



**INCASI** *International Network for  
Comparative Analysis of Social Inequalities*



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

## **Working Paper 1 from Thematic Research 1 to 11**

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Deliverable D3**

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## 1. Introduction

The overall aim of the project is to create and consolidate an International Network for Comparative Analysis of Social Inequalities. The purpose is to conduct comparative research in the area of social inequalities, in this case in relation to Europe and Latin America. Through INCASI network we hope to foster a space for collective reflection and the development of synergies between network partners that allow us to undertake innovative studies whose outputs have an impact on academic and policy debates on the subject. This project thus also seeks to understand the specificities and common elements of social behaviour that are observable among individuals and groups. Hence it is necessary to consider the complexity of the different issues that concern structural and relational conditions of social inequality and that can only be captured and compared through multidimensional and interdisciplinary approaches like the one portrayed below in term of thematic axis.

In this context, INCASI Project define 11 thematic axes integrated in a substantive model of analysis called AMOSIT (Analytical Model of Social Inequalities and Trajectories). These thematic axes configure the 4 pillars of the Project:

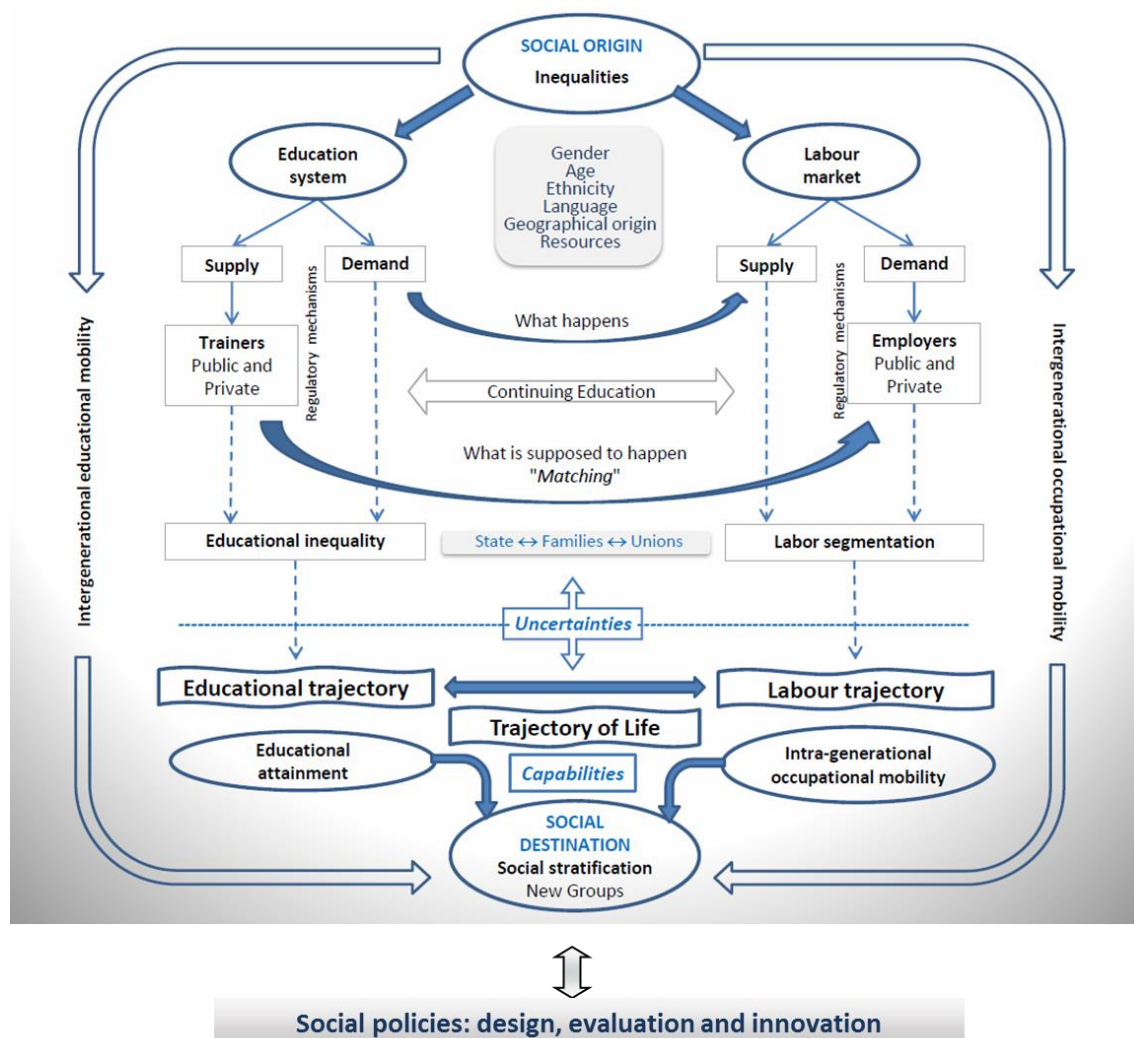
### Pillar and Thematic Axis of the project

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

Each thematic axis is coordinated by one or two Principal Responsible Investigators (PRI), from a European university (Beneficiaries) and from a Latin-American university (Partners), configuring 11 Thematic Research Groups (TRG). Thematic Research Groups are subgroups of the general project working specifically each thematic, and will work collectively and will be responsible for the carrying out of the scientific tasks reflected in each Work Package description and for the indicated deliverables. Principal Responsible Investigators of each TRG are responsible for ensuring technical progress for the Work Package scientific objectives and for preparing documentation of the thematic axis for each Annual Conference.

The four pillars are conceived from two points of view: from existing and developed contributions by the literature and participating research groups, as well as from the contribution that the INCASI network can generate in each of the thematic structuring the project. This document, as a Working Paper, compile all contributions made during the first year of the project<sup>1</sup>.

### Analytical Model on Social Inequalities and Trajectories (AMOSIT)



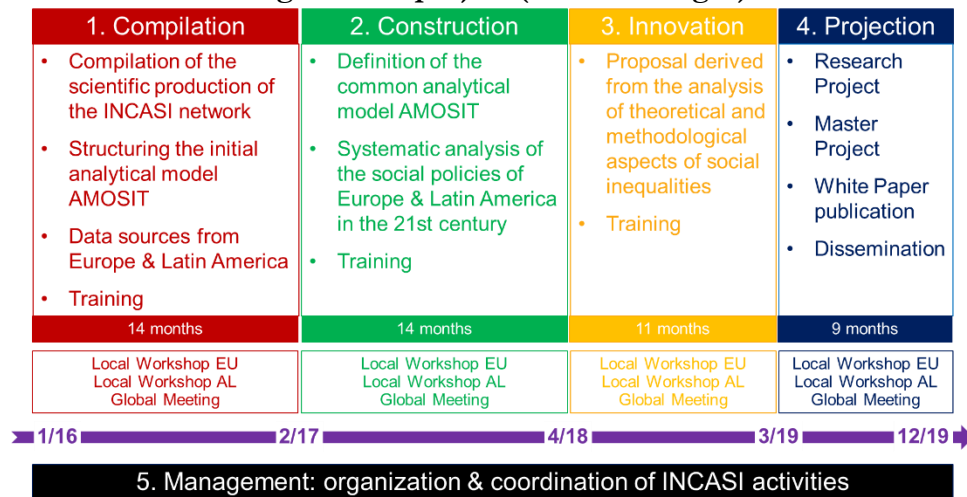
The different thematic axes that guide this project form the general model AMOSIT, which was conceived to facilitate comparative analysis of social inequalities between Europe and Latin America. The model attempts to establish innovative ways of conceptualizing and analysing social inequalities by placing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

<sup>1</sup> First Work Package, Compilation, finish in February, then some contributions are not yet elaborated and will be incorporated in the next report.



This model, represented as a conceptual map, is a first formulation which seeks to embrace the perspectives and experiences of the entire participating network. The model allows us to question the social mechanisms that come into play when facing situations of uncertainty, what patterns of behaviour are developed and what factors explain them. The current social reality offers a scenario for new behavioural patterns in the areas of labour, education, and life, constituting an under researched area, where the new dynamics of structuring social inequalities are developed. It is an initial proposal that will be defined and redefined along the project at each stage of 4 sequential Work Packages: Compilation, Construction, Innovation, and Projection.

### Stages of the project (Work Packages)



To do this, we take into account all contributions made in each secondment, we analyse and synthesize all relevant theoretical and methodological contributions in order to construct this model of analysis. In this first Working Paper, we present the results of 32 secondments. Next table summarizes the distribution of all research reports elaborated in each secondment among the different thematic axis<sup>2</sup>.

### Distribution of the research reports by thematic axes

Thematic axis	No. of secondments (Research reports)
<b>PILLAR 1: substantive background and explanatory models of social inequalities</b>	
1 Inequalities in the labor market and labor trajectories	17
2 Asymmetries in the relationship between training and employment	2
3 Inequalities in work and family life	8
4 Educational inequalities	6
5 Geographical and social inequalities, ethnicity and language	5
6 Social inequalities, migration and space	9 (12)
7 Uncertainty, strategies, resources and capabilities	3
8 Inequality of opportunity: intergenerational social mobility	5
<b>TRANSVERSAL PILLARS</b>	
9 Pillar 2: Methodology for the analysis of social inequalities	25
10 Pillar 3: Social policies to counteract social inequalities	16
11 Pillar 4: Gender inequalities	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>

During the scientific conference of the First Global Meeting (Barcelona, March 1st to 4th, 2017) we will compile and summarize all partial activities and products derived from the

<sup>2</sup> Each research report can handle more than one topic.

exchanges until now, and the main theoretical and methodological contributions will be presented and discussed. Thus, we will obtain a more elaborated panorama about the development of the AMOSIT model as an analytical framework that systemizes a common knowledge, taken from the analysis of inequalities from a comparative perspective.

In the following stages, this task of gathering and synthesizing will continue, increasing contributions, and building an increasingly complete and defined theoretical-methodological model. At the same time, the new contributions will incorporate the AMOSIT model that is being built. The basic task of building the AMOSIT model will be developed in the Working Package 2, from March 2017 to April 2018.

The following 11 sections outline the main substantive contributions extracted from the research reports of each secondment conducted during the first year. It also summarizes each of the contributions linked to each thematic axis.

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

### **2.1. Substantive contributions**

The research advances revolve around the problem of structural socio-economic inequalities present in the labour market, the socio-family structure of origin and/or systems, norms or institutions of public order, but, in any case, has effects local or global in terms of labour trajectories, vital processes and life cycles in population groups, social sectors, occupational segments and/or social classes. Taken together, this dynamic finally has a direct impact on the processes of social reproduction and living conditions. In most of the advances presented, these impacts are negative in terms of social welfare, while regressive in the reproduction of inequalities.

