



Deliverable 4.1 Communication and Dissemination Plan

INCASI2 Communication and Dissemination Plan (CDP)

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INCASI *International Network for
Comparative Analysis of Social Inequalities*



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INCASI2 Communication and Dissemination Plan

1. PRESENTATION

This communication and dissemination plan is part of the INCASI2 project (International Network for Comparative Analysis of Social Inequalities, <http://incasi.uab.es>), funded by the Horizon Europe programme of the European Commission (Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, Research and Innovation Staff Exchange, project number: 101130456) for the period 2023-2027. We have created and consolidated a network of research and training between Europe and Latin America. The network includes 29 organisations: 14 European universities from 6 countries (Spain, Italy, France, the Netherlands, Finland and the United Kingdom), 11 Latin American and Caribbean universities from 7 countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Cuba, Chile, Uruguay, Brazil and Mexico) and 4 non-academic organisations (Latinobarómetro, ECLAC, INTAL and LAPOP).

INCASI2 aims to disseminate, together with exploitation activities, including communication activities, results not only to the scientific community but also to the general public, raising awareness of the benefits of research and the results achieved with European Funds. The communication and dissemination activities will be carried out by all partners, and we will have a professional support of a contracted team with project resources to guarantee the success of this task. Also, to achieve this goal, this Communication and Dissemination Plan will be developed, with the following objectives:

- 1) to share research results with the general public and scientific community,
- 2) to promote INCASI2.

The target audiences will include the general public, scientific community within the social area, mass media and students, who are a key group to interest in research and innovation as career options. The plan will outline the key messages to be communicated, with a focus on the analysis of socio-economic inequalities from a comparative perspective, and the best channels (such as social media, articles, workshops) for each targeted audience, as well as the most impactful outreach and communication activities.

INCASI2 will provide comprehensive support for the transfer of new instruments and recommendations for public policies by establishing effective mechanisms for the transfer of knowledge derived from research. This will speed up the process of turning research results into public use and societal benefits. The partner organizations in each country will apply the general plan of communication and dissemination of the project in order to promote and transfer research results between scientific community, international organizations, policymakers and NGO's.

Complementarily to the dissemination strategy, communication, outreach, and public engagement activities will be an instrumental part of the INCASI2 programme. They fellows will collaborate to raise awareness among the students and general public on the role that science plays in modern society and of the concrete results of each scientific project.

Related with communication and dissemination activities, the objective 3 and second Work Package of the INCASI2 project is the creation of a Living Lab on Socioeconomic Inequalities between Europe and Latin American and the Caribbean (INCASI Living Lab) in order to forge international scientific cooperation on socioeconomic inequalities to solve present and future challenges and prepare diagnoses and practical conclusions that inform the design of innovative public policies aimed at addressing situations of socioeconomic inequality in collaboration with socioeconomic, political and scientific agents. In this sense, the new DYSIC index, recommendations, guides and action protocols will be prepared and disseminated for their application at local, national and international levels, both in the public or private spheres.

The goal is to establish the INCASI Living Lab as a platform for research and analysis, cooperation and engagement, and communication and outreach, dedicated to studying socioeconomic inequalities between Europe and Latin American & Caribbean using the innovative approach proposed by this project. The INCASI Living Lab is designed to enhance the innovation process by embracing three core principles: fostering a collaborative open innovation strategy, utilizing a methodology centred on promoting the quality of life for individuals, and creating an environment for interdisciplinary thinking and action, through a public agenda, that enables the participation of diverse socioeconomic, political, and scientific agents.

Finally, the INCASI Living Lab is conceived to add value to the innovation process around three basic aspects: developing a supportive strategy of open innovation, following a methodology focused on the fair life of people, and the creation of a space for transversal thought and action that allows the participation of different socioeconomic, political, and scientific agents. In this context, comparative analyses of socio-economic inequalities and public policies will be carried out using quantitative and qualitative methodologies involving different tasks. In qualitative terms, the analysis and collection of good practices related to social inclusion, the evaluation of the impact of social policies, starting with the analysis of their design (the public policy cycle) in different countries, as well as their results. Qualitative research is fundamentally based on documentary analysis and case studies. Articles, books, information from the websites will be compiled together with other documents such as reports and studies prepared by the different institutions involved, as well as assessments of technicians and experts, in the different countries and from the different fields or areas of study that we propose in the project. The expert knowledge of the network's researchers will make it possible to draw conclusions, diagnoses, and recommendations both in the design and in the evaluation of public policies. From the point of view of the evaluation of public policies, the main phases of the public policy cycle will be considered: 1) the identification and definition of problems; 2) policy formulation; 3) adoption of the decision; 4) implantation; 5) evaluation. The qualitative analysis linked to the evaluation of policies is aimed at determining to what extent the objectives of the public policy in question have been achieved. The evaluation closes the policy cycle and can provide feedback to the process in any of its phases. Thus, the unit of public action that is the object of evaluation is usually the program, understood as a set of actions aimed at achieving one or several objectives and that consume different types of resources (human, financial, legal, material, technological, etc.). Evaluating programs in qualitative terms implies analysing packages of defined resources with which it is intended to mitigate the state of a problem, whose purpose is to alleviate a social situation that in our case is associated with situations of inequality. Depending on the characteristics of each type of public policy, a specific methodology will be selected based on the objectives and context of the evaluation. Among them, the main alternatives may be chosen: a) impact evaluation if the

aim is to measure the impact of a specific public policy on the target population where techniques such as comparative analysis before and after, time series analysis or group matching, to determine changes caused by policy and attribute them correctly; b) the evaluation of processes if it focuses on the analysis of the implementation processes of a public policy where aspects such as planning, resource allocation, coordination between actors, citizen participation and the government's response capacity are examined. Additionally, case studies will be considered with a work plan designed for the interaction of the project research team with technicians and political leaders. The objective is to delve into some topics related to the analysis of social inequalities, their measurement, evaluation and preparation of recommendations. It would also try to link this work dynamic in the context of the INCASI Living Lab.

In quantitative terms, impact analysis using quasi-experimental statistical techniques, including random assignment, instrumental variables, regression discontinuity design, difference-in-differences and propensity score-matching. An important collaborative task will require the elaboration of protocols for testing inequalities in public organisations and administrations, the elaboration of reports on analysis of different types of inequalities, diagnosis and proposals for innovative public policies and in that sense the elaboration of reports on simulation of inequality reduction. Another specific product will be the construction of the interactive map of inequalities (at country and/or regional level) for comparative analysis; it will be a fundamental tool to have a geographical reference that gives a practical dimension of the applicability of the elaborated indices and will be a fundamental tool for users (from different fields and with different levels of expertise) who wish to use it, in order to monitor socioeconomic inequalities in multidimensional terms over time. All these tasks are associated with Work Package 2 and in relation to the public policy research line where scientific advances will be open to the participation and discussion of different social agents and citizens.

In the contest of the INCASI Living Lab we will present and disseminate the index results in a clear and accurate manner. Once the measures have been obtained and discussed within the network together with other international experts from both the academic, technical and socio-political fields, they will be used to carry out different comparative analysis that will be published in the form of a synthetic book to present the measure, its application and the results of the project.

In the next two paragraphs we present the different activities that will be developed, related with the INCASI Living Lab and other activities on dissemination and communication.

