distributed in 5 Tables:

- Table 1, *Social Policies, Migrations, Social Mobility*, Wednesday, May 21 from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Link [here](#).
- Table 2, *Gender policies, care. Inclusive institutions*, Wednesday, May 21 from 4:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Link [here](#).
- Table 3, *Labor market, digital economy, social networks*, Thursday, May 22, from 1:00 p.m. to 2:10 p.m. Link [here](#).
- Table 4, *Educational policies*, Thursday, May 22 from 2:20 p.m. to 3:50 p.m. Link [here](#).
- Table 5. *Public policies: health, youth and debates on well-being*, Thursday, May 22 from 4:20 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Link [here](#).

It also included the conference "*Employment and wage participation of women. A comparative typology between Europe and Latin America*", by Antonio Martín Artiles, honorary professor at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and researcher emeritus of our project. Link [here](#).





Network Rooms

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

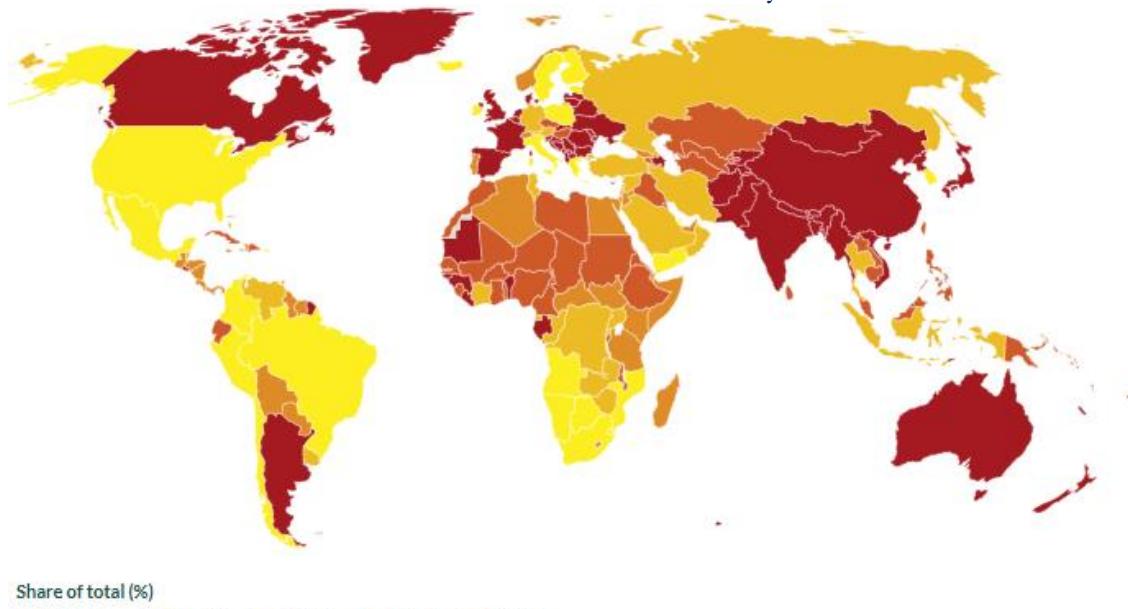
Secondment	University	Center	Since	Until
Postdoctoral research stay of Frank Tros (Université van Amsterdam, Netherlands)	Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil	School of Arts, Sciences and Humanities	01 - 04 - 2025	30 - 04 - 2025
Postdoctoral research stay of Olga Salido (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)	University of Calabria, Italy	Department of Political and Social Sciences	06 - 04 - 2025	05 - 05 - 2025
Julie Jarty Postdoctoral Research Stay (Université Toulouse Jean Jaurès, France)	Complutense University of Madrid, Spain	Department of Applied Sociology	01 - 05 - 2025	30 - 05 - 2025
Predoctoral research stay Ana Morero (University of Barcelona, Spain)	Sciences Po, France	Centre for Research on Social Inequalities	02 - 05 - 2025	31 - 05 - 2025
Postdoctoral research stay of Greta Massa Gallerano (Università della Calabria, Italy)	University of Seville, Spain	Department of Sociology	04 - 05 - 2025	03 - 06 - 2025
Postdoctoral research stay J. Rosa Marrero Rodríguez (University of La Laguna, Spain)	University of Tampere, Finland	Faculty of Social Sciences	12 - 05 - 2025	11 - 06 - 2025
Postdoctoral research stay of Patrick Elf (Middlesex University, United Kingdom)	Rio de Janeiro State University, Brazil	Institute for Social and Political Studies	14 - 05 - 2025	13 - 06 - 2025
Postdoctoral research stay of Clarice Santos (Middlesex University, United Kingdom)	Rio de Janeiro State University, Brazil	Institute for Social and Political Studies	14 - 05 - 2025	13 - 06 - 2025
Postdoctoral research stay of Pedro López Roldán (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)	University of Calabria, Italy	Department of Political and Social Sciences	15 - 05 - 2025	14 - 06 - 2025
Postdoctoral research stay of Sandra Fachelli (Pablo de Olavide University, Spain)	University of Calabria, Italy	Department of Political and Social Sciences	15 - 05 - 2025	14 - 06 - 2025
Eugenia Roberti Postdoctoral Research Stay (National University of La Plata, Spain)	Complutense University of Madrid, Spain	Department of Applied Sociology	19 - 05 - 2025	18 - 07 - 2025
Postdoctoral research stay of Cristian Segura Carrillo (Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)	University of Calabria, Italy	Department of Political and Social Sciences	20 - 05 - 2025	19 - 06 - 2025
Paula Alonso Postdoctoral Research Stay (University of La Laguna, Spain)	University of Buenos Aires, Argentina	Gino Germani Research Institute	20 - 05 - 2025	19 - 06 - 2025