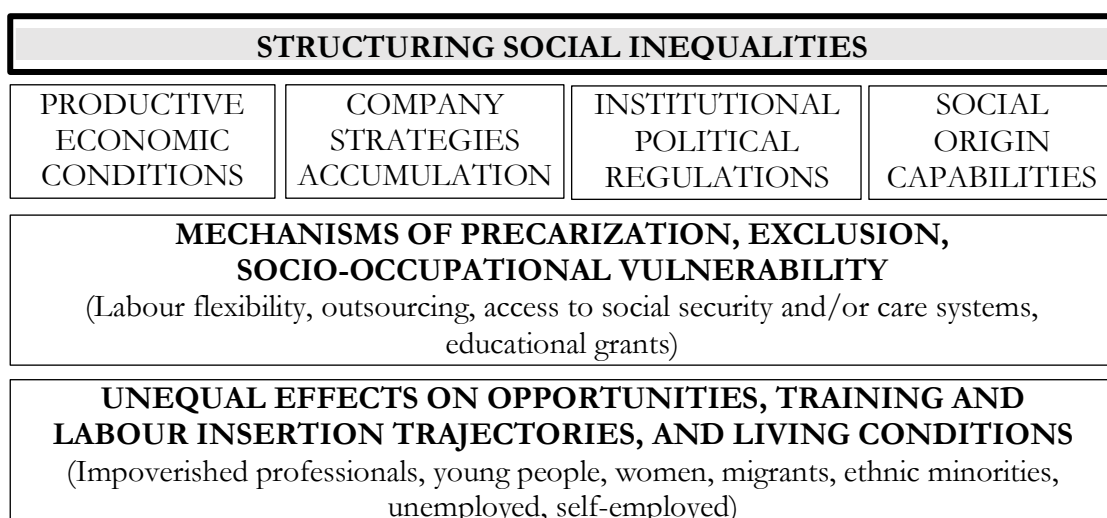
In this context, a good part of the work presupposes - although the concrete analysis is still embryonic - that the exploration of the structural, political-institutional and socio-cultural differences between Europe and Latin America will have to serve to identify explanatory nuclei and mechanisms intervening oriented to break with the circle of reproduction of the processes of delay/productive backwardness, impoverishment, marginality and social exclusion. In most cases, the focus of the problem is precisely on the characteristics and conditions under which segmented labour markets operate in Europe and Latin America, and their respective effects on unemployment, flexibility/precariousness, and the fall in labour income, at the level of occupational segments more or less vulnerable to these processes. In this regard, the studies stand out as central social nuclei on which the problems are concentrated to specific populations such as young people, women, migrants and/or those working both of low qualification and of highly qualified work; as well as to sectors and economic-occupational segments affected by structural heterogeneity conditions: non-professional self-employed, informal micro-units, social cooperatives, etc.; and finally, to sectors whose origin has been determined by an impoverished social heritage or by social processes of social exclusion/expulsion. In all cases, the contributions revolve around the issue of inequalities arising in the labour market, or in connection with it, as well as its structuring effects on different processes and dimensions of life.

In terms of conceptual structures, we start by confirming or assuming the existence of a productive structure that determines the characteristics of the occupation and the structuring of the labour market. It is a factor of socio-historical roots, which implies giving an account of a mechanism from which the segmentation of the labour market depends on the structure of the productive system. In Latin America, this relationship is expressed in particular in the theory of structural heterogeneity. Within the framework of the unorthodox theories on the segmentation of the labour market, this process is also highlighted as a determinant; although other complementary elements are incorporated, which are proposed as working hypotheses.

First, the institutional elements and the business strategies that define the policies of organization of production and labour. In this area, the flexibilization, outsourcing, internal labour market or conflict control and division of work strategies model different jobs that are then expressed in aggregate terms in segments with differentiated levels of qualification, stability and quality of employment. Secondly, these strategies do not take place outside the context of the State's regulation or its economic and labour policies. Finally, in the third place, the situation in the labour market and the performance of an occupation under different working conditions is not alien to the characteristics of the labour force, where aspects such as age (and life cycle), gender (and reproductive work), educational level, social origin or immigrant/ethnic origin are traits associated with unequal positions in the labour market. In addition, this process unequally situates people in their relationship with productive activity, involves unequal capacities and social opportunities, crystallizing in unequal living conditions, and thus defining the social structure.

These processes occur over time, so it is necessary to introduce the analysis of labour and life trajectories to derive the persistence or reproduction of inequalities in a vicious circle, or the existence of changes and trajectories of improvement and upward mobility social or in virtuous circles. This view is broadened by structural and relative changes in terms of intergenerational social mobility.

The different contributions lead us to elaborate the following conceptual framework that is schematically presented in the following figure.



## 2.2. Summaries of reports

Within this framework, the main issues addressed in the axis 1 secondments were as follows. The contributions, a total of 18, can be joined in 8 thematic subgroups.

### 2.2.1. *About labour market segmentation*

#### 1) **Comparative study of segmented labour markets in Argentina and Spain.**

The objective of this study is to build a general and structural segmentation model to analyse social inequalities in the labour market and to compare a typology of positions between Spain and Argentina. The perspective of the segmentation of the labour market, based on different theoretical models, has proposed a structural explanation of how labour market works. Starting from an unorthodox perspective, with different theoretical foundations and proposals to operationalize, labour market is conceptualized from a multidimensional perspective of factors that affect the configuration of various segments of work and employment. With a quantitative methodology, a typology is obtained in terms of 3 segments: secondary segment, lower primary segment, and upper primary segment, which are characterized by two main dimensions: quality of employment and traditional/non-traditional sectors.

#### 2) **Labour market segmentation models (Spain-Italy)**

Comparative study on the processes of labour segmentation (Spain-Italy) based on theories of segmentation of the labour market. The study focuses on the segmentation of the labour force comparing the two countries in relation to various characteristics of employment: flexibility, wealth, autonomy, economic activity, education, skill, etc. In a framework of similar labour market structures, different models of segmentation are identified in the two southern European countries (three main segments), while in Spain it seems to be a more one-dimensional reality (only one factor of inequality explains almost 80% of the variance). The Italian labour market appears as a more multidimensional reality and the sectors of activity (differences between industry and services) weigh more in the segmentation of the labour market than in Spain.

#### 3) **The structural causes of segmented labour markets in Córdoba**

Study of structural economic conditions that influence labour relations, working conditions and the demand of professionals. Particularly, it is interesting to address the way in which structural heterogeneity in the City of Córdoba, Argentina, conditions labour relations and professional labour participation. Secondary statistical information is relayed from national, provincial, and municipal sources. This information is descriptively analysed, confirming the heterogeneous characteristics of both the productive structure and the labour market in Córdoba.

### 2.2.2. *About labour market exclusion and precarization*

#### 4) **Migration and work: formal constraints of this relationship in Argentina**

Analysis of the formal constraints of the exercise of the right to work for migrants residing in Argentina, in their current situation and their historical development. The problem is inscribed in the concerns of legal sociology: the relationship between legislative changes and

social changes. We proceeded in a descriptive analysis of census secondary data to evaluate the relationship of foreigners and the labour market in the city of Cordoba -Argentina. Through a strategy of analysis of discourse/hermeneutic systematized and analysed the jurisprudence related to foreigners and labour issues.

#### **5) Superior capital possession as poisoned chalice? The case of under and unemployed Argentinian professionals**

Why did a significant proportion of professionals, highly skilled workers and small business owners who suffered labour exclusion in the Argentine crisis 2001-02 have not regained their occupational mobility or material prosperity despite the subsequent strong macroeconomic recovery, while others have thrived since then? Primary information was relayed through in-depth life history interviews of selected cases through a panel strategy, as well as qualified informants and/or specialists in social mobility issues.

#### *2.2.3. About self-employment and independent workers*

#### **6) Analysis of self-employment policies, entrepreneurship, and microenterprise in Chile**

Performance and impact of support programs for entrepreneurial sectors targeted at young entrepreneurs from vulnerable sectors in Chile, as well as aspects of public policies related to support for micro-enterprises and small enterprises, both from the public sector, As well as NGOs and the private sector. A comparative study is aimed at secondary data. The material collected will be compared to the current trends in self-employment and entrepreneurship observed in the United Kingdom, which is a pioneer country in these areas and where CEEDR has developed a considerable number of research projects and evaluations of public policies focused on These issues, as well as their impact on socio-economic development and social justice.

#### **7) Beyond the insider-outsider divide: the case of independent professionals (EU-LA, Italy-Argentina)**

Research on processes of exclusion that affect the privileged-outsider: the case of independent professionals (EU-LA, Italy-Argentina). The classic dichotomy between employment and self-employment is no longer adequate to represent labour relations in contemporary economies. This dichotomy has been questioned by the transformations that occur in business management, the content of work, occupational profiles (traditional and new), social protection systems, etc. The study considers the case of independent professionals, comparing legal and welfare regulations in two contexts and with a quantitative analysis of income, employment, and quality of work (perception). The comparative analysis reveals different degrees of proliferation of independent professionals, derived from the different degree of development of the services sector. In addition, in the Argentine case a high level of status is maintained, whereas in Europe there is a process of impoverishment and few social protections.

#### *2.2.4. About labour trajectories*

#### **8) Inequality and labour trajectories of formal and informal workers**

Analysis of inequalities in labour trajectories of formal and informal workers. The process of corporate restructuring and the transformations that they bring to the labour trajectories of



the workers are studied, considering the new recruitment criteria of companies and possibilities of professional mobility existing in internal labour markets, differentiating in according to gender. We take the case of YPF investigated previously, updating and extending the look. Within the framework of a biographical approach, objective and subjective aspects are retrieved in a diachronic way. The general hypothesis that is validated is that the corporate restructuring brought with it a break in the labour trajectories that signifies an important transformation in the occupational itineraries of the oil workers.

#### **9) Street labour trajectories: a reconstruction of the diverse strategies deployed by young people against daily reproduction**

Study of the trajectories and working conditions of young street workers (Argentina) in order to identify what activities they develop, how their life trajectories (labour, education, family, etc.) have been constituted, what types of uses public space, what links exist there, what differences appear between those who live and work in the street and among those who work there, among others. In order to do this, the research sought first to account for the totality of places in the public space where the labour practice goes, as well as observe, relieve, and account for the volume and observable characteristics of child/adolescent/youth work and of the subjects who carry it out. In a second part, two techniques are used integrated in the same instrument and applied at the same time: a brief survey and a script-based interview, both administered to all the subjects that integrated the sample.