On the other hand, dissemination and communication activities aim to have an impact at different levels: scientific, economic, and societal.

Concerning the expected scientific impacts, we expect two main scientific results:

- a) a novel reconceptualization of the dimensions of inequality through a comparative analysis perspective, and
- b) a new measure of socio-economic inequality DYSIC index. This will make INCASI2 the reference group in the area of Understanding, Developing, and Applying a new Analytical Model of Socioeconomic Inequalities and Trajectories, with huge international scientific visibility. Another major impact is the elaboration of integrating concepts as a new categorisation to define the new global indicators for each dimension.

The project results are used and integrated into the R&I ecosystems of the participating organizations and beyond. KPI: 50 citations in peer-reviewed and impact journals, conferences, and projects.

The results generated by INCASI2 are used to investigate new social challenges. KPI: 5 publications.

INCASI2 becomes a reference for social innovation. KPI: 30 European and 15 non-EU research groups are in contact with project partners.

32 direct (partners or stakeholders) and 200 indirect (scientific community) researchers interact with the INCASI2 network.

As a product of research and interaction, researchers will develop skills that are transferable across university and non-academic sectors, including methodological skills, research coordination, and dissemination. They will also enhance their employability skills in the international job market.

With the training courses provided during the project we will promote a critical and innovative approach to each topic, enhancing the capacity of researcher to publish in leading international academic journals and to provide research-based policy advice in the non-academic sphere.

We will be able to prepare and manage large-scale research programmes and contribute to evidence-based policies in both Europe and Latin America & the Caribbean, incorporating the gender perspective in all stages of scientific research.

Through the mobility requirement, the programme will be able to consolidate researchers' intercultural and language skills as core competencies and enhance their professional development through the research exchanges.

INCASI2 will encourage scientific debate on the analysis of socioeconomic inequalities and social inclusion from a comparative, global, and multidimensional perspective, following the AMOSIT model.

The results of INCASI2 will also help to improve information gathering for the study of socioeconomic inequalities, thus helping to produce better information and better diagnoses of increasingly global and interconnected social phenomena.

Concerning the expected economic/technological impacts, as Stiglitz (2012)³ pointed out, inequality generates injustice and is inefficient and counterproductive for development and economic growth. The better the social protection system, the less inequality it generates. In this sense, it is important for Europe to study Latin America and the Caribbean, since it is the product of common cultural identities in a context of difficult experiences of social integration. Combating inequality means, therefore, pursuing objectives of justice and efficiency of our societies from a global perspective in an increasingly interconnected world. Our task, as social scientists, is to provide evidence to better understand and diagnose inequalities. We can thus support the political decisions taken by governments and international organisations to combat these inequalities through a social contract at different levels that seeks a fair distribution of growth and well-being for all.

With this project, primarily interested in obtaining a new measure of socioeconomic inequalities and creating a living lab on this subject, Government administrations at supranational, national, and local levels that are concerned about the phenomenon of inequality, will have more tools to help them analyse and address the phenomenon, resulting in the reduction of vulnerability

levels. Private companies sensitive to circular economy and green policies and concerned about growth with equity, which will see their profits increase if levels of social exclusion are reduced.

On the other hand, we propose this project in order to generate new information at the service of new sources of data compiled by public and private institutions. To this end, we propose the creation of the necessary consensus between academic and non-academic specialists and transfer of the contributions of our comparative international research. Finally, we will create an international Living Lab on Socioeconomic Inequalities as a means of interacting and transferring scientific knowledge by developing and discussing recommendations for policy action and socioeconomic implications.

Concerning the expected societal impacts, the applications addressed within INCASI2 are aligned with five of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the 2030 Agenda, namely: 1 no poverty, 4 quality education, 5 gender equality, 8 decent work and economic growth, and 10 reduced inequalities. Concretely, the INCASI2 scientific advances will generate trustworthy knowledge to enable the adoption of policies conducive to the reduction of inequalities.

Our societies and our democratic systems must grow based on an effective, constant, and significant reduction of inequalities through the promotion of equal opportunities and social cohesion. The Horizon Europe Strategic Plan 2021-2024, the Political Guidelines for the next European Commission 2019-2024 or the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development are good examples where this kind of social desideratum is proclaimed. INCASI2 is designed on the firm belief that universities and research centres can play a critical role in addressing the current challenges of our societies, to deepen the principles of equality and social cohesion. EU's leadership in responding to the Covid-19 crisis is an example of good practice that represents a learning opportunity for other governments and transnational institutions. The exchange of experts and researchers between Latin America & the Caribbean and Europe represents an opportunity to move towards successfully overcoming current global challenges.

The dissemination, valorisation, and transfer of knowledge at the service of citizens and culture are critical functions of universities and research centres in order to move towards inclusive, resilient, and sustainable societies. Our project will have an impact on a society that has a better understanding of the mechanisms underlying socioeconomic inequalities. The general public will benefit from better and more accurate information about inequality, become increasingly aware of the processes that generate inequality and be willing to contribute with their taxes to reducing it. In general, the project's contributions will mainly involve diagnoses, evaluations, and recommendations for better policies and instruments to achieve greater inclusiveness to address socioeconomic inequalities. Governments, local administrations, NGOs, organisations representing interest groups (employers and workers) and private sector organisations in general, all entities that are committed to growth with equity will be interested in the results of our research and the public policy effects arising from it. Latin American & Caribbean and European countries have different economic development and social circumstances, but share some challenges, and the possibility of exchanging experiences and collaborating in the design of potential strategies and solutions opens a window of opportunity for economic growth.

2. DISSEMINATION PLAN

Activities	Description
Newsletters	Scientific Newsletters will contribute to communicate INCASI2 and its main results to the scientific community. KPI: 24 newsletters and a growing number of followers from 50 to 500.
Open access publication of research results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –From each secondment, in annual meetings and Thematic Research Groups meetings, a “Secondment report” will be prepared that will appear inside the periodic collection in each line of research (6 TRGs × 4 years=24 papers). –INCASI Working Paper Series: 3 per year (12 papers). –Publication of articles in international journals with high impact and monographic issues (about 40 articles). –Results of the research, DYSIC index and INCASI Living Lab, will generate the publication of digital resources and comparative public official data analysis over time related to socioeconomic inequalities and social inclusion in Europe and Latin America & the Caribbean, guidelines, reports, maps, graphs, and other products published in the INCASI2 website (about 150 documents). –Presentation of papers at national and international congresses (about 100 papers). –Exhibitions in the libraries of our universities showing material results in books, videos, and conferences lasting one month on display for library visitors (at least 3 exhibitions) –To involve students in innovation programmes linked with our research project.
INCASI2 BOOK	Publication of the INCASI2 Book with reflections and contributions arising from the research project and the proposal for a scientific research programme, as well as diagnoses and recommendations that could serve as a guide for elaborating and re-orienting public policy focused on diminishing social inequality (1 open book).