The map of inequality

Income distribution: share of the poorest 50% in 2023

Global economic inequality is shown according to the share of the poorest 50% of national income; darker colors indicate a smaller share of the country's wealth.

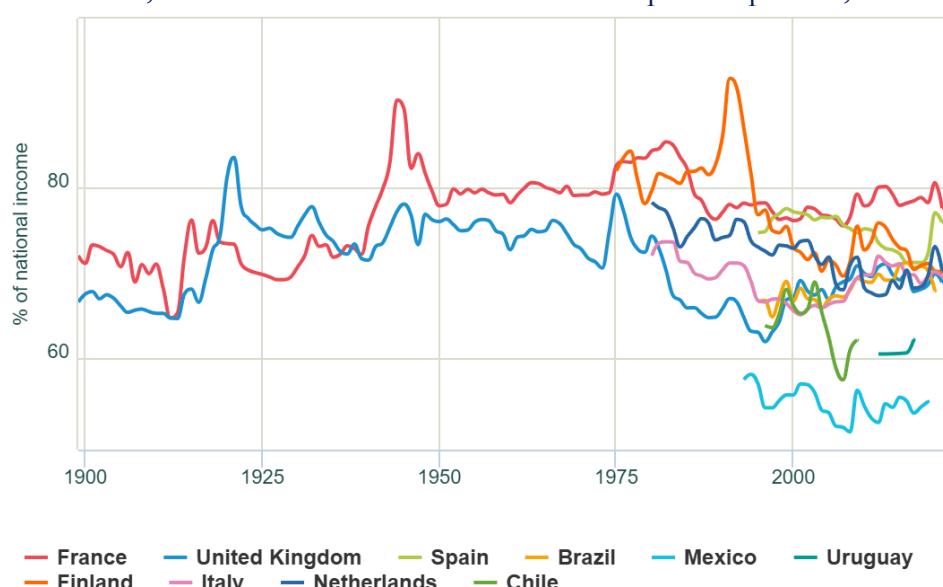


Source: various sources compiled by www.wid.world

The inequality data

Share of wages in national income until 2023

It indicates the portion of the income generated by a country that corresponds to the remuneration of workers, in contrast to that destined to corporate profits, rents or interest.



Source: various sources compiled by www.wid.world



Publications

Recent publications of the network linked to the INCASI2 project:

1. INCASI's Special Issues

1.1. Measuring Socioeconomic Inequalities in a Comparative Perspective.

Special Issue: *Social Indicators Research*.

Editors: Sandra Fachelli, Christian Suter & Joonmo Son.



<https://link.springer.com/collections/bf1chiae>

1. [A Socio-Economic Index for Occupational Stratification in Argentina: With Insights for Comparative Research](#)
2. [Bringing Generalized Status Back in: Cross-National Evidence for a Unidimensional Measure](#)
3. [Social Mobility Under Mutual Index View: The Vicious Circle and the Virtuous Circle of Inequality. A Comparison Between Latin American and European Countries](#)
4. [Equity and Education: Philosophies and Measurement](#)
5. [Revisiting the FJH Hypothesis: New Data and New Measure for an Old Question on Social Mobility](#)
6. [Intergenerational Social Mobility and Gender Disparities by Cohort: A Comparative Study of Spain and Chile](#)
7. [Space-Sets: Introducing and Testing a Multi-dimensional Measure of Individual Transnational Mobility](#)
8. [Wealth, Wisdom, and the Will to Protect: An Examination of Socioeconomic Influences on Environmental Behavior](#)
9. [Female Breadwinners' Health and Well-Being: How Do Individual Gender Attitudes and Societal Gender Culture Matter?](#)
10. [Intergenerational Transmission of Opportunity Inequality in the Context of the Healthy China Initiative](#)
11. [Wealth and Income Stratification by Social Class in Five European Countries](#)
12. [Social Comparisons for Well-being: The Role of Power Distance](#)
13. [The Latent Classes of the Volunteer Satisfaction Index and Volunteering during the Pandemic in Singapore](#)