#### *2.2.5. About occupation and life conditions and opportunities*

#### **10) Family strategies to contrast social inequalities deriving from labour market stratification (Argentina)**

In this case, we investigate family strategies deployed to counter social inequalities derived from labour market stratification (Argentina). It is assumed that inequalities in the labour market (segmentation) generate persistent social asymmetries. In this context, the analysis focuses on the strategies developed by Gran Buenos Aires households to cushion the effects of the crisis. Defensive strategies implemented by households, not just public policies, manage to reduce the regressive socioeconomic and occupational effects generated by crisis processes. These strategies promote and enable different employment and life trajectories for women and young people, traditionally excluded from social life.

#### **11) The change of the employment opportunities of families (Argentina)**

Based on a socio-occupational structure from a structuralist approach (Argentina), changes in the employment opportunities of households are addressed, taking into account the combined effect of access to employment and access to economic resources derived from Social policies. The analysis is applied comparing two different macroeconomic periods 2002-2007 and 2007-2014 in Gran Buenos Aires. The satisfaction of needs results from the articulation between the structures of available opportunities and the behaviours carried out by households or individuals.

#### **12) (In)mobility around the minimum of welfare of urban households**

Study on (in)mobility around the minimum of well-being of urban households. In a context of structural heterogeneity of the economic-occupational matrix and labour market segmentation, we analyse the economic capacity of households and the socio-family, occupational and associated public policies factors that lead to unstable trajectories and stagnation in situations of poverty or to improve conditions of well-being. The aim is to

adopt a dynamic perspective that shows the processes of occupational mobility and income. Based on the Argentine Social Debt Survey (EDSA-ODSA), trajectory analyses are carried out for the period 2010-2015 (annual panels), and a series of multivariate logistic regression models are applied.

**13) The use of social stratification schemes is tested for the measurement of inequality in the City of Buenos Aires.**

In this way, see seeks to analyse in a comparative way different social classification schemes frequently used in the study of social structure and stratification, both in terms of its theoretical and methodological aspects as in its practical application, and the schemes elaborated by Erikson and Goldthorpe, Wright, Portes, Torrado, the Occupational Classifier based on Structural Heterogeneity and the resulting scheme of a factor analysis based on the most relevant occupational variables. It is a question of evaluating the association capacity of these schemes with certain variables of inequality: wealth, education and social origin. The methodological strategy is quantitative, using the "Survey on social mobility and opinions on the current society" of the year 2012-2013 of a FONCyT project.

*2.2.6. About social mobility*

**14) Individual preferences on poverty reduction policies: universalistic versus unemployment benefits (Spain-Argentina)**

Comparative study on individual preferences in poverty reduction policies (Argentina-Spain). The hypothesis of the study to be tested holds that individual preferences are correlated with social class. A model of inconsistency of status is applied that connects, from the Diagonal Mobility Model, the differences between those who reproduce their origin class and those who move from it. In this context, when asking the population about the State's obligation to guarantee a standard of living for the unemployed, there were no significant differences between countries, but class determinants. On the contrary, in Argentina there is a greater degree of agreement with the phrase that the government should spend less on benefits for the poorest.

**15) Social mobility from a multidimensional approach (Argentina)**

In this case, the research addresses social mobility from a multidimensional approach (Argentina). The study questions the extent to which and in what way, in the City of Buenos Aires, intergenerational social mobility implies transformations in the living conditions of the households. The project belongs to the field of analysis of the structure of social classes, particularly the study of social mobility and class trajectories. No results available.

**16) Gender relations in the processes of intergenerational social mobility in urban Argentina (2007/10)**

Gender relations are addressed in the processes of intergenerational social mobility in urban Argentina (2007/10). In this case, we study the processes of production and reproduction of social inequalities in Argentina, evaluating how gender relations are articulated in the processes of intergenerational social mobility. The central hypothesis states that in urban Argentina (2007/10), heterosexual males in pairs with children will have lower absolute rates of social decline and relative positions better than the rest of the types analysed, while women will tend to take advantage Their position of social class of origin of subordinate form and subordinated to the one of the men. Methodologically basic descriptive analyses are carried

out along with the traditional log-linear models based on various surveys of INDEC and CEDOP.

### *2.2.7. About labour policies*

#### **17) Orientation for work in recent youth policies. Delivered for Evaluation**

To what extent do active employment policies, which form part of a new paradigm of social protection based on a rights and universality approach, contribute to the creation of more inclusive youth paths? Case study in Argentina. One of the tasks performed during the stay consisted of analysing the data source constituted based on the various activities developed previously during the research process in progress: field notes, collection of secondary documents and interviews with young people and key informants. The process of codification of primary sources was started with the support of the software specialized in the management of qualitative data ATLAS.ti.

### *2.2.8. About health of workers*

#### **18) Study of the effects generated by the conditions of employment on the health of workers (Italy-Argentina)**

From the theoretical perspective that considers social (educational) and occupational conditions as a fundamental cause of inequalities in health (Link and Phelan, 1995), a quantitative research on health inequalities in Italy and Argentina is carried out. Considers the social conditions and their associations with health and the effect of the quality of the employment on the accessibility to the health services. First findings show that the inequalities are very similar in both countries.

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

### **3.1. Substantive contributions**

This axis is oriented to explore the adjustment, or correspondence, between the demand of education and the economic results. A general educational diversification is perceived in Europe and Latin America, but at the same time they demand new professional skills. This mismatch of supply and demand, far from achieving a mechanical adjustment, indicates the occurrence of convergences and divergences between educational and occupational positions.

The present works in this axis contribute to AMOSIT in several aspects. First, the longitudinal perspective; both seek different sources of longitudinal data and replicative surveys. Second, the comparative perspective, results are being obtained from bases surveyed in Spain and Argentina in similar years. Third, there is a focus on the interviewee's career. Fourth, there is an emphasis, diverse, but specific, on the consequences of using or not human and cultural capital. Fifth, there is a concern about the impact that migrant origin and gender may have on the results. Sixth, one of the lines of work exhibits a meticulous methodological advance in the typification of trajectories; also in the typification of missing

data, a frequent phenomenon in longitudinal studies that may affect its likelihood. Finally, the authors have shown intense results dissemination activity, publishing articles in refereed journals, in international conferences, in the media, and in academic seminars.

### 3.2. Summaries of reports

#### **Superior capital possession, and the case of under and unemployed Argentinian professionals**

The main aims are to expand, to update and to deep, on use of social and cultural capital by impoverished middle-class in Argentina. Research work will use the AMOSIT model as framework. Methods will encompass data from several data sets: 2003 World Bank Survey, own interviews since 2007 and 2011. The objective is to analyse diachronically the trajectories of the same group of individuals. In this way along period 2002-2011, analysis will explore the facts and the policies on interviewees' trajectories. The specific question is which fails in human capital to drive people back to middle class positions after a big crisis.

#### **Comparative analysis of the segmentation of the labour market between Spain and Argentina**

It seeks to develop a same model of comparative analysis for countries, based on the use of the Labour Force Survey (of the European Union), and the Permanent Household Survey of INDEC of Argentina. Both for the years 2012-2014. At the same time, we worked on the literature and the analysis of the relationship between the labour market and immigration in Spain, specifically on labour trajectories of the immigrant population during the crisis period 2007-2014, whose methodology is of interest to the objectives and lines of research of the INCASI project. We also worked on methodological developments that allow us to compensate for missing data on this type of measurement of social inequality. These results are important to develop greater precision in the comparative analysis of social mobility between Spain and Argentina.

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

### 4.1. Substantive contributions

#### **State, market, and family in comparative perspective. Social policies, work and income in Spain and Argentina**

This research is linked to the AMOSIT model, as it attempts to provide a comparative perspective on social policies related to inequalities in family and work life, based on the consideration of living conditions, reproductive regimes, domestic organization and division of paid and unpaid work that policies promote. In methodological terms, the triangulation of proposed approaches is relevant, as it highlights the contributions that both approaches can make.

#### **The habitat from the perspective of the social structure for the period 2003-2015 in the Greater Buenos Aires Region**

This research is linked to the AMOSIT model based on the study of the inequalities derived from the social structure determined by the insertion in the labour market and its relation with the differential access to resources, in this case, a decent housing. In methodological

terms, it proposes an methodological (quantitative / qualitative) triangulation that allows to know in depth the problematic.

**Times, jobs and social welfare. Inequalities between women and men in their dedication and responsibilities in domestic family work**

As for the AMOSIT model, the study is part of the analysis of inequalities in working time and their impact on welfare, analysing how in situations of economic crisis and social instability, families establish strategies to meet the needs of reproduction. Strategies that consider the relationships between productive work and care work.

The methodological contributions are linked to the analysis of Time Use Surveys and the proposal to construct new indicators and indexes.

**Inequality and labour trajectories of formal and informal workers**

Regarding to the AMOSIT model, the study of inequalities through the analysis of the corporate restructuring applied in YPF studying the disengagement or permanence in the company and transformations of labour trajectories, to which the gender condition in such transformations is attached. The methodological contributions are linked to the analysis of the biographical interviews at work, in addition to the analysis of documents and bibliography directly linked to the problematic in question. This "linking" of data has allowed a detailed objective and subjective diachronic vision of the phenomenon studied.

**Rethinking urban socioeconomic development in the era of superdiversity**

The relationship with the AMOSIT model lies in the comprehensive disciplinary perspective of the superdiversity phenomenon that integrates the analysis and debates related to the issue of migration, the labour market, entrepreneurship development, creativity and innovation, diaspora relations and international business networks.

**Comparative study of inequalities in Spain and Argentina related to the organization of care**

This work is related to the AMOSIT model since it analyses the inequalities related to the distribution of the work, more specifically, the work of care. From the gender perspective, it studies the different and unequal roles that men and women have in developing strategies to deal with situations of vulnerability. The objective of the approach is to show the burden for women to have to carry out strategies that ensure the social reproduction of the members of their household, while also giving value to the essential role they perform for the well-being of people and the sustainability of life. In addition, regarding to the work at home, the gender approach is broadened taking an intersectional perspective that considers multiple inequalities and their interaction, such as gender, origin, ethnicity or social class.

**Study of the social stratification in Argentina about gender inequalities and health inequalities. Study of the variation over time of the relationship between social conditions and poverty**

According to the AMOSIT model, study of models of segmentation of the poverty and in the study in realized health, investigate relations between occupational origins and specific social destinations. At the level of the empirical work, the survey of the Observatory of the Argentinian Social Debt and of Italian surveys that allow a comparative analysis between Argentina and Italy is analysed.