3. COMMUNICATION PLAN

Activities	Detailed Information
Programme website	Dedicated website launched by UB, including an intranet platform to create an INCASI community of researchers, in which it will be possible to disseminate all scientific results and establish potential new collaborations. KPI: 30 in intranet, and in web page a growing number along the project, from 50 to 1000.
Research oriented media, press notes and newspapers	INCASI2 produced its own newsletter and email list, and release press statements to keep interested parties updated on its progress. The partner organizations will also regularly allow the fellows to share their work through the newsletters of their research centres. The universities involved will encourage the use of multimedia communication tools, such as videos, webinars, and online learning modules, to make the project outcomes more accessible. The partner organizations will frequently disseminate information through media outlets that promote scientific communication at regional, national, and international levels.
TV, online media and radio programmes	INCASI2 will communicate their research results through public channels such as TV-channels, newspapers and podcasts and will be aided in these activities by their hosting universities Public Relations Offices. Partner organizations have established collaboration with different mass media for scientific communication. KPI: Media news: bi-weekly we will elaborate from all participants a dissemination document with main activities and results of the project (80 documents); weekly: update web page information.
Social and professional networks	<p>Organisation of spaces for conference outreach and participation for actors and agents relevant to the third sector, media, government, and public administration. This strategy is extremely important. Using the research network that was consolidated during the first INCASI project, and we are already mapping important institutions that would be able to amplify the results of our research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact third sector organisations that could facilitate penetration of our research conclusions in the debate in the public sphere. In many Latin American & Caribbean countries, third sector organisations are particularly important as they act as advocacy agencies helping to disseminate knowledge produced by academic researchers. • Contact with organisations representing entrepreneurs in each country in order to establish channels for dialogue and dissemination of the research results as well as receiving feedback on our findings. • Contact with organisations representing workers in each country in order to establish channels for dialogue and dissemination of research results as well as receiving feedback on our findings. • Our experience working with diplomatic agencies from each country in the past project has shown that they are key actors that are interested in this type of international network.

Universities Networks	The INCASI2 network comprises 29 organizations from 6 European countries, 7 Latin American & Caribbean countries, and the USA. It includes 14 European universities as beneficiaries, 11 Latin American & Caribbean universities, and 4 non-academic organizations as partners. In total 151 researchers spread 294 secondments, a total of 360 month/persons (80 in Europe, 170 from EU to ALC and 110 from EU to ALC).
European Researchers Night & Science	European Researchers Night & Science. All INCASI2 secondees will be encouraged to take part in this yearly Europe-wide event which provides them a great opportunity to divulge their research work to a wide audience. The partner organizations are actively involved in the organization and implementation of these well-known activities for science communication & public engagement. KPI: 14 universities.
MSCA Alumni Association	Every researcher will be registered in the Marie Curie Alumni Association (https://www.mariecuriealumni.eu/). This membership will allow them to interact among other Marie Curie Alumni using this virtual meeting place and its communication tools for networking, discussion and knowledge interchange. Researchers will be encouraged to participate in MSCA's working groups, newsletters, conferences, workshops, etc. KPI: 151 researchers.
MSCA Open Doors	MSCA project Open Doors. The partners will organize open days, giving students and the general public the chance to visit their institutions. Those events will be doing jointly with "Exhibitions" in the libraries of our universities showing material results in books, videos, and conferences lasting one month on display for library visitors. KPI: 3 Open Doors 100 Attendees.
Science Week	The partners organisations will organize several events during the Science Week. This is a national-level event in which all the universities, museums, research centres and technology-related companies around Europe collaborate to raise awareness among the general public on the role that science plays in modern society. Researchers in INCASI2 will be proposed for participation in these events. KPI: 6 events, one by EU country.
MSCA Fellow of the week	The researchers will subscribe and participate in "MSCA Fellow of the Week" on Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/Marie.Curie.Actions/ where they will share his experiences. KPI: 100 visitors.
INCASI Divulges	It is an initiative that transforms the INCASI Newspaper, made for the academic public, into a simpler version to address the same topics but for a general public.
Article Party	Pilot test: a pilot test is being developed in three universities of an initiative that could be extended to the network to stimulate researchers to write articles where they participate in a collective and collaborative experience in the production that has a social aspect of celebrating progress from social meetings. In these meetings, not only scientific advances are discussed but also different collective ideas on how to communicate the results are proposed by socializing tools for this purpose.

Summer Courses	Pilot test: an initiative is being developed that could be extended to the network. These are Summer Courses with the general theme of the project, but with the particularity that in addition to pre and post doc scientific staff, a wider public interested in the theme of social inequalities can participate, in order to disseminate the collective work of the INCASI network. The first experience will be carried out at the Carmona Campus of the UPO, Spain in July 2024.
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4. SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION OF THE NETWORK

The scientific production of the network consists of individual productions of each researcher and collective production and operates as a basis for publication, dissemination and communication activities. In the first case, as mentioned above, there will be 150 papers.

The following is the collective scientific production. This production is relevant because it reflects the six lines of research of the project and is the basis on which all communication; dissemination and social activities are produced, oriented to the press, newspapers, activities organized for the general public, the activities of INCASI Living lab and others.

The six lines of research are presented below and the research centres participating in them are those listed on the right, with the first institution mentioned being the main institution responsible for guiding the work throughout the duration of the project.

Lines of Research		Research Centres
1	Work: inequalities in the labour market. Employment models	UMIL, UVA UBA, UH
2	Education: educational systems. Relationship training-employment	ULL, TAU UERJ, USP
3	Stratification, social classes and social mobility	US UdeLaR, UChile, Colmex
4	Gender and social time. Inequalities in work and family life	UB, UCM, TLS2 UNLP, UdeC
5	Migration processes and territorial movements	UDC, SCPO UMSS
6	Public policies (análisis, impacto, evaluación) and social models	UCM, UNICAL, MDX UChile, UNC

4.1 THEMATIC RESEARCH GROUP 1 WORKING PLAN. COLLECTIVE PRODUCTION

WORK: INEQUALITIES IN THE LABOUR MARKET, LABOUR RELATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT MODELS

The aim of the Thematic Research Group 1 is to contribute to the analysis and interpretation of the more recent labour market dynamics adopting a comparative perspective, within the framework of global socio-economic changes, an important part of which entails deep modifications in the employment structure, at different qualification levels. The pressures of globalization and technological-digital innovation, liberalization of the markets with a simultaneous downsizing of labour relations systems, and recurrent crises require a multi-dimensional approach to the study of new socio-economic inequalities that are taking shape, both in European and Latin America labour markets, considering the current similarities and differences of the two continental areas. The enormous growth in flexibility - organizational, contractual, temporal - and the persistence of informal and irregular activities, has led to an

increase in precarious employment, job insecurity and social vulnerability that open new challenges for social policies and institutional macro and micro regulation, where labour policies play a central role. Moreover, mitigation policies which will be adopted to enable the ecological transition, pushed by the new technological power, will have relevant impacts on employment. From one side, we will assist to the reconversion of numerous productive activities, professional retraining and redistribution of redundant workers to jobs, while at the same time new inequalities will be visible, mainly territorial, sectoral and skill-based. Finally, the thematic research group aims to explain what are the consequences, in the different contexts of analysis, of these changes, often interconnected and simultaneous, on the class structure associated with the employment position, social mobility trajectories, with particular attention to gender inequalities, as a transversal dimension.

Contribution 1: Contexts of inequality and labour market segmentation in Europe and Latin America, lessons and comparisons

The aim of this publication is firstly to reconsider the occupation-based social class positions in light of some structural changes that have occurred over the last four decades in advanced economies. The hypothesis is that there are difficulties in using occupation or job as a measure of class, as has traditionally been done by the well-known most relevant classifications in sociological literature (both American and European), and this is particularly problematic when referring to women. The interplay between gender - as a source of inequality - and social classification has not been worked out enough.