■ Fachelli, S., Marqués-Perales, I. & López-Roldán, P. (2025). Social Mobility Under Mutual Index View: The Vicious Circle and the Virtuous Circle of Inequality. A Comparison Between Latin American and European Countries. *Social Indicators Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-025-03555-4>

This paper analyses trends in both the structural and relative dimensions of the relationship between origins and destinations in social mobility across ten countries, five from Latin America and five from Europe, proposing an alternative measure. We employ the Mutual Information Index, a measure that allows us to simultaneously observe and differentiate between structural and relative effects. Two hypotheses are proposed and tested. The first posits that countries with late industrialization (in our case, the Latin American countries) exhibit lower social fluidity compared to early industrialized nations. Early-late countries, such as Italy and Spain, are expected to align more closely with late-industrializing nations. The results support this hypothesis, though they nuance Italy's behavior, as it aligns more with early industrialized countries. The second hypothesis suggests that early-industrialized countries reduce inequality gaps in comparison to late-industrialized countries when considering the M-Index, particularly regarding the marginal effect. However, this hypothesis is not corroborated; instead, we observe an inverse effect. In Latin American countries, the marginal effect exacerbates inequality, whereas in European countries, it reduces class barriers. The Mutual Information Index thus reveals a mechanism explaining the "vicious cycle" of late-industrializing nations and the "virtuous cycle" of early-industrialized ones. This study demonstrates the advantages of incorporating the decomposition between structural and relative dimension in methodological approaches alongside traditional analyses based on last ones.

■ García, J.S.M., Giovine, M.A. (2025). Equity and Education: Philosophies and Measurement. *Soc Indic Res*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-025-03572-3>

The aim of this article is to analyse the statistical indicators used in research on equity in education in order to show the philosophical assumptions underlying these indicators. To illustrate this, we take Spain's skills indicators in PISA. While equity is an aspirational characteristic of education systems, we must bear in mind that what is understood as equity depends on what is understood as a just society. This question can only be answered from a normative perspective. We will show that quantitative research is often restricted to a few indicators of distributional equity, and thus provides a limited view of equity. It is therefore necessary to incorporate more indicators that reflect other ways of understanding equity, but to do so knowing from what assumptions we incorporate them. We will now review the value assumptions of the statistical indicators most frequently used in the debate on distributional equity in education. We start with the debate around Rawls and distributive equity. We will look at the criticisms made by non-egalitarian liberals, utilitarians and



Marxists, mainly. As a result, we will show the parameters by which we can evaluate educational equity according to each of these schools of thought.

1.2. Inequality of educational opportunities and the occupational return of Higher Education.

Special Issue. Journal of Education and Law.

Coordinator: Sandra Fachelli.



<https://revistes.ub.edu/index.php/RED/issue/view/3170>

This monograph includes contributions from various authors in relation to inequalities in educational opportunities.

- Presentation: [Inequalities of educational opportunities: an introduction to the international context and some data on Brazil.](#) Carlos Antonio Costa Ribeiro.
- [Inequality in the attainment of higher education and its effect on occupational status. A Comparative Analysis between Argentina, Chile, Spain and Italy.](#) Paula Boniolo, Pablo Dalle, Simone Sarti, Renata Semenza.

This article analyses inequality in higher education attainment and its impact on occupational status from a comparative perspective across Argentina, Chile, Spain, and Italy circa 2020. The study incorporates a temporal dimension through a cohort analysis to investigate whether educational expansion has led to democratization in higher education graduation and whether there have been changes in educational returns. The study is based on a quantitative methodology using three representative surveys of individuals aged 30 to 70: the European Social Survey (2018) for Italy and Spain, the PISAC-COVID Survey (2021) for Argentina, and the Chilean Longitudinal Social Study (ELSOC, 2021). Multivariate logistic and linear regression models, average marginal effects, and graphical representations are employed. The results of the comparative study suggest that greater educational expansion and a more equitable social structure have a positive effect on the probability of higher education graduation among individuals from medium and low educational backgrounds (as seen in Spain). However, vertical inequality persists in all four countries, supporting Hout and Raftery's hypothesis. Higher education degrees remain the most significant channels for achieving occupational status, yet family educational background continues to play an independent role in occupational stratification across the four countries. The effect of educational attainment on occupational status is stronger in countries where educational expansion



has been more limited (Italy and Argentina), supporting the hypothesis of education as a positional good.