## 4.2. Summaries of reports

### **State, market and family in comparative perspective. Social policies, work and income in Spain and Argentina**

Social policies and working conditions in Argentina and Spain are analysed in a comparative way, with a focus on the social protection systems of both countries. The transformations in conditionality's and productions about the "deserving" of individuals and groups to social protection are studied concretely, establishing a comparison between these processes in social policies and working conditions in Spain and Argentina. More specifically, it is considered: a) that social policies participate in the shaping of living conditions, reproductive regimes, domestic organization, the division of paid and unpaid work, traversed by gender inequalities; b) that transformations in protection systems (paradigmatically those of social "security") reproduce the increasing uncertainty that cross the life and labour trajectories of different groups of workers. As for the methodology, a combination of qualitative and quantitative analysis is performed. In relation to the former will be used the documentary analysis of primary and secondary sources for the characterization of the fundamental structures of the protection systems of Argentina and Spain. As for the quantitative approach, the comparative characterization of the general processes of labour markets, on the one hand, and the dynamics of wage and non-wage income and their distribution in terms of occupational and class strata are performed. For Argentina, the Permanent Household Survey of INDEC is used and for Spain the Survey of Living Conditions of the National Institute of Statistics.

### **The habitat from the perspective of the social structure for the period 2003-2015 in the Greater Buenos Aires Region**

The habitat problem is analysed from the perspective of the social structure for the period 2003-2015 in the Greater Buenos Aires Region. In particular, we study the differentiated housing demand according to social stratum, and a comparison is made between the situation existing in 2003 and 2015, observing the existence of differences within the Region and analysing the perceptions regarding the limitations, uncertainties and strategies that are derived from different housing situations. As for the methodology, a joint analysis of labour and housing inequalities is carried out using a quantitative methodology previously used by the Chilean Ministry of Housing and Urbanism (2007) and whose antecedent refers to a work by CELADE (1996) Although adapted to the official source of information available and a qualitative methodology that allows a deeper understanding of the scope of such inequities. The units of analysis are the households and the occupational stratum is considered the main support of the home since the purpose of the investigation is not only to know the profile of the social structure but also to give account of the living conditions of each group (Torrado, 1998).

### **Times, jobs and social welfare. Inequalities between women and men in their dedication and responsibilities in domestic family work**

The relationship between work, training, and employment, including its productive and reproductive spheres, is analysed. Particularly, domestic family work is studied, carried out without remuneration from the home, *since the market economy depends and subsists because of it and is usually invisible*, free and carried out by women. It is pointed out that women assume the cost and this can be seen in the rate of activity, underemployment, vertical segregation, wage gap, trajectories, etc. at the expense of personal time, leisure, personal care, etc. Regarding methodological, the Time Usage Survey is used and new indicators and social indexes are proposed.

### **Inequality and labour trajectories of formal and informal workers**

This paper questions the particularities of the corporate restructuring applied in YPF, disengagement or the permanence in the company on the part of its workers and relative labour transformations with respect to the restructuring considering the gender condition. The research was approached from a qualitative methodological perspective based on the social actors' narrative, through biographical work interviews that allowed to approach the workers' perceptions regarding their career paths from a retrospective perspective and the material of analysis was complemented with documents and bibliography directly related to the problematic in question. As for the gender perspective of work, there is a persistent inequality in relation to the possibilities for men and women to develop an upward career in YPF. Women admit the existence in the company of a "glass ceiling" for women workers, which limits their chances of promotion. In addition, they must take care of certain domestic responsibilities, situation that conditions their possibilities to dedicate exclusively to the work. This also conditions the development of upward labour trajectories. In summary, the bibliographic and documentary analysis and the deployment of a field work based on interviews have allowed to understand in depth the problematic raised and to find possible answers for the research questions.

### **Rethinking urban socioeconomic development in the era of superdiversity**

It is based on a series of empirical research on the subject of superdiversity conducted by the author within the framework of the city of London, which according to some authors is the most cosmopolitan and diverse in the world. It presents an integral perspective for the analysis of the phenomenon of the superdiversity and its relation with the economic development particularly of the urban economies. The proposed interdisciplinary approach integrates the analysis and debates from different disciplinary fields about migration, labour market, entrepreneurial development, creativity and innovation, diasporic relations, and international business networks. The work shows that in the last thirty years what has been most significant is the increasing level of mobility of people which has resulted not only in an increase in the scale of flows of migrant population but also in changes in the origins and destinations of these movements and the composition of the same. The result of 'mass migration' in the last decades is better understood as the 'diversification of diversity' or what has also been called superdiversity, and which contrasts with the high levels of homogeneity that these cities used to have had in the past.

### **Comparative study of inequalities in Spain and Argentina related to the organization of care**

The objective is to analyse the inequalities related to the distribution of the work, more specifically, the work of care, making a comparative study of Spain and Argentina about the organization of care derived from neoliberal policies. The theoretical perspective raises the home as the framework from which to show the intersections between gender and origin in relation to the inequalities associated with the distribution of care work. The approach will allow us to envisage both the precariousness of this employment and its use by western societies, as well as to show the links between neoliberal policies and the privatization and precariousness of care. The study carried out applied, above all, a feminist research methodology which requires, among other things, on the one hand, to consider inequalities between men and women in social processes and, on the other hand, to consider domestic and community contexts where women predominate, commonly invisible. The methodology used is secondary sources (documentary analysis, texts and regulations) that will allow to

study the impact that policies within the neoliberal globalization have had and are having on the inequalities associated with the social organization of care in Spain And Argentina.

**Study of the social stratification in Argentina about gender inequalities and health inequalities. Study of the variation over time of the relationship between social conditions and poverty**

According to the model AMOSIT, study of models of segmentation of the poverty and in the study in perceived health, investigate relations between occupational origins and specific social destinations. At the level of the empirical work, the survey of the Observatory of the Social Debt Argentina and of Italian surveys that allow a comparative analysis between Argentina and Italy is analysed.

## **5. Thematic Axis 4: Educational inequalities**

### **5.1. Substantive contributions**

The set of research reports presented offers different analytical perspectives and observational tools regarding factors associated with the reproduction, or modification, of the network of social inequalities that is drawn in Latin America. It is presented before the view of the reader a tapestry of mixed images, whose heterogeneity is the result of the different contributions. In spite of variety, these works articulate, in a generally satisfactory way, different dimensions of educational inequalities, such as: geographical and territorial circumscription, mainly in the big cities; development of a productive structure capable of absorbing, or not, the graduates of the educational system; the passage through this system and the concomitant modification of professional aspirations; or even the opportunities of social mobility in different social groups, from an intergenerational perspective. Part of these studies directly addresses the effects of gender relations on the process of schooling, migration, and professional insertion. From the methodological point of view, the set of studies reflects a variety of research methods and techniques, composing a lavish and stimulating mosaic, ranging from traditional statistical analysis to the study of youth perceptions and experiences through biographical interviews.

It is possible to note, however, a limited articulation of these different tools within the same study. A feature understandable in works of a doctoral thesis. With regard to educational inequalities, however, this variety of research procedures would be extremely welcome, since educational indicators, despite the improvement experienced in the last decades, are still quite dispersed. The use of available statistics on educational, geographic and socially situated systems would eventually contribute to making the qualitative analysis more robust and meaningful. In this way, and emphasizing one of the objectives of the INCASI project, the confluence between quantitative and qualitative methods would be highly desirable, by allowing separate, albeit parallel, paths to be amalgamated into a single pathway that is both passable: both to situate socially a particular "case" (of a school, a neighbourhood, or a city), as well as to feed into the production of new social and educational indicators, which help overcome the limitations of quantitative research. Making them finer, subtler and more precise in the study of educational inequalities.

## 5.2. Summaries of reports

### **Structural causes of segmented labour markets in Córdoba**

The objective of this paper is to analyse the structural economic conditions and the structure of the labour market in Córdoba, one of the richest regions in Argentina and Latin America. This analysis is based on the general hypothesis that the economic structure determines labour relations and is based on the studies of Presbich (1949, 1991) and Salvia (2016), in the structuralist theses of ECLAC on the modernization of the productive structure in Latin America, and the consequences of protectionist policies for the national industry for economic development in the region. From the secondary treatment of statistics, the productive structure of the city of Córdoba is analysed, considering its peculiarities and also its relation with the model of economic development predominant in Latin America. It is argued that the predominant model of development based on the substitution of imports leads to a structural tendency of inequality, typical of the Latin American region. Depending on the late capitalism of Latin America, the productive structure of Córdoba gradually addressed outsourcing in the services sector. Small and medium-sized enterprises hold 95% of jobs while multinationals hold only 5%. Based on the statistical data analysed, it is concluded that the structural duality of the Latin American region is replicated in Argentina, in the Province of Córdoba, and in its capital, namely the city of the same name. The author argues that in Latin America, in contrast to what happened in Europe, labour relations were not sufficiently regulated by labour laws under public law. In addition, the Cordoban productive structure (with a strong presence of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises) lacks a high turnover, is not related to external markets, and does not have enough economic resources to incorporate new technologies into the production process. This generates a very limited labour market in the region, predominantly the informal nature of labour relations, a lack of specialization, and a significant increase of unemployment.

### **Inequality of class or ethnic? Opportunities for intergenerational social upward according to family ancestry in Argentina**

From the research of Germani (1961, 1966), this contribution shows that the conformation of class structure and patterns of social mobility in Argentina were related to the characteristics of different models of economic development and migratory flows. The study analyses opportunities for intergenerational social mobility in Argentina according to the national family origin and place of birth of the respondents. What further affects the chances of achieving privileged class positions: the class of origin or national ethnic-national ancestry? What structural and cultural factors influenced and influence the promotion opportunities of the different groups? Based on three surveys of 2005, 2007 and 2010, led by Dr. Jorrat at IIGG-UBA, and Germani's study in 1961 at the AMBA, the rates of entry and exit of intergenerational social mobility through multivariate logistic regressions. Social structure of Argentina shows an unequal recruitment according to ethnic origin: in the upper class and the middle classes predominate subjects of European origin, while in the popular classes predominates the mestizo population with indigenous contribution, coming from other provinces of the country or from other countries of Latin America, regions where European immigration was significantly lower. Migratory origin exerts some influence in the opportunities of social ascension controlling by origin of class, birth cohort and educational level. Among the factors linked to the origin, the social class of the father is the variable that has the greatest effect on the class position reached. It concludes that in both 1961 and today, migrants have fewer opportunities for intergenerational social advancement in Argentina.