Occupations have been supposed to capture the structure and the connected inequalities in the labour market, since they are “institutionalized groups” that combine a series of positional goods, such as knowledge, professional networks, competences, wages, workplace authority, political power, capable of predicting life-chances and social inequalities. Conversely, the first goal is to demonstrate, through statistical analysis, how the workforce has been modified by some specific mechanisms whose effects are the greater job instability, the variability of employment positions, the lower work intensity, under the pressure of digital technological progress, marked by the growing inconsistency between education, occupation and income. The second objective will consider the dynamics of labour market segmentation, the emergence of new labour skills in society, the impact of automation on skills, income distribution between the different employment models in each country selected from both continents, or regional studies. Also qualifications, levels of education, as crucial social resources that equip individuals with different skills to function in society, especially in relation to finding a job. The functioning of the education system, including the qualifications system and the interaction between education and employment, can influence opportunities and help to reduce inequalities in this area.

Possible Editorial/Journal: Work, Employment and Society; Edward Elgar Book

Contribution 2: Assessing labour markets inequalities in the ecological transition

This publication intends to propose an organic understanding of the nexus between ecological transition and new labour markets inequalities. The hypothesis is that what becomes increasingly clear as we delve into the effects of the ecological transition is that the labour market impact of the green transition is likely to be unequal, considering that it impacts some labour market sections (namely specific regions, sectors and occupational groups) much more than others. Considering the process of ecological transition and mitigation policies as drivers

of change, one of the outcomes are the labour markets dynamics. We will have to expect process of reallocation of labour across firms, sectors, occupations, regions or into unemployment and inactivity, in addition to jobs destruction and creation, changes in the nature of jobs and an increase of migration flows, due to adverse climate events. The direct impact of the transition on the quantity and quality of employment will depend on the policies aimed at promoting employment. While the former have dimensions that are still uncertain, the latter will have a certain effect on the structure of work and qualifications and related skills, to be addressed with targeted re-qualification measures. Secondly, the publication afford the topic of the labour-environment conflict, assessing the impact of decarbonisation on employment and qualifications. Secondly, the publication aims at reconstructing the way by which the green transition is addressed by actors operating in contexts characterized by different institutional and socio-economic features, stressed by a similar consistent “shock”, and how they will promote different adaptation strategies and occupational policies, both in Europe and in Latin America. Accordingly, the hypothesis is that different institutional contexts and employment relations systems may produce different outcomes in terms of occupational and socio-economic perspectives, distributional consequences, structure of social inequalities, actor's positions and socio-political conflict resolutions.

Possible Editorial/Journal: Transfer: European Review of Labour and Research

Contribution 3: Labor market insertion of rural youth: analysis of inequalities based on the mobilization of assets and the structure of opportunities.

Labor market insertion conditions in rural areas are characterized by precariousness, weak effective access to rights, the reproduction of a low-skilled and often seasonal labor demand, and the persistence of scarce opportunities for high-productivity jobs. This context reproduces structural inequalities that limit the effective socio-labor integration of rural youth. The objective of the collective publication is to analyze inequalities based on opportunity structures in the labor market integration of rural youth in the countries of the network. It is based on the concept that the labor market insertion of rural youth is related to their capacity to take advantage of the existing structure of opportunities in their environment depending on a) the differentials according to gender and social origin; b) the social, economic, cultural and symbolic capital that they have, control and mobilize in terms of the success of this process; c) the labor market insertion strategies they develop and d) the country's public policies for labor market insertion and their territorial implementation. Public policies related to labor market insertion will be analyzed. Youth employment in rural areas will be explored covering several aspects: a) paid agricultural employment, b) unpaid family agricultural employment, b) rural non-agricultural employment (microenterprise activities), c) unpaid domestic workers and caregivers, d) occasional seasonal work, e) the combination of the above aspects. In each of these situations there are barriers for young people expressed in terms of access to land (ownership or usufruct); difficulties in obtaining credit, productive assets and infrastructure; barriers to connection with influential markets; access to technical training; availability of empowering social networks; among others. Special attention will be paid to unequal characteristics by sex and social origin (educational level and occupational category of their parents).

Possible Editorial/Journal: Journal of Rural Studies

Contribution 4: Social Models

In this Special Issue the social models of Europe and Latin America are constructed and compared. The aim is to study the interaction between two institutions: on the one hand, pre-distributive (ex ante) institutions, such as the structure and coverage of collective bargaining, and on the other hand, post-distributive (ex post) institutions, such as unemployment protection and social policy. Pre-distributive institutions are important for correcting inequalities in the labour market, because they introduce guidelines for egalitarian wage structures. Post-distributive institutions help to mitigate the inequalities generated in the labour market.

The methodology is based on the statistical analysis of a series of indicators related to pre- and post-distributive policies that will be analysed in European and Latin American countries. In this way, an attempt will be made to contrast the results achieved in INCASI1, namely the three types of models: (1) coordinated economies, typical of neo-corporatist Scandinavian countries; (2) mixed economies, typical of Mediterranean systems; and (3) non-coordinated economies, which are equivalent to liberalism and the Latin American model of "structural heterogeneity". It is the neo-corporatist coordinated economies that generate greater pre- and post-distributive equality. On the other hand, uncoordinated economies, and Latin American ones in particular, generate more inequalities due to the high informality of employment and the weakness of their post-distributive institutions.

The paper will advance in the contraction of socio-economic models and welfare regimes in Europe and Latin America over the period 2008 and 2022 by incorporating the functioning of institutions and the valuation of the ideal of egalitarian democracy in each society.

Possible Editorial/Journal: Rivista di Sociologia del Lavoro, Work, Employment and Society

4.2 THEMATIC RESEARCH GROUP 2 WORKING PLAN. COLLECTIVE PRODUCTION

EDUCATION: EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS, QUALIFICATIONS, AND THE TRAINING-EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP

Education has historically been one of the main axes of social stratification, with profound implications for people's opportunities for mobility and development. In this sense, the sociology of education has devoted great attention to analyzing educational inequalities, especially those linked to the social origin of students. Classic studies such as the Coleman Report of 1966 and the PISA reports have conclusively demonstrated the close relationship between the economic and cultural resources of families and the academic performance of their children. The concept of "educational trajectories" has become relevant for analyzing how structural constraints and the decisions of different social actors give rise to paths that can reproduce or socially mobilize students. Thus, although widespread access to secondary education has broadened the educational and occupational aspirations of young people, significant inequalities in educational outcomes persist, reflecting the inefficiency of many educational systems. Another key aspect in the analysis of education is its changing link with the world of work. Several studies point to a relative autonomy of the demand for education with respect to economic production, showing a diversification of both educational trajectories and jobs. In this sense, the importance of professional skills that go beyond initial formal training is increasingly emphasized, highlighting the role of learning based on work experience.

One phenomenon that has highlighted and accentuated existing educational inequalities has been the COVID-19 pandemic. During prolonged school closures, students from privileged backgrounds, with greater family support and the ability to learn autonomously, were better able to adapt to distance education. In contrast, those from disadvantaged backgrounds or with learning difficulties have lagged behind and even dropped out. Addressing these challenges requires greater prioritization of education on the public agenda, with sustained public investment and institutional capacity building. The TRG 2 will face these aims.