 [Factors of socio-educational stratification at the higher level. An analysis of the inequalities of people graduating from technical schools in Argentina.](#) Mariana Lucía Sosa, Sebastián Lemos.

This article analyses the higher education trajectories of a cohort of technical school graduates in Argentina. Specifically, it focuses on three dimensions: career choices, trajectory linearity, and educational attainment. These dimensions are investigated through the effects of educational stratification factors (social class of origin, orientation of secondary technical studies, among others) and intermediary mechanisms (orientation of technical school and timing of leaving home). The data for this article is secondary and come from a panel study that surveyed a probability sample of students and graduates of Argentine state technical schools over eight years (2009, 2011, 2013, and 2017). Descriptive and inferential statistical techniques are used: trivariate graphs and various logistic regression models. The results of the statistical analysis reveal patterns that highlight the effects of structural social inequalities, although certain educational choices tend to lessen the negative effects of cleavages of origin. The virtuous educational trajectories of technical graduates from working-class backgrounds in fields such as computer science, construction, or mechanics are highlighted. In this sense, the article emphasizes the importance of comprehensive educational paths to achieve upward social mobility processes from the working classes.

 [Characteristics of the labour insertion in Spain of people with university graduates.](#) Celeste Sánchez Fernández.

In this article we analyse the characteristics of labour market insertion of university graduates in Spain, through academic factors (branch of studies, postgraduate degrees, number of languages spoken other than mother tongue and having studied abroad), social origin (highest education attainment among parents) and sociodemographic factors (sex and age). The methodology used consists of a descriptive analysis using contingency tables, followed by an explanatory analysis using multivariate logistic regression, the dependent variable being the occupational class, split into high, medium and low. Data from the INE's Survey of Labour Market Insertion of University Graduates (EILU-2019) is used. The sample consists of 31,649 graduates, of whom 27,250 are employed. The results reveal that academic factors have the strongest influence, especially the branch of studies, followed by postgraduate degrees, when analyzing insertion according to social class estimated by the declared occupation. The influence of social origin on occupational class is not uniform. Women have less access than men to the higher occupational classes, although the effect was reversed when controlling for the branch of studies. Future lines of research could deepen the analysis



of segmentation by sex, explore the influence of household economic origin or analyse labour insertion within a specific region's business network. Keywords: Higher Education, Labour market insertion, Social origin, Academic characteristics, University studies.

⊕ [The labour insertion of Andalusian university graduates. A segmented reality?](#). Alejandro González Rodríguez, Sandra Fachelli, Amapola Povedano Díaz

The objective of this study is to analyse the labour market insertion patterns of university graduates in the Autonomous Community of Andalusia, Spain. The overarching hypothesis of the study is that the labour market insertion of university graduates is a heterogeneous phenomenon, as it is articulated through segments that make up different profiles of graduates. This segmentation is characterised by varying degrees of job quality, which is influenced by factors such as gender, field of study, and the congruence between the received training and the attained occupation. The present study constitutes an element of the theoretical tradition of labour market segmentation, thereby contribute to the ongoing debate on the structural adjustment between education and production systems. The study utilised data from administrative registers compiled by the Andalusian Institute of Statistics and Cartography (IECA). In this particular study, we used a total of 17,697 graduates from Andalusian public universities who were employed in 2022 and who corresponded to the 2017/18 graduate cohort. The results of the study are divided into three segments, each associated with a different level of job suitability and contractual conditions. These findings indicate that a significant proportion of students are well positioned in terms of labour market insertion just four years after graduation.

2. Other publications on the network:

⊕ Cascales Mira, M., & Godino, A. (2025). The self-perceived health of workers in relation to the intrinsic quality of work. *Revista Internacional de Sociología*, 83(1), e270.
<https://doi.org/10.3989/ris.2025.83.1.1212>

This research addresses the relationship between the intrinsic quality of work and the perceived health of workers, proving a strong link between the content of work and people's well-being. Aspects such as the lack of social support or high intensity at work are important risk factors for the health of workers. For this purpose, both an index of intrinsic quality of work and another of self-perceived health are constructed, using data from the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 for Spain. We studied this causal relationship through a linear regression analysis, linking the intrinsic components of work as independent variables with self-perceived health as a dependent variable, also including socio-labour dimensions (social class, gender and age) and extrinsic working conditions (type of contract, type of working day and public/private sector) as control variables. As main results, we highlight a



positive effect of social support in the work environment, as well as the negative effect of high intensity on the self-perceived health of the working population.