### **Inequality and education processes from the study of the construction of school experiences of young people in a school located in a peripheral neighbourhood of the city of La Plata**

The pre-doctoral stay of the author aimed to advance the construction of the doctoral thesis. The objective is to understand the way in which processes of inequality and education are intertwined based on the study of the construction of school experiences of young people in a school located in a peripheral neighbourhood of the city of La Plata. To these ends a school ethnography was developed in the Basic Secondary School that is located in a peripheral neighbourhood of the city Altos de San Lorenzo. The school is located in the most precarious part of the neighbourhood, defined by conditions of structural poverty. Two lines of analysis were developed. On the one hand, in the systematization of secondary sources and the specialized bibliography in youth and education that works with statistical sources. On the other hand, in the qualitative analysis of the ethnographic material in relation to the ways of being in school. Avoiding mono-causal readings, we seek to observe the individual, relational and structural dimensions. The hypothesis is that the multiple dimensions of inequality converge in the school experience and that unequal school experiences may represent the risk of breaking the social bond character that schooling has historically had in Argentina. As part of the ethnographic process, specific information construction strategies were used previously: in-depth interview, interview as informal conversation, and observation. One of the results presented is the type of negotiations according to youthful temporality and mode of time management, namely: the school pause; school as permanent negotiation; school time at the wrong time. The next step is to deepen this typology in relation to gender: how men and women participate in these typologies, as well as movements and combinations of types.

### **Advances in relation to the analysis of the trajectories of middle-level students in the province of Córdoba and the AUH.**

In Argentina there was an increase in secondary school coverage. Several factors contributed to this expansion (Aisenson, Virgili, Siniuk, Polastri, Rivarola, Rivero and Schwarcz, 2011). Among them, it can be mentioned that the higher requirements of training required in the labour field produced an increase in the demand for higher levels of education by the different social sectors (Jacinto, 2006; Jacinto and Caillods, 2006). The higher coverage also followed the law, passed in December 2006, which makes middle school education compulsory in Argentina. It is undeniable that the compulsory secondary level improves the coverage indicators of the young population. However, the expansion does not succeed in improving other post-income indicators such as retention and drop-out. Through the Universal Assignment for the Child (2009), a mechanism is introduced to improve the social conditions of life of vulnerable youths in order to face some obstacles that hinder access and/or maintenance in the secondary level of these young people. This scenario, like the one evidenced in Spain, implies an extension of compulsory schooling that has an impact on the processes of construction of the formative itineraries of young people, and on the school drop-out. That is, the emergence of a new research object has provided the opportunity to develop scientific knowledge tending to retro-feed decision-making in the field of socio-educational policies.

### **Young migrants: an approach to social and geographical mobility**

The present study has as objective to analyse the crossing between geographic and social mobility of middle class youngsters who migrated from the interior of Argentina to Buenos Aires. More specifically, it is desired to know: the strategies and obstacles to migrate, how the new destination provided another field of opportunity, and whether, by virtue of that,



future expectations were modified and improved, or not, the conditions of lifetime. It is explored how the change of residence of young people - middle class migrants between 20 and 30 years old - from the interior of the country and currently residing in CABA gave access to different capitals (economic, social, cultural, symbolic), employment possibilities and/or improvements in habitat infrastructure. It is also questioned what structures of educational, cultural or work opportunities were opened at the time of moving to the Federal Capital and whether the motivations that led to this move were concretized or modified in the years lived in this new space. The study was based on a qualitative methodology that allowed to trace the biographical trajectories and, in them, the perceptions that the young people experienced in the process of geographic and social change. For this, the tool used was the biographical interview (n = 15), with young people from the 20 to the 30 years. From this point, the emphasis will be on analysing how the biographical trajectory was modified, or not, taking into account the resources (type and quantity) managed by young people from their origin class, family and personal networks. Likewise, to analyse in parallel if the decision to migrate represented a significant change in the availability of resources and social mobility.

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

### **6.1. Substantive contributions**

During the first year of the project, the work done in the thematic axis *Geographical and social inequalities: ethnicity and language* has paid special attention to the labour inequalities and development of productive entrepreneurship from the perspective of special groups' such as LGBT community, native people, unemployed young people and migrants. With their cutting-edge studies, the researchers developed complementary methodological perspectives, including comparative analysis of public policies in different Latin American countries (mainly Chile and Argentina).

In their studies, all the researchers concentrated on aspects of ethnic and/or territorial inequalities and analysed their implications and scope from opportunity structures' standpoint. They applied perspectives of political analysis to examine the actors' roles in the decision-making processes, and to do macro-level analysis of the recently implemented laws or initiatives. In their work, these researchers have paid attention to issues of ethnicity and multiculturalism. However, there is a need for more active inclusion of ethnicity and multicultural perspectives in the AMOSIT model.

### **6.2. Summaries of reports**

In this thematic axis, there were five researchers doing their secondments from the following centres: Centre for Enterprise and Economic Development Research at Middlesex University; the Center for Intercultural and Indigenous Research (CIIR) at the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile and the Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani. They did their secondments in specialized centers at the destination universities (Centro de Estudio de Conflicto at the Universidad de Chile; Centre d'Etude et de Recherche Travail Organisation Pouvoir de la Université de Toulouse, Centro de Estudios Avanzados at the Universidad de Córdoba and Equipo de Sociología de las Migraciones Internacionales at the Universidad de Coruña) which is the strength of the project.

Majority of these researcher incorporated their work, discussions and theoretical perspectives in the contexts of educational, gender and ethnic inequalities which they analysed from the perspectives of territorial or spatial inequalities. Three researches focused especially on ethnic issues. Two of them concentrated on tourism and heritage while the one studied the relationship between migration and ethnicity.

Two of the researchers paid special attention to the situation of young people. One of them focused on the difficulties that young people face in developing their entrepreneurship, emphasizing the social and territorial inequalities that young people experience when trying to gain their foothold in the labour market. The other researcher analysed the young people in relation to processes of social and geographical mobility.

All the scholars bring their contributions to the development of the model AMOSIT, a theoretical and methodological perspective that underpins the project and is complemented by other qualitative methods, e.g. multi-sited ethnographies, State-originated ethnographies and collateral observations. These methodological perspectives are particularly pertinent for the development of the contents related to intercultural and ethnic perspectives.

Gender-based studies have also been included in the analysis schemes carried out by the scholars during their secondments in Toulouse and Córdoba, especially through the contributions of post-conventional gender theories, including the LGBT movement and the methods of critical discourse analysis.

The scholars carry out an active discussion about their works on public policies, especially on themes linked with the economic development of the regions under study, including prospects on tourism and sustainability.

The elements that integrate and stimulate education policy and promotion of employment in Latin-American countries are part of the debate on public policies and have been analysed by the scholars on the basis of comparative works.

The second Pillar has been considered from the point of view of qualitative research methodologies, where ethnographic studies gain major relevance, especially if this research approach is combined with distributive traditions and if they are based on studies of mixed design.

The third Pillar, that of social policies, has a direct relation to the contents developed by those researchers who concentrate on labour and production themes. Their works analyse micro entrepreneurship policies for young people, the representation of ethnic minorities within patrimonial tourism industry and development strategies for tourism addressed to specific groups like the LGBT community that only recently has gained general recognition in Latin America.

The researchers who deal with these themes emphasise the power relations between the State and the actors of the civil society who get a dominant role with regard to the development processes of an egalitarian recognition of different phenomena. Examples of these phenomena are the approval of the homosexual marriage in Argentina and the recognition of ethnicity within the patrimonial tourism industry in both Argentina and Chile.

The researchers treat this last element from the point of view of gender; it offers interesting prospects for comparative studies. In this sense, gender and ethnicity emerge as two dimensions to be studied more actively in the AMOSIT model. This means to tackle the existent inequalities and to promote political mechanisms designed to avoid discrimination and social inequities.

Only two of the five researchers have dealt with the fourth Pillar. They make a cross-analysis with social policies, and they link elements of critical discourse analysis with discursive construction of femininity and conclude that the relationship between tourism and gender has received very little attention from the Academia and from different research centres.

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

### **7.1. Summary**

Axis 6 contributes to the AMOSIT Model by bringing to light the strategies developed in households that face the deepening of social inequalities and asymmetries that affect their well-being, the role of women in the implementation of survival strategies; immigration policies related to migrant labour, effects of neoliberal policies in national territories that deeply and permanently affect large sectors of the population, the quantity and quality of employment, wage income. It emphasizes the development of a model of analysis for the theoretical approach of the geographical-mobility mobility nexus, which tries to overcome the analytical categories circumscribed to the borders of the nation-state and to approach this nexus as a complex and dynamic process that is explained in the framework of the social mobility strategies of transnational families.

Quantitative approaches (generation of social indicators, contrasting data from different social surveys, multivariate data analysis techniques) and qualitative approaches (individual interview, focus groups) are adopted from the methodological point of view. A methodological proposal is developed for the study of the geographic-social mobility nexus, based on family life accounts, multisite and longitudinal ethnography.

The social policy is supported by the analysis of policies investigated: the AUH and others applied to weaken the effects of the implementation of neoliberal policies that affect the national labour markets with consequences on employment, wages, etc. In relation to gender, the differential analysis of facing situations of social vulnerability resulting from neoliberal measures applied.

### **7.2. Substantive contributions and summaries of reports**

In relation to Axis 6, during the residency some investigations were implemented that are in development, some linked to doctoral theses; those related to the labour market are linked to the study of income received by adults within the framework of the neoliberal policies model; to the degree of mobility-immobility related to the economic autonomy of households linked to occupational social-family factors and public policies associated with mobility; the effects of structural adjustment measures applied by countries that have affected the quantity and quality of employment are also addressed; the social organization of care, paid domestic work and survival strategies adopted by families, all from a gender perspective and a comparative analysis of the realities of Argentina and Spain. Regarding the educational

system, secondary educational trajectories are investigated in the Province of Córdoba (Argentina) and the Universal Assignment by Child (AUH). From another perspective, a work is developed about the educational disadvantages of migrant teens in terms of time use: considering three different spaces, that is, home, school and leisure, we analyse the differential use of time of the migrant population to know their particular educational experience (as a handicap).

In relation to the AMOSIT model, the proposals set out to contribute in the relation to the inequalities in the labour market through the recognition of defensive strategies implemented in the homes, to avoid the deepening of the social inequalities and asymmetries that affect their welfare. In this line, is also the contribution from the gender perspective within the framework of measures and resources that families use to overcome the effects in national contexts subject to structural adjustments of the economy, so as to seek to maintain family well-being with "survival strategies" In contexts of social vulnerability of the middle and lower sectors. The analysis of the socioeconomic and demographic inequalities is in addition to the education that is also analysed and that affect the mobility of the households in situation of absolute and relative poverty. It also examines immigration policy and national legislation that generates more or less favourable working conditions for foreigners in countries such as Argentina and Chile, in the latter, the procedures for social integration for those immigrants with problems with justice. Another line of contribution to the AMOSIT Model relates to the analysis about Argentine intergenerational social mobility according to the origin of class, the national family origin and place of birth. Finally, the advances refer to the theoretical conceptualization of the relationship between geographical and social mobility.