Contribution 1: Equity and education in a comparative perspective.

This book proposes a series of country chapters that address the relationship between equity and education in a comparative perspective between Europe and Latin America. It asks relevant questions that will run through and structure each chapter. Among them: Who does not advocate equity in education? Improving the educational performance of the most socially disadvantaged students, making little educational difference between those with the highest and lowest social status, banning or allowing the hijab in the classroom? Understanding why there are so many ways of approaching equity is one of the aims of this book. But it does not stop at the abstract; it also diagnoses the state of equity in the different educational systems. To this end, the group will endeavour to clarify the confusion that reigns in the education debate. Through analytical rigour and analysis of the main data sources, an explanation of the lack of equity is presented and proposals for improvement are made. Care is taken to be didactic in order to provide the non-specialist reader with the keys to position themselves in the debate and to assess the various education policies.

Possible Editorial/Journal: Editorial Catarata

Contribution 2: Intergenerational Educational Mobility and Racial Inequalities: A Comparative Analysis.

We propose to conduct a monograph focusing on intergenerational educational mobility and racial inequalities across different birth cohorts and examine how educational mobility varies across racial groups using three complementary methodological approaches. First, a positional approach is used to study intergenerational educational mobility by considering the relative position in the educational distribution for each birth cohort. This approach is based on the idea that education is a positional good, focusing on relative position in the educational distribution rather than absolute measures of education. Second, a kernel estimation methodology is used to smooth educational distributions, facilitating the calculation of percentiles. Finally, it is proposed to use non-parametric measures of upward and downward mobility. These methodological approaches overcome the difficulties of comparing intergenerational mobility rates between racial groups in the same society across different birth cohorts, and also facilitate the comparison of intergenerational educational mobility rates across countries using the same metric. The main objective is to describe historical trends in racial differences in intergenerational educational mobility in countries where this reality exists and can be measured. Although racial inequalities were long denied, sociological research has shown that racial inequality is significant and relevant. However, no information is available on trends in intergenerational mobility for racial groups or by skin colour. This is the phenomenon that we will try to address always taking into account gender as a cross-cutting variable, thus

approaching inequalities from an intersectional and intergenerational perspective, which is a novel perspective that links education, social mobility, gender and race.

Possible Editorial/Journal: Revista Dados.

Contribution 3: Transformations in higher education: A comparative analysis between Europe and Latin America

Access to higher education synthesizes the educational inequalities accumulated throughout the school trajectory. This most important social fact is well described in international sociology. Such a reality can be observed from many angles. From the most classic studies on the sociodemographic characteristics of incoming students to the choice of career. Or, in the way of experiencing university life and the professional projects of students. Based on the AMOSIT Model, we propose to gather articles that explore how recent public policies in Europe and Latin America have contributed to reducing or expanding these inequalities. It is expected to receive studies with different methodological perspectives (quantitative, qualitative, multimedia) that address the universe of higher education students in an intersectional way, educational trajectories according to the relevant social markers for each country or region.

Historical differences in the development of institutional structures can contribute to different levels of democratization of access to higher education. However, despite the historical particularities between countries, literature in international social sciences allows identifying common traits among them in terms of access to higher education. Social inequalities before entering university tend to define the chances of entering different careers. In addition, in Europe and Latin America, the occupation of university careers is differentiated by gender. These findings call into question the ability of education systems to cope with birth privileges. In this dossier, it is intended to address how such inequalities of access and guidance in higher education have been affected by educational policies in the last 20 years. To what extent have they contributed to mitigating or intensifying the social factors that condition access and orientation within the university?

Possible Editorial/Journal: Educação e Sociedade (Brazil) Or Revista Foro de Educación (España)

Contribution 4: Labour Market Insertion of University Graduates: A Comparative Analysis of Higher Education and Employment Dynamics in INCASI's countries.

In this monograph, we propose to advance in a line of research aimed at understanding the labour market insertion of university graduates. Therefore, the focus of interest is on the relationships that exist in the complex interaction between Higher Education and employment. We will focus on university graduates, i.e. those students who have completed their studies and who are consulted some time later about their employment situation. As far as the data in each country allow, we will try to analyse the evolution of labour market insertion. If data on their parents were available, we would advance the intergenerational analysis and try to answer the following questions: To what extent do university children differ from their parents in terms of occupational status (absolute mobility); and To what extent are the traditional models used to analyse relative social mobility adequate to analyse this specific profile of university

graduates? In case the traditional models do not work, what would be the pattern that defines this particular group in each society analysed? The transition of young people to adult life is one of the most determining phenomena for the future of our societies, in which universities play a fundamental role.

Possible Editorial/Journal: Revista de Educación y Derecho

4.3 THEMATIC RESEARCH GROUP 3 WORKING PLAN. COLLECTIVE PRODUCTION STRATIFICATION, SOCIAL CLASSES, AND SOCIAL MOBILITY

Research on social stratification and intergenerational mobility is an evolving field. The current conceptualisation of social classes as occupational groupings that share characteristics in job roles, qualifications and type of employment, considers social class as a "synthetic category" of inequalities that regulates access to multidimensional social rewards. This leads to considering occupation as a key indicator of social mobility. Recently, classical views on social mobility in industrial societies have been challenged. While classical work suggests that social mobility is homogeneous across societies, recent studies, which focus mainly on the female labour force and the impact of education and welfare policies on social mobility, present a different perspective. Comparative studies of social mobility in Europe, Latin America and between Latin America and Europe have adopted this framework, with adjustments to suit the particularities of Latin American labour markets. However, these adaptations may be insufficient to capture the complexities of phenomena such as labour segmentation and precariousness. Recent findings highlight the importance of factors such as gender, education and welfare policies, as well as the need for more comprehensive approaches that overcome the limitations of analyses based on income alone. Understanding these phenomena is crucial for the design of public policies aimed at promoting greater equality of opportunity and social mobility in the region.

Contribution 1: Social Stratification, Structural Heterogeneity, and Distributive Inequalities in Latin America and Europe

Contemporary sociological research on social stratification is based on a conceptualisation of social classes as occupational groupings. Consequently, intergenerational class mobility emerges as a crucial indicator of social mobility (Grusky and Kanbur, 2006; Solís, 2018). The EGP class model developed by Erikson, Goldthorpe and Portocarrero (Erikson and Goldthorpe, 1992) is widely used in studies on stratification and intergenerational social mobility. Comparative research in Latin America and between Latin American countries and Europe has adopted this framework, occasionally with adjustments to accommodate the particularities of Latin American labour markets (Solís and Boado, 2016; Fachelli et al., 2021). However, these adaptations may be inadequate to capture the complexities of phenomena such as labour segmentation and precariousness, prevalent in both Latin American and European contexts (Portes and Hoffman, 2003). In a previous study, a class scheme was proposed that recognises the segmentation between the formal and informal sectors in Latin America (Solís, Chávez Molina and Cobos, 2019). This scheme examined access to social benefits and the incidence of poverty, revealing significant disparities associated with class affiliation. Notably, segmentations between the formal and informal sectors turned out to be as or more relevant than other

distinctions previously considered by the EGP scheme, such as skilled and unskilled manual workers. The general objective of this line of research is to carry out a nuanced examination of class-related distributional inequalities in Latin American and European countries. This effort will be based on a class scheme that delves deeper into these differentiations, integrating distinctions between formal, informal and precarious employment, including non-manual occupations, along with granular differentiations by type of occupation among the self-employed.