Domínguez-Amorós, M., Aparicio-Chueca, P., & Maestro-Yarza, I. (2025). A Systematic Review and Bibliometric Analysis of Studies on Care and Gender: The Effects of the Pandemic. *Social Sciences*, 14(6), 319. <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci14060319>

This study systematically reviews the academic literature on unpaid care work during and after COVID-19, emphasizing gender dimensions. Using Web of Science (WOS) and SCOPUS, it analyzes 75 empirical articles published between 2020 and 2024 in English and Spanish. The selection focused on studies addressing unpaid care from multiple perspectives, particularly family dynamics. Quantitative analysis examined frequencies and percentages, while qualitative analysis explored content depth. Results reveal a dominant biomedical perspective on care, often neglecting emotional well-being and broader socioeconomic impacts. The present study also identifies a lack of critical reflection on care's gendered nature and unequal caregiving responsibilities. Women, historically burdened with care duties, faced increased domestic demands during the pandemic, due to school closures and limited services, exacerbating gender inequality and reducing workforce participation. A bibliometric analysis of research on COVID-19, gender, and social care highlights limited collaboration, with studies fragmented across research groups and lacking international co-authorship. This study calls for governmental and international initiatives to foster cross-border collaboration, enabling a more comprehensive understanding of care that integrates emotional and socioeconomic aspects alongside health concerns. This would promote a more inclusive and reflective approach to unpaid caregiving research.

Testimonies

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 this experience in the secondments we collect testimony where the experience is briefly narrated. These are the latest testimonies collected:

- Matías Iucci, National University of La Plata (Argentina).
- Carlos Díz, University of A Coruña (Spain).



Call for papers

Call for Papers "Comparison in Social Sciences" (No 33 – April 2026).

Arguments Magazine.

Coords. Dr. Eduardo Chávez Molina and Dr. Emilio Ayos.

Topics may include, but are not limited to:

- Epistemological Discussions on the Status of Comparison in Social Sciences
- Theoretical-methodological contributions on comparison
- Systematizations on the state of the art in comparative research in specific fields
- International comparative studies
- Comparative analyses at the sub-national or local scale
- Works on the "classic" axes of comparison in the social sciences, such as studies of inequalities, working conditions, social structure, classes and class mobility, political and electoral systems, welfare models or regimes.
- Works that broaden the view by proposing innovative comparison topics, showing the productivity of the approach to the social sciences.

Send abstract to: echavez@retina.ar, by July 15, 2025.

Call for Papers "Evolving Social Hierarchies: Current Patterns of Stratification in Latin America and the Caribbean" (Special Issue).

Revista Frontiers.

Coords. Dr. Vicente Espinoza and Dr. Patricio Solís.

Topics may include, but are not limited to:

- Social mobility.
- Social stratification and health.
- Social stratification and lifestyles.
- Social stratification and the environment.
- Social stratification and the media.
- Socio-political institutions and social stratification.
- Socioeconomic status and class differences.
- Causes and spatial consequences of social stratification.

In the link you will find the details of the call. The deadline for submitting abstracts is July 25 and the article itself is November 13. Link [here](#).



Upcoming activities

■ I International Sociological Meeting: Culture and Emotions in Times of Catastrophes – Alicante, 5 to 7 June 2025.



■ Course "What is gender inequality in higher education, and hoy is it measured? The Spanish case" – Cambridge, June 5, 2025. Course sponsored by the INCASI2 project, led by Esther Márquez-Lepe and which will take place in the Conference Room of the Real Colegio Complutense attached to Harvard University.



■ Latin American Congress of Social and Environmental Sciences (CLATCSA) – Warsaw, June 16 to 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](#).

■ X Latin American and Caribbean Conference of Social Sciences (#CLACSO2025) – Bogotá, June 9 to 12, 2025. The event will be held under the title "Horizons and transformations for equality. Democracies, resistances, communities, rights and peace" and will be accompanied by an international book fair of social sciences and humanities and an international film cycle, among other events. Full information on the website [here](#).





 **5th ISA Forum of Sociology – Rabat (Morocco), 6-11 July 2025.** The International Sociological Association is organising an 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](#).



Credits

INCASI Newsletter is a publication edited by the Project Coordination INCASI2 with the participation of different people from the network. We are particularly grateful for the collaboration of the members of the UPO's DINAMOS Group and especially for the coordination work of Celeste Sánchez.

In alphabetical order:

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