### *7.2.1. A theoretical proposal for the study of the geographical and social mobility nexus*

Fachelli and López Roldán (2017), show how the arrival of immigrants in Spain has brought an increase in the base of the social structure, increasing the percentage of unskilled workers and decreasing the class of services, showing, in the current moment, processes of downward mobility or immobility that contribute to increase social rigidity. Second, Spain is within the first stage of the process of social integration, in terms of the theory proposed by Chiswick (1978), characterized by a disadvantage and vulnerability of the immigrant population in the labour market, which would lead to downward mobility.

For its part, Laura Suárez-Grimalt (2017) shows how, for the case of the immigrant population, beyond the classical indicators of the study of social mobility based on occupation, financial capital or social relations, are equally determinant in the definition of transnational social mobility strategies.

Oso and Suárez-Grimalt (2016)<sup>3</sup> have developed a model of analysis for the theoretical and methodological approach of the challenges related to the study of the interrelation between geographical mobility and social mobility in the transnational space, trying to overcome the traditional analytical categories, circumscribed to the borders of the nation-state. It addresses the geographic mobility-social mobility nexus as a complex and dynamic process, subject to

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<sup>3</sup> Laura Oso (ESOMI-Universidade da Coruña) and Laura Suárez Grimalt (University of Barcelona): Theoretical and Methodological Challenges in the Study of Transnational Social Mobility: An Approach to Intergenerational Strategies for Social Ascent of Latin American Migration in Spain, 13th IMISCOE Annual Conference (Prague, June 30-July 2, 2016). Session 31 Panel: Global Mobilities and Familial Relationships: diversities and complexities 1.

transformations linked to transnational geographical displacements and to the migration projects that are elaborated within the framework of family strategies.

This line of research is also approached by Dalle, Boniolo and Oso, who have worked on the strategies of geographical and social mobility deployed by Galician migrant families, of popular class origin, belonging to the last migratory flow that arrived in Argentina between 1940 and 1960. These authors incorporate, in addition to occupational changes from parents to children, considered in traditional studies of social mobility, other dimensions such as education, saving/consumption, participation in social networks, residential mobility and division production/reproduction within households.

### *7.2.2. Methodological orientations to the study of migration and social inequalities*

The main orientations regarding methodological contributions (Pillar 2) are firstly to be found in the use of quantitative strategies that deal with the comparison of microdata coming from (two) different surveys such as EPH-INDEC (Encuesta Permanente de Hogares, INDEC [Permanent Household Survey, INDEC]) and EDSA-ODSA (Encuesta de la Deuda Social Argentina (Universidad Católica Argentina, UCA) [Argentina Social Debt Survey]) for the analysis of structural conditions related to the economic-occupational structure, socio-economic level and residential condition. Transverse matrices and long-linear models are also used (Fachelli and López-Roldán, 2017), based on the exploitation of the Living Conditions Survey (ECV). Analysis of data derived from (three) surveys on stratification and social mobility during a given period; the use of a survey on the use of time that discovers the educational disadvantages of migrant students through three fundamental spaces: home, school and leisure; the use of multivariate logistic regressions to capture how much each factor is attached in the analyses of ascending intergenerational mobility according to origin of class, family ancestry and place of birth while maintaining the effects of structural change.

The use of multivariate techniques in the analysis of inequality in income distribution in the population shows the importance of these techniques to weight these effects. The use of Multiple Correspondence Analysis (ACM) is used in research on educational inequalities of secondary students in the Province of Córdoba, Argentina, as well as the study of the social mobility of the immigrant population in Spain (National Immigrant Survey, INE); and generate social indicators related to demographic, economic and social factors.

Progress was also made in the review of bibliography related to the research topics, SPAD and SPSS software being applied in statistical analyses. On the other hand, the analysis of legal regulations and jurisprudence texts related to migration and work was developed; the analysis of secondary data sources, textual data and records related to the application of applied neoliberal policies and national laws and regulations. A novel approach is the integration of the analysis of socio-demographic and economic data from different public production surveys and private entities to test results in a given period. We have used the Human and Social Development approach and the analysis of social indicators of development that show the distance in the fulfilment of normative minimums for an important part of the society.

Regarding to qualitative strategies, interviews (semi-structured) and focus groups were used first. Second, life story was used as a tool for the analysis of geographical and social mobility trajectories, with the aim of constructing and reconstructing migrants' journeys in the transnational space, including the strategic dimension of social change from the Logic of



individuals and their families. This technique was used both by Oso and Suárez-Grimalt, as by Dalle, Boniolo and Oso.

### *7.2.3. Migration and Social Inequalities: Social Policies and the gender approach*

Regarding to social policies, these have a prominent role in several investigations, the implementation of public policies played (and play) a compensatory role against the loss of capacity to be a "good distributor of resources" (income) in the population of the labour market, public policies associated with mobility or failing permanence/chronicity in poverty in the context of heterogeneity of the economic-occupational matrix and segmentation of the labour market. Another focus of research is directed towards the current Argentine immigration policy and the Chilean policy in this respect. It concerns public policy and immigration legislation and the right to work, a variant of which is the study of the situation of migrants with problems with justice and their processes of social reintegration. Another aspect is the study of the Universal Assignment for the Child (AUH) social program in relation to educational inequality at the secondary level. It also addresses the delivery of conditional transfers to excluded households.

As for the pillar related to the gender perspective, it is explicitly addressed from this angle of analysis, referring to the strategies of confronting situations of vulnerability within the framework of the effects of structural adjustment measures in two national economies: Argentine and Spanish in different periods, and as this context affected, in a different and unequal manner, employment, paid domestic work and the well-being of families who had to implement survival strategies, mainly supported by women in the home, and in the home is addressed the organization of care work that falls on women. It also works on the study of geographical and social mobility from a gender and intergenerational approach, analysing family strategies of social mobility of migrants and their families.

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

### **8.1. Summary**

Research deals with the specific pillar (axis 7) issues centered on labour market supply in relation to strategies for adapting individuals to present society, including how religious faith influences individual socioeconomic behaviour and the role of social networks in the youth labour trajectories. In relation to the AMOSIT Model, the research seeks to contribute through social capital considered a set of resources for the management of labour uncertainty.

Regarding the methodological contributions (Pillar 2), the adoption of a qualitative, quantitative methodological approach, the analysis focused on the subjective approach of the structural context; The application of network analysis in the youth labour market and data analysis strategies that propose the integration of different units of analysis. Relating to social policies is the contribution of data on the role of personal networks in the Catalan labour market along with the weakening of public policies and mechanisms of state intervention and the study of the social policy "Asignación Universal por Hijo" to strengthen the family income and permanence in the formal education system. In relation to the gender perspective, we investigate the sexist culture and the reproduction of inequalities in the social

and labour market; Inequalities generated by social capital in relation to gender, the differentiated use of personal contacts by men and women for labour insertion.

## 8.2. Substantive contributions and summaries of reports

Relating to the 7th axis Inequality Uncertainty, strategies, resources, and capabilities, the stays were based on studies and research thesis focused on the perspective of the supply on the labour market, analysing the cultural background, behaviours, the propensities and the adaptive strategies of the individuals in the current society.

For example, one of the aspects that was observe was how the religious faith influences in the socio-economic behaviour of the individual, influencing his cognitive system and how this affects their capacity to develop cognitive strategies to deal with the labour market. Another line of research revolved around the role played by them social networks in them paths labour youth. Through the work of authors like Ulrich Beck (1992) and Anthony Giddens (1999), recognizing the flexibility of employment, growing uncertainty and the expansion of individual risks, identify the essence of youth employability pathways. The growing tension of them agents to adapt to contingencies of a market always more flexible and deregulated, manifest through the approach of individual strategies suitable to the management of growing uncertainty, leading to the Constitution of labour always more diversified and custom in the collective youth (Sennet, 2007;) Serracant, 2012). Family, friends and colleagues and their social networks, represent an informal channel of access to employment that is well adjusts to the speed with which young are forced to raise their strategies of inclusion. Although the role of the social capital in the labour market has been widely researched last decades, on a context of deep economic and social transformation, attached to the unfavourable economic situation in Europe creating in labour market a scenery never seen before, making their features and resources, such as social networks, mechanisms more frequented and used as individual strategies. The results have been observed in the light of the Latin-American events. It is important to consider the differences across countries, at least in Europe, where welfare regimes are different. In south European countries, like Spain, the welfare has been traditionally weak, and families have a strong role in giving support to young people.

In relation with the AMOSIT model, stays proposed to contribute through the consideration of social capital as a set of suitable resources to the management of the labour uncertainty, within the framework of individual job search strategies. Whereas these subjective adaptations in response to growing job insecurity, social networks represent a powerful mechanism of social reproduction, distributing unequal resources in the youth population because of they belong to different social groups.

The role of education is also an issue in a secondment, particularly applied to the enlargement of compulsory secondary education in Argentina, and how this enlargement is affecting the expectations of students and their families, and how young people cope with their pathways and career construction.

Main orientations respect to the methodological contributions, pillar 2, in this AMOSIT scheme that incorporate transdisciplinary observations, on one hand a qualitative and quantitative methodological approach. Some of these proposals revolved around the analysis focused on the subjective reworking of the structural context (consisting of social systems autopoietic as: economic system, political system, religious system - who composed the

sistema-sociedad-Luhmann 1992) in decision making taking into account simultaneously the structural factors as well as their own systems of values (Marini, 2013). Finally, these decisions lead to the social behaviour of agents, which turn disrupts structure of social systems (two-way relationship). This perspective of qualitative character located the social agent in the centre of the socio-economic model, where recognizes the role that the system plays of internal values in the same agents, taking in simultaneously the structural context. Also, joined methodology that represents a new approach to the study of social networks in the labour market. Despite the amplitude of the literature on networks and market labour, good part of the research is based on general indicators using or not of contacts in the search or the labour inclusion. Although is distinguishes, in occasions, the type of contacts used, few of them works have adopted the analysis of social networks as approach, in addition, have referred both the search and it inclusion; This is, on one hand, the use of contacts to access information on job offers and, on the other hand, the success of this channel as a way of access to employment.

The personal focus of networks for some of the pre-doctors allows to identify not only the use of contacts, but also the degree of mobilization, the type of contacts used in each type of job and the type of resources (information and intermediation) mobilized, as well as its success in terms of inclusion. In addition, other new methodological aspects expressed in the strategies of analysis of the data, with which it is proposed an integration between the different units of analysis. Through the approach to multilevel models has investigated the relationship between young people and their contacts (alter-ego), youth and labour events (ego-event) and the combination of them (event-alter-ego). During stays, there were advances of bibliographic review, and some learning relating to classification analysis and multiple correspondence and on the implementation of such tests using SPSS and SPAD.

Regarding to the social political, was destined to observe the prominence of them networks social as a powerful dynamic of reproduction social, a mechanism of market regulation that contrasts to the intervention of the State as a regulatory institution of the labour opportunities. In other terms: as more wide and rooted in a society is the intervention of the welfare state, less will be the influence of the social resources in their opportunities of individual life (Barbieri, 1997).