Possible Editorial/Journal: Estudios Sociológicos (Colegio de México)

Contribution 2: Class Inequality and Job Precarity: A Comparative Analysis of Europe and Latin America

This monograph integrates the social class approach of Erikson, Goldthorpe and Portocarero (1992) with Standing's (2011) analysis of the precariat. An effort is made to understand the scope of a social class composed of informal workers (a substantial section of VIIa in Latin American workers) and self-employed workers (IVb: platform workers, street vendors, street artists) integrated into the EGP system. A comparison between Europe and Latin America is carried out using different national and international datasets. These tasks should serve to endow the EGP scheme with socio-historical regulations, otherwise it would be "entangled in an institutionally naked world" (Esping-Andersen, 2003: 8). The existence of structural inequalities, largely rooted in collective action, hinders these schemes from "travelling" across different constitutional contexts. This volume seeks to generate comparative knowledge on the configuration and implications of class inequalities in European and Latin American labour markets, paying particular attention to the emergence and characteristics of precarious segments of the labour force. The findings of this comparative analysis can inform the design of more effective public policies to address the challenges of informality and precarious work in both regional contexts.

Possible Editorial/Journal: Research in Social Mobility and Stratification

Contribution 3: Dynamics of social mobility: towards new theoretical and methodological approaches

This publication to present research results on the dynamics of social mobility in Spain with the aim of projecting it to other territories of the network in order to account for social change and the transmission of social inequalities over time. We aim to analyse change, both in terms of intragenerational social mobility and trajectories and intergenerational social mobility, articulating both perspectives and focusing especially on the occupational and educational spheres. Intragenerational mobility is the observable changes in social class approximated by linking the first job and the current job, while intergenerational mobility is the changes between the occupational classes of parents and their children. Research on these issues has a long tradition in sociological and social science research, with specific theoretical proposals and methodological approaches that have been developed from clearly separated lines of research, giving rise to their own research traditions. Whether investigating the labour market and its dynamics, through intra-generational mobility and the trajectories followed in this process, or in terms of social, educational and class mobility between one generation and the next. Research on these issues has rarely been approached from an interrelated perspective, hence the

originality of this proposal, and the interest in projecting it to the rest of the INCASI countries. The fact of linking both types of studies offers us the opportunity to introduce both a short-term temporal perspective, where it is possible to observe the dynamics of the economic cycle and its effects on labour trajectories and intragenerational mobility (observable from the changes between the first job and the current one), and a longer-term perspective, between generations (observable from the changes between the occupational class of parents and children), where the cyclical effect is minimised and allows the study of the major trends of social change.

Possible Editorial/Journal: Editorial: Marcial Pons, Ediciones Jurídicas y Sociales.

4.4 THEMATIC RESEARCH GROUP 4 WORKING PLAN. COLLECTIVE PRODUCTION GENDER, SOCIAL-TIME, AND INEQUALITIES IN WORK AND FAMILY LIFE

The objectives of this Thematic Research Group will address four central thematic axes, which will allow for a comprehensive understanding of contemporary social dynamics. Firstly, the "Times, jobs and well-being" axis will focus on analysing the complex relationships and categorisations of time, jobs and everyday well-being, elements on which the Welfare State has been built. This analysis will examine how institutions, organisations, cities and individuals' own life projects and trajectories are structured around these conceptions of time and work, as well as the prevailing perceptions and values in today's societies. Secondly, the project will address an axis of "Comparative Analysis of Welfare States", which will allow a comparative look at the various systems of care and social protection implemented in different contexts, in order to understand their particularities, strengths and challenges. The third axis, called "Theoretical-methodological tools with a gender perspective", will focus on developing and providing a set of conceptual, epistemological and technical instruments that will make it possible to incorporate the gender perspective in a cross-cutting manner in the various thematic approaches of the project. Finally, the fourth axis of work will focus on "Debates and innovative perspectives on the traditional binary vision", seeking to deepen the current questioning of traditional binary conceptions and their implications in the labour and social sphere, with a view to proposing more inclusive and transformative approaches. Together, these four areas of work will allow for a multidimensional understanding of the social, economic and cultural dynamics that shape contemporary realities, laying the foundations for the design of more effective public policies and social intervention strategies in line with the needs of the various groups and collectives that make up our societies.

Contribution 1: Jobs, times and well-being. International comparison.

The monograph aims to present empirical research from different countries, which will present the main findings and evidence on the complex relationship between time, work and people's well-being. These international case studies will allow a comparative analysis of how these fundamental elements of the social, economic and cultural life of individuals and countries are configured and articulated. Through this comparative approach, we will seek to understand in depth the different ways in which the distribution and use of time is organised and perceived, the changing nature of work patterns, and the implications that these aspects have in shaping the levels of well-being and quality of life of the population.

Possible Editorial/Journal Editorial: Revista Española de Sociología (RES) / Revista Internacional de Sociología (RIS)

Contribution 2: The comparative perspective between Europe and Latin America: rethinking gender dynamics and Inequalities

The second contribution will focus on presenting the main conceptual and theoretical contributions on the gender perspective and its relevance in the analysis of social inequalities, approaching this issue from a comparative perspective between Europe and Latin America. This book seeks to examine in depth how gender approaches have enriched and transformed the study of the dynamics of stratification, mobility and social exclusion in both regional contexts. Through an interdisciplinary dialogue, it will critically examine the ways in which constructions of gender intersect with other axes of social differentiation, shaping complex patterns of inequality.

Possible Editorial/Journal Editorial: Tirant Lo Blanc / Marcial Pons

Contribution 3. The gender perspective in sociological research on social Inequalities

This contribution will focus on the presentation of empirical research that represents a significant advance in knowledge and/or a methodological and technical innovation in the incorporation of the gender perspective in the analysis of social inequalities. It will also explore how feminist and gender perspectives have challenged and expanded traditional analytical frameworks, proposing new theoretical and methodological tools for understanding the reproduction and transformation of gender gaps in different spheres of life. Overall, this volume will seek to contribute to the strengthening and consolidation of gender-sensitive sociological approaches that allow for a more comprehensive and contextualised understanding of the persistent social inequalities that affect different groups and collectives in different countries and time periods.

Possible Editorial/Journal: Quantity-quality / Empiria

4.5 THEMATIC RESEARCH GROUP 5 WORKING PLAN. COLLECTIVE PRODUCTION

MIGRATORY PROCESSES AND TERRITORIAL MOVEMENTS

A first line of research in this Thematic Research Group will advance knowledge of historical and geographical patterns of human mobility flows globally, with special attention to the place of Latin America and Europe in the worldwide network of population movements. Building on the pre-existing Ettore Recchi's Global Mobilities Project, it will add an inequality component to the analysis – in terms of both the causes and the consequences of movements. Research will also address the complex relationship between movements and settlements (i.e., mobility flows and migration stocks). Secondly, the relationship between migration and development will be addressed. This nexus will be revisited through a comparison of migration experiences in Europe and Latin America. The analysis will go beyond the nation state to assess the links between migration and development, including issues related to translocal development, development corridors or chains (Zoomers and Westen, 2011). Initiatives for the reception of immigrant populations in devitalised rural environments will be addressed, among

other issues. Another line of analysis will be intra-continental mobility, with special reference to the Latin American case (recent migrations from Venezuela to Chile, from Bolivia or Paraguay to Argentina, among others) and its connection with the Europe-Latin America mobility chains. All of this with the aim of revisiting the theoretical conceptualisation of the migration-development link.