In this sense, the research provides new data on the role played by networks in the current Catalan labour market, in conjunction with the weakening of their public politics and, in general, of them mechanisms of intervention of the State. Also, was studied the public program "Universal Assignment per son" in Argentina, social politic intended to strengthen the income and permanence of vulnerable sectors in the formal education system with emphasis in the regional networks, and local perspective. Regarding to gender perspective, this specific pillar had a prior look prior mainly by them thesis of PhD, e.g. them inquiries is oriented to observe the presence of macho culture mentality social and how its impact in the reproduction of inequalities in the social field and in the market of work. Also, discussed the role played by religious groups studied in relation to the macho culture.

The proposed thesis also addressed, among other aspects, the study of the inequalities generated by social capital in relation to gender. According to previous studies, women have significant disadvantages in social resources compared to men. Studies since the 1980s have focused on the implications of this differential (McPherson & Smith-Lovin, 1982), noting that the size of women's social networks is generally smaller than men's (Campbell & Rosenfels, 1985). Other studies focus instead on differences in the type of contacts of

women, which, according to Moore's (1990) study, would be more likely to come from the family or neighbourhood. In general, however, organizations and elites tend to be dominated by men, and also when women participate, according to Brass (1985), they fail to integrate into power networks, which are mainly male (Lin, 2000).

Part of these stays have focused on investigating the different use of personal contacts by men and women and, consequently, the differences in the results obtained in relation to labour insertion. Preliminary results indicate, first, that women mobilize less of their own social resources compared to men, who use an average of more personal contacts throughout the job search process - a fact that is reinforced in case of young people without higher education. In addition, the effectiveness of the use of contacts obtaining employment through the help of a personal contact is significantly associated with gender homophilia.

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

### **9.1. Summary of substantive contributions**

Undoubtedly, the secondments performed under these axes have been enriched in their particular dual role: the research advances by postdoctoral researchers, and the development of theses by the predoctoral. In that sense, joint progress on the axis Inequality of Opportunity: Intergenerational Social Mobility has focused on the theoretical debates widened through meetings, teamwork, conferences, and bibliography, on the one hand, and on the other, advances in relation to Review of databases, learning of research techniques and analysis, which have resulted in academic achievements in the first year of INCASI. The same is expressed in approved thesis plans, research articles accepted by journals, and national funding for certain research projects.

It is also necessary to emphasize that in using the AMOSIT modality, the need to observe academic developments with a more holistic view has been generated, implying certain thematic concerns, which although they appear transversally, had not been considered with the importance that the Project assumes, in the individual research agendas themselves.

In general, papers of this axis contribute to the *Analytical Model of Social Inequality and Trajectories* in several aspects that we are going to enumerate. All researches focus on giving an account of the opportunities associated with the social class of origin. All of them also address how these opportunities condition the outcome of social rewards generated by markets. Nonetheless, some of these researches go beyond this analysis and incorporate non-economic variables that create inequality such as gender or ethnic origin. Likewise, some of these researches focus on the representations that are product of the processes of inequality and that are so significant in giving them stability.

In relation to the axis, we worked on thinking about the potentialities and possible comparisons between the labor processes and social mobility in Argentina and Spain, bringing together similarities, differences, problems of theoretical conceptualizations, among other guidelines. In addition, an updated bibliographic reading was made, both of researchers from INCASI participating teams, as well as authors or new publications in the continental scope.

The effort of some stays has been based on the comparative characterization of the link between the processes of social stratification, the modes of state intervention, the living conditions and the representations that the subjects make about social inequality and, similarly, about The legitimate ways (or not) of responding to the social question that emanates from it, in a context of increasing state intervention, such as Argentina from the period 2007-2015 and crisis and neoliberal advance in Spain.

Thus, in relation to the aforementioned axes, we hope to generate a substantive contribution to the AMOSIT model in relation to constructing a series of empirical inquiries that allow us to account for a dynamic view of social inequality based not only on economic aspects but on political aspects Institutional and the representations that the subjects make about them. In pursuit of this objective, a process of knowledge and information of data was carried out, that is, the indicators that allow historical comparison between different contexts were systematized and the empirical data on existing bases tabulated in order to give an account of the mode in the Which social origin configures differential perceptions on social inequality and political orientations.

In some cases, for pre-doctoral researchers, emphasizing on this axis has involved the modification of doctoral theses, new reflections and also the conversations with members of the various research teams allowed the elaboration of definitions and positions around the study of Gender relations and their relationship to various processes of social inequality, especially around education, work, ethnicity and social class.

The contents consulted focused on the themes of geographical mobility, residential mobility, labor processes, migratory movements and how these affect the opportunities, affecting the processes of intergenerational social mobility.

In this context, individual progress, which has contributed to collective contributions, has been based on the contributions of qualitative research techniques, for example, the contributions of the models of status inconsistency that has the potential to compare perceptions about the redistribution between the mobiles, in the sense of analysing those who reproduce and move inter-generationally. In this methodological area, we worked on consolidation processes based on existing data that have allowed us to investigate the construction of key concepts, such as educational level and treatment of age / generation. In addition, we have performed several log-linear regression exercises, in order to analyse relative intergenerational social mobility, testing some of the most common models in the literature. With regard to gender issues, in some cases the issue was not specifically addressed, although the variable "sex" was incorporated as one of the control variables within the status inconsistency model to be applied.

Likewise, knowledge of qualitative techniques was deepened from meetings that were held with researchers to deepen issues of migration and intergenerational social mobility or labor processes where gender operates. Specifically, at this point, the techniques revolved around the multi-situated ethnography, dimensions to deepen the social mobility that emerged from the research findings during the investigations carried out with several migrant populations in Spain and of Spaniards in the outside.

The advances achieved in this pillar lie mainly in the constitution of the household as a unit of analysis in the study of social mobility. Thus, in the operationalization of the social class



variable proposed in the analysis, both the social position of the main support and that of the spouse will be considered as central criteria for determining the class position of the household. This form of conception and operationalization of the variable social class, tries, in this way, to propose an alternative form to the traditional approaches to conceive of the processes of structuration and social mobility, that considered only the men and / or the individuals like the Empirical support of these processes.

Also, in the doctoral theses, a research proposal is presented for the construction of a theoretical definition on gender relations and its empirical application around a typology that distinguishes, according to an approach to gender relations, different positions of men and women, in particular in relation to work and migration processes.

The pillar on social policies was dealt with in a transversal way, since the perceptions about redistribution address different forms of state intervention on the social question, and analysed how the type of intervention has subjective effects, which, historically constructed, are based on the different social classes.

The gender variable was also considered in the research on this topic, suggesting the existence of differentiated patterns of behavior that will require more complex perspectives from the perspective of gender equality in employment.

## 9.2. Summaries of reports

### **A Multidimensional Approach of Social Mobility: thinking about inequality processes from the relationship between intergenerational trajectories and the social Welfare. Buenos Aires City. 2012-2013**

José Javier Rodríguez de la Fuente carries out a research whose objective consist of analysing the influence of social mobility on living conditions in the autonomous city of Buenos Aires. More specifically, such a study analyses the impact of the factors attached on the acquired ones. It is proposed to build a typology of social trajectories. The theoretical approach is based on the analysis of class, although some aspects of functionalist sociology are also considered. The techniques employed are both quantitative and qualitative and the database corresponds to a project that aimed at social mobility carried out during the years 2012-2013. In terms of contribution to the social AMOSIT model, this work will help us to know how different ascribed variables, such as gender, discriminate in terms of social destination.

### **Class or Ethnic Inequalities? Opportunities for intergenerational social promotion according to family ancestors in Argentina**

The thematic that addresses Pablo Dalle is located in the link that keeps social promotion and ethnic ancestry in Argentina. The theoretical framework is anchored in the works of Gino Germani and his followers, although there are classic and contemporary international references. The databases used have a very broad historical scope (1961-2007). The methodology used consists of the use of logistic regression (ordinal and multinomial). The paper tries to complete the traditional analyses of social mobility paying attention to a new dimension: ethnicity. Their conclusions will therefore have a considerable impact on social policies in the sense that they broaden our vision of the groups to which aid should be directed. Consequently, within the framework of INCASI, more specifically, in reference to the AMOSIT model, this research would be able to account for the restriction to the opportunities of certain groups beyond the social class position.

### **Gender relations in the processes of intergenerational social mobility in urban Argentina (2007/10)**

Manuel Esteban Ribeiro carries out a research that combines gender and social mobility topics. The theoretical framework is based on the previous international literature of social mobility although also makes use of researchers who have studied the Argentine reality locally. The methodology is based on the application of the traditional models used in studies of social mobility (log-linear models). The empirical material used is the use of two national surveys.

### **The impact of social mobility on attitudes towards redistribution of income, Argentina and Spain**

Jesica Pla is comparing the impact of attitudes towards redistribution between Spain and Argentina. Under our analytical model (AMOSIT), it would be framed under the study of representations because of social position. Its theoretical references are based on all the literature of inconsistency of status, mainly of North American character. The databases are different national ISSPs from the respective countries. The technique used is the diagonal reference model, a type of regression analysis that takes the diagonal of a table as a reference category with which the other cells are compared. Two weights are thus obtained which indicate whether attitudes towards distribution are more influenced by the social class of origin or destination. The gender dimension is considered as a covariate in the models. In reference to the public policies, we try to know if the perception towards the taxation is influenced by the social fluidity. This fact, therefore, brings this research closer to the objectives of INCASI.

### **Young migrants: An approach to social and geographical mobility**

Paula Boniolo addresses the relationship between social and geographical mobility. More specifically, she carries out a qualitative study based on interviews with young people who immigrated to the city of Buenos Aires. The main aim is to analyse the strategies that young immigrants deploy in order to access mainly economic and cultural capital. The theoretical framework is inspired by the work of French sociology (mainly Bourdieu, Bertaux) and the sociology of Argentine immigration. The gender perspective is widely considered in this paper. In terms of public policies, this work has a double dimension. On the one hand, it helps us to know the facilities offered by the city of BA to the emigrants. We can know how the different services provided by the city are used. On the other hand, we can study the personal motives that lead emigrants to emigrate.