A third line of research will address, from a comparative perspective, the care dynamics of transnational families and the transnational social protection strategies deployed between Europe and Latin America. Using an intergenerational approach, the impact of the context of polycrisis on transnational dynamics of (im)mobility will be analysed, with a special focus on the field of care. Social inequalities and their link with international migration, from an intersectional and decolonial perspective, will be also assessed.

Contribution 1: Global Inequality in Human Mobility: The comparative case between Europe and Latin America.

This monograph is devoted to a comprehensive exploration of the structure and evolution of human population movements within Latin American countries and between Latin America and Europe, as well as other regions of the world. Adopting a global inequality perspective, the study will introduce and analyse the "Mobility Ginis" as a novel framework for understanding and quantifying disparities in human mobility patterns. Using this innovative approach, the research aims to assess the mobility rates of Latin American nations relative to European and other regions of the world, shedding light on the intricate dynamics of population flows and their implications for global inequality. This effort aims to offer valuable insight into the complexities of human mobility, providing a deeper understanding of the factors that influence migration patterns and disparities in mobility rates between different regions. Thus, the effort is to contribute to a broader approach to migration, inequality and global interconnectedness, offering a nuanced perspective on the changing landscape of human movements in the contemporary world.

Possible Editorial/Journal: Global Networks/International Journal of Comparative Sociology/Social Indicators Research

Contribution 2: Rural Migrant Landscapes in Europe: Development, Inclusion, and Belonging.

The aim of this Special Issue is to address the complexities of international migration in rural environments, analysing the configuration of what we have called Rural Migrant Landscapes. The focus will be on analysing the restructuring (development) of rural areas, the social cohesion (inclusion) processes and the new construction of rural places (belongings). The interest in studying the new international migratory flows towards rural settings goes beyond considering mere flow dynamics in order to analyse their impact on depopulation, ageing and the labour market balance. Indeed, of particular interest are the implications of the arrival of international migrant labour for rural economies and societies, including the attitudes of local populations towards migration (Kasimis & Papadopoulos, 2005, Kasimis, Papadopoulos & Pappas, 2010), an issue that to date has received scant attention in literature.

Possible editorial/ Revista científica/ otro: Sociología Ruralis

Contribution 3: Immigration and Rural Development in Spain

The Special Issue will address the territorial and social dynamics that are shaped in the light of immigration processes in rural areas of Spain. It will analyse the processes that are shaped by the reception of new inhabitants, examining the emerging transformations in terms of social welfare, economic viability and political stability in rural areas. To this end, we will address questions related to the governance models that emerge to face the current demographic and ecological challenges; the narratives and discourses that are articulated around these processes and the networks of social actors involved at different levels and territorial scales. Faced with the emerging challenges posed by these processes, we will examine the interactions also frictions that exist between the processes of immigration and rural development. What is the impact of migratory dynamics on the social cohesion of the territory? What policies and what public, social and private initiatives enable the emergence of welcoming contexts? What approaches and what paradigms of management and knowledge enable new scenarios that are economically and socially sustainable?

Possible Editorial/Journal: RES. Revista Española de Sociología

Contribution 4: Social protection dynamics of transnational families between Europe and Latin America

This special issue aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the transnational dynamics of social protection among families situated between the European and Latin American contexts. Acknowledging the profound impact of the 'polycrisis' - encompassing the 2008 financial crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and other aggravated shocks - the publication will examine how these multifaceted challenges have influenced the (im)mobility strategies and trajectories of these transnational family units. Adopting an interdisciplinary approach, the special issue will pay particular attention to the dynamics of care that underpin the social protection mechanisms employed by these families across national borders. Importantly, the analysis will incorporate a gender and intergenerational perspective, recognising the intersectional nature of the experiences and vulnerabilities faced by transnational family members. By delving into the complex interplay of formal and informal social protection resources accessed by these families, the special issue will generate nuanced and contextualised insights into the ways in which transnational households have adapted their support systems and coping strategies in response to recent crises and shocks. It is hoped that the findings of this special issue will have significant implications for the development of more responsive and inclusive social policies and programmes capable of addressing the unique needs and circumstances of transnational families navigating the European-Latin American landscape.

Possible Editorial/Journal: RES. Revista Española de Sociología / Revista Migraciones.

4.6 THEMATIC RESEARCH GROUP 6 WORKING PLAN. COLLECTIVE PRODUCTION PUBLIC POLICIES AND SOCIAL MODELS

This TRG will reflect on the social policies implemented from a comparative perspective. The purpose of this work is to draw conclusions for the formulation of general recommendations

for the design of social policies. The contributions of the INCASI2 network are aimed at detecting social groups exposed to direct exclusion due to insufficient institutional support or social assistance and to understand whether social policies and the sustainability of a heterogeneous group of transfer mechanisms and subsidies involving direct and indirect income, active inclusion policies and citizenship rights, allow for transformations in the living conditions of people exposed to situations of vulnerability, insecurity and uncertainty. In this way, mechanisms and actions will be explored that can provide families and individuals with the resources to expand their self-value as social agents and their capacity to mobilise and create strategies to overcome difficulties, thus promoting social cohesion.

In this sense, in the first place, the TRG proposes the comparative analysis of public policies in Latin America-Caribbean and Europe and their impact on inequality, with special attention to social and welfare models. Within this line, the organisation of a seminar on social models and policies in Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe is foreseen. Secondly, the work of the TRG06 group will largely focus on promoting the creation and implementation of a LivingLab on public policies, seeking dialogue between academics, policy makers and social agents. In this sense, the work will be transversal to all the thematic lines of INCASI2.

Contribution 1: Innovation, policies and reforms of public administration in Europe and Latin America.

In an era characterised worldwide by great uncertainty and profound economic and social transformations, in which both states and national and international institutions are called upon to provide effective policy responses to crises that seem to be occurring at ever closer intervals, this book aims to contribute to the international debate through a comparative analysis of public administrations in various countries, examining their main characteristics, innovations and changes, paying particular attention to national reforms inspired by the principles of New Public Management and its recommendations (privatisation of labour relations, market or quasi-market mechanisms in service delivery, adoption of managerial practices in personnel management, etc.) that have spread throughout Europe and America, although they have not been implemented to date) spread across Europe and America, although to different extents and in different ways in different countries. In addition, the book considers the impact of the reforms in terms of public policies in the broad fields of welfare and social policies, labour and the economy, education, etc. In the background is the major theme of the crisis, the evolution of models of capitalism and traditional welfare systems that have been unable to cope with major changes in demographics, in the quantitative and qualitative composition of the labour force, the fiscal crisis and the difficulties of governance of nation-states.

Possible Editorial/Journal: Edward Elgar / Il Mulino

Contribution 2: Labour regulations in the platform economy in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean.

The status of platform workers is a field of dispute between different social actors. The European Commission, nation states and sub-national levels of government have been providing various responses, in some cases advancing in regulations that offer some protections and rights to these workers. In this monograph we are interested in giving an account of the regulations implemented so far, differentiated by region, level of government and branch of

activity. In this sense, we encourage contributions that a) identify the factors that explain these regulations, b) characterise the regulations and the status of these workers, c) evaluate the impact of the regulations, d) analyse the relationship between platform economy regulations and migration policies, e) analyse governmental information systems on platform economy workers, among other aspects.

Possible Editorial/Journal: Work Organisation, Labour & Globalisation

Contribution 3: Social protection policies and inequality in Latin America-Caribbean and Europe.

This publication aims to analyse the public social protection policies implemented in various countries in Latin America, the Caribbean and Europe, examining their recent evolution and the challenges they face in the current context. Particular emphasis will be placed on the study of the impact of the shift towards ultra-liberal policies adopted by some Latin American countries in recent years. From a comparative perspective, the volume will explore the scope and limitations of different welfare regimes, as well as the transformations they have undergone in response to changing socio-economic and political scenarios. Special attention will be paid to the capacity of these social policies to effectively address the persistent problems of inequality, exclusion and vulnerability that affect large sectors of the population in both regions. The analysis will also focus on understanding the structural, institutional and conjunctural factors that have led to the shift towards more restrictive approaches to social protection in certain Latin American contexts. It will critically examine the implications of these trends in terms of the erosion of rights, the precariousness of living conditions and the deepening of social gaps. In contrast, it will also look at alternative experiences and proposals that, from more universalist and inclusive approaches, have managed to strengthen welfare systems and advance towards greater equality of opportunities. In this way, the publication will seek to generate relevant knowledge that will contribute to the design of more effective social policies in line with the needs and demands of the various groups and collectives that make up Latin American, Caribbean and European societies.

Possible Editorial/Journal: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean / Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO)

4.7 TRANSVERSAL WORKING PLAN

Contribution 1: Measuring Socioeconomic Inequalities in a Comparative Perspective

In the context of the XV Spanish Sociology Congress, will be held in UPO, Seville, Spain, where the RC55 Research Committee on Social Indicators of the International Sociological Association is organizing its Mid Term Conference. Proposals using a systematic comparative approach, i.e. measuring or studying the same phenomenon in different countries or regions, will be presented at this meeting. Contributions may be of a theoretical nature, applied studies or methodological reflections. This monograph seeks to consolidate advances in the conceptualisation, measurement and comparative analysis of socio-economic inequalities in order to generate relevant knowledge that can inform the design of more effective and equitable public policies in different national and regional contexts.

Persistent or growing socio-economic inequalities have become a major concern in many countries, both in the Global North and the Global South, in recent years. Contemporary society is going through several consecutive and partially overlapping crises (financial, economic, ecological, health, social and political) which, together with the impact of ongoing wars and growing geopolitical conflicts, contribute to increasing socio-economic inequalities. These crises accentuate old inequalities and generate new ones. The digital society, for example, with the evolution of the platform economy, the possibility of teleworking, the rapid advance of artificial intelligence and many other transformations, impacts on all aspects of social life and poses new challenges for the social sciences, including the need to reconceptualise, measure and analyse these new (and old) inequalities. The focus of this special issue will be on conceptualising, measuring and analysing socio-economic inequalities as multidimensional phenomena, including the construction and analysis of multidimensional composite indicators. Topics that can be addressed include (but are not limited to): Socio-economic inequalities and well-being; Social stratification; Educational inequalities; Labour market inequalities; Gender inequalities; Inequalities in the digital society; Migratory inequalities; Inequalities in health, and Inequalities in the face of climate change.

Possible Editorial/Journal: Special Issue in Social Indicator Research (Springer)

Contribution 2: Comparative Qualitative Methods.

Following an intense process of theoretical and methodological discussions on comparative qualitative approaches, which will be developed within the Living Labs framework between 2024 and 2025, a book will be produced that synthesises and systematises the main comparative qualitative methodological approaches. This volume, which will cut across the different Thematic Research Groups (TRG) of the project, will aim to consolidate and disseminate the progress made in the application of comparative qualitative methodologies. From an interdisciplinary perspective, this book will compile and critically analyse the various strategies, techniques and methodological tools that have enabled research teams to carry out comparative analyses of social phenomena on an international scale. Particular emphasis will be placed on those qualitative approaches that have managed to transcend the limitations of traditional comparative approaches, incorporating innovations in research designs, data collection and systematisation processes, and analytical strategies. The volume will also explore the epistemological, ethical and practical challenges that researchers have faced in the development of qualitative comparative studies, as well as the methodological solutions and adaptations implemented to address these challenges. In this way, it will seek to contribute to the strengthening and consolidation of a solid theoretical-methodological corpus around comparative qualitative methods, which can be appropriated and applied by the academic community in addressing complex social issues in diverse geographical and cultural contexts.

Possible Editorial/Journal: Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias de la Educación de la Universidad Nacional de La Plata / Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO)

Final Contribution: Comparative Analysis of Social Inequalities between Europe and Latin America

This volume, which we call the "INCASI Book", will compile the main results of the collaborative research work and exchanges carried out within the framework of the INCASI network.

Firstly, it will present an alternative synthetic multidimensional measure that jointly takes into account several dimensions that can be considered essential and structuring in order to account for the resulting unequal socio-economic positions in our global societies. The aim is to overcome unidimensional approaches by creating "Integrating Concepts" that can produce a multidimensional conceptual integration. This integration can be used in several countries, each with different levels of development, historical and institutional backgrounds, but all sharing a common problem: the long-standing existence of inequalities in these dimensions that have worsened in recent years. With the help of this conceptual integration, we will search for suitable indicators for each dimension and condense them into a composite indicator of socio-economic inequality. INCASI2 will therefore take the revised partial indicators, analyse them and integrate them into an improved measure (called DYSIC: Dynamics of Comparative Socio-economic Inequality) that, in addition to containing them, incorporates the gender perspective and the necessary dynamic perspective to generate an innovative measure that responds to the needs of today's complex and changing reality.

The book will be nourished by the contribution of the 29 principal investigators of the project, who will be supported by the contributions made by the 150 researchers from the different universities who will carry out research stays and will participate in the various academic activities that we will organise.

This book is part of the continuity of the work developed in the publication "Towards a Comparative Analysis of Social Inequalities between Europe and Latin America", deepening the comparative analysis of the dynamics of social inequality between the two regions. Throughout the chapters, topics such the six lines of research mentioned above, with theoretical contributions and a substantive presentation of empirical research, are expected to achieve significant advances in knowledge of inequalities in the labour market, in the education system, in social mobility, incorporating the gender perspective in the study of social inequalities, as well as an analysis of the transnational dynamics of social protection of families between Europe and Latin America. As a whole, this volume aims to consolidate and disseminate the conceptual, theoretical and methodological contributions generated within the framework of the INCASI2 network, in order to strengthen comparative knowledge on the persistent social inequalities that affect both regional contexts, and to contribute to the design of more effective public policies that are more sensitive to the needs of the different groups and collectives that make up our societies.

Possible Editorial/Journal: Springer.