## **10. Thematic Axis 9. Pillar 2: Methodology**

### **10.1. Substantive contributions**

The set of contributions to the transversal axis of methodology reveals the existence of a plurality of perspectives and analysis techniques used in network research. The following table summarizes the general methodologies used:

### List of applied methodologies

<b>Quantitative Design</b>	<b>13</b>
Quantitative: descriptive analysis of surveys, comparison of groups	3
Quantitative: Regression and imputation strategies	6
Quantitative: Correspondence analysis and Cluster analysis	4
<b>Qualitative Design</b>	<b>5</b>
Qualitative: biographical interview	2
Qualitative: ethnography	2
Discourse analysis	1
<b>Mixed Design</b>	<b>9</b>
Sequential design QUAN: surveys + QUAL: biographical interview	4
Quantitative: Factorial and Cluster Analysis / Qualitative: Interviews	1
Quantitative: Log-linear models, Ordinal and Logistic Regression Qualitative: multisituated ethnography	1
Qualitative: Grounded Theory	
Quantitative: surveys and social network analysis	1
Qualitative: análisis de documentos / Quantitative: surveys	1
QUAN / QUAL+ and QUAL / QUAN+	1

12 contributions have a methodological perspective exclusively quantitative, 5 only qualitative and 5 combine both orientations in mixed designs.

In particular, there are several very homogeneous contributions linked to the classical methodology, well established and applied to the analysis of stratification and intergenerational social mobility where log-linear models are used and where the variables of origin and destination are put into play Social relations in relation to the cohort, education, sex or immigration, mainly carried out in the Argentine context.

In the treatment of this issue, in a specific way, a model called status inconsistency is applied in a contribution that, based on the so-called Diagonal Mobility Model, uses Omar Lizardo's proposal "Diagref" to see the differences Between those who reproduce their class of origin and those who move from it, adjusting Gaussian, logit and poisson regression models incorporating the nonlinear parametrization of Sobel (1981).

This classic methodology extends with the application of other quantitative techniques, equally used in other research topics in the treatment of surveys and censuses, from the more basic, descriptive and comparative of groups, such as the advanced ones of multivariate character, both from a dependency analysis (linear regression analysis, logistic regression) and techniques that allow us to work with more exploratory-structuring models (factor analysis and cluster analysis). In this last line is the methodological proposal of construction of typologies denominated as structural and articulated (López-Roldán, 1994) combining the analysis of multiple correspondences, with the objective of obtaining inequality factors, and the classification analysis, to classify the individuals in groups (typology) thus typifying the reality studied. It is applied in particular for the analysis of the segmentation of the labour market and also in an analysis of school trajectories.

A couple of contributions centered the interest in the methodologies applied for the imputation of missing data, in particular, for the case of the income variable. On the one hand, the imputation of undeclared income was carried out using the maximum likelihood

method, in another case, applying the cited method of structural and articulated typology, a typology of social classes was obtained and used to determine the median of income of each group of membership.

Another group of contributions develop methodologies from a qualitative perspective where the use of interviews and discourse analysis predominates. We can list several contributions. Some emphasize the specificity of qualitative methodologies to work with "hidden" populations, or difficult to access by usual sampling procedures, and because they are conditions of exclusion, where dialogue in the interview should be scripted and not a sequential questionnaire. Others postulate the importance of the interview report to develop the biographical approach, investigating the reflexivity and how to control the instrument and the narrative result in the analysis of the labour trajectories. Others develop the ethnographic perspective, emphasizing the importance of the observer's involvement in the observed context, to recover details and latent dimensions. They take up the challenge of working with minors, which is almost an issue in itself. Others are interested in analysing the discourse of texts that could be the scene of debates about gender inequality.

Finally, several papers present a mixed methodological perspective that articulates qualitative and quantitative orientations. The segmentation of the labour market can be approached from the perspective of the Grounded Theory and articulated with quantitative techniques that lead from the elaboration of the questionnaires to the analysis of social networks. In other cases, the combined sequence of the sample survey and questionnaires, with further in-depth interviews, was used to explore the results for the study of religious communities or the inequalities between women and men in their dedication to domestic work. In a quantitative study child labour, a mixed and multistage model was applied, and in each stage articulated with diverse emphasis quantitative and qualitative perspectives in the exploration of the problem.

## 10.2. Summaries of reports

### 10.2.1. *Quantitative design*

#### **1) (In)mobility around the minimum of well-being of urban households**

In a context of structural heterogeneity of the economic-occupational matrix and segmentation of the labor market, the economic autonomy of households and the socio-family, occupational and associated public policies factors that lead to unstable trajectories and stagnation in situations are analysed of poverty or to improve welfare conditions. The aim is to adopt a dynamic perspective that shows the processes of occupational mobility and income. Three groups of indicators are considered: access to monetary resources (absolute poverty and relative poverty), subsistence (security/food insecurity) and subjective perceptions of economic well-being with data from the Argentine Social Debt Survey (EDSA-ODSA). We consider two moments of time with a lapse of one year (annual panel) between both and we perform descriptive analyses and apply a series of multivariate logistic regression models. Comparisons were made with EPH-INDEC.

#### **2) Structures of labour opportunities and living conditions of households: Argentina during a decade of heterodox policies (2003-2014)**

The characteristics assumed by the labour opportunities structures (Katzman and Filgueira, 1999: 9) that were accessed by households during the heterodox policy period (2003-2014)

are studied and the extent to which they progressed towards a lower (or greater) "segmentation" of such opportunities. In order to do so, the different sources of income and the strategies of the households with the structures of labour opportunities offered by the labour market (employment and income) and the state public policies of redistribution are related. Following Fine (2003), the labour market in a specific social formation depends, among other aspects, on the way in which the productive system is structured. In the case of Latin America, the renewed structural heterogeneity perspective in the current phase of globalization, which implies the coexistence of differentiated productivity strata (Salvia, 2012), where a sector is governed by informality and precariousness (40%) is important. On the other hand, the formation of a structure of work opportunities has an impact on the conditions of life conditioning micro-social behaviors, particularly in relation to the reproduction of life. The work followed a quantitative methodology. In order to approach the structure of work opportunities, a methodology was applied mainly descriptive, although tests of hypotheses of differences of proportions were used to evaluate the statistical significance of the changes observed. To examine welfare effects, a model was used to assess the different elements (economic, social, and demographic) that explain changes in income. This methodology is based on Cortés (2000) and its extension in Donza (2015). This is the Permanent Household Survey (EPH). Conclusion: recomposition of labour market capacities to increase the number of formal labour positions and a recovery of family per capita income favored by non-labourers at lower levels. Even so, persistent inequality and high levels of poverty persisted throughout the period of heterodox policies.

### **3) Approaches to the imputation of income from the perspective of the class analysis.**

#### **A proposal based on the factorial analysis**

Implications in the use of different methods of imputation of missing data of income from the perspective of the class structure. An analysis is made where the median is imputed, but based on the social class of belonging, understanding that each individual has economic conditions similar to the other members of each group. In addition, the methodology of typological analysis is applied combining multiple correspondences and classification analyses with different relevant variables to form differentiated groups from which income is imputed. The "Survey on social mobility and opinions on the current society" of the year 2012-2013 of an FONCyT project is used.

### **4) The use of social stratification schemes for the measurement of inequality.**

#### **Analysis for the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires**

It seeks to analyse in a comparative way different social classification schemes frequently used in the study of social structure and stratification, both as regards its theoretical and methodological aspects as in its practical application. Schemes analysed: Erikson and Goldthorpe, Wright, Portes, Torrado, the Occupational Classifier based on Structural Heterogeneity and the scheme resulting from a factor analysis based on the most relevant occupational variables. It is a question of evaluating the association capacity of these schemes with certain variables of inequality: wealth, education, and social origin. The methodological strategy is quantitative, using the "Survey on social mobility and opinions on the current society" of the year 2012-2013 of a FONCyT project.

### **5) Comparative analysis of labour market segmentation between Argentina and Spain**

The aim is to construct a general and structural segmentation model in order to analyse social inequalities in labour market and compare a typology of positions between Spain and Argentina. Considering a non-orthodox perspective, a quantitative methodology is applied.



It works with the official data from the Labour Force Survey in the case of Spain, with near 30,000 cases, and the Permanent Household Survey in the case of Argentina, a similar survey for Argentina with about 19,000 cases, both referring to 2014. The analysis applies a combination of techniques of multivariate analysis following that is called as structural and articulated typology (López-Roldán, 1994): Multiple Correspondence Analysis in order to obtain principals factors of inequality, and Cluster Analysis in order to classify individuals into groups, that is, we obtain is a typology of segments of labour market. As a conclusion of this work, it is necessary to elabourate models of analysis more dynamics considering as central a trajectory analysis.

**6) Households strategies to protect their consumption capacity in a crisis context. Labour factors and public policies. Gran Buenos Aires, 1992-2012**

The strategies developed by the households of Greater Buenos Aires to cushion the effects of the crisis are identified. It starts from the perspective that there are demographic, economic and social factors that affect the welfare of the homes. In addition, the incidence of these factors is differential according to the social stratum of household membership. Quantitative strategy that applies an equation of disaggregation of the analysed effects with the EPH.

**7) Imputations for Missing Data in Income Variables. Permanent Household Survey (EPH). Gran Buenos Aires, Argentina / 1990-2010**

The effects of non-response of income in the household surveys are analysed when they are used for the study and evaluation of the living conditions of the population. A technique is applied to impute income to the non-response to the data from the Permanent Household Survey. It was verified that the non-response was not associated to a non-random non-response pattern (NMAR) by means of Little tests, a graphic analysis of the missing value patterns and a missing value frequency plot. The maximum likelihood (MV) method was used to allocate undeclared income. An imputation of the undeclared income was made for each of the income variables surveyed. Total income of the recipient was reconstructed as a sum of all the sources of income that is possessed.

**8) The impact of social mobility on perceptions of income redistribution, Argentina and Spain 2009.**

With data from the International Social Survey Program: Social Inequality IV - ISSP 2009 we test the hypothesis that individual preferences are correlated with social class, but specifically, with the trajectory of social mobility, being able to distinguish two specific hypotheses: weight of origin or hypothesis of acculturation (weight of the target class). A model of inconsistency of status is applied, which relates, from the Diagonal Mobility Model, the differences between those who reproduce their origin class and those who move from it. The status inconsistency model is applied based on Omar Lizardo's proposal "Diagref", which conforms to Gaussian, logit and poisson regression models that incorporate the non-linear parametrization of Sobel (1981) of the effects of "inconsistency of two independent variables R and C, coded identically (Sobel refers to these models as "diagonal reference models"). The model is estimated through a probability of regression of the dependent variable against the row (origin) variable y column (target), as well as a set of control variables.

**9) Social inequalities in post-crisis Argentina. 2004-2015**

Material and subjective deprivation are analysed that affect the essential capabilities for personal and social development, meaning a violation of fundamental individual and collective rights. It follows a quantitative strategy that applies analysis of evolution of various

indicators over time and gaps that are observed to specify these indicators according to the social stratum of belonging. Based on data from the Argentine Social Debt Survey - UCA. Argentina.

**10) Inequality of class or ethnic? Opportunities for intergenerational social advancement according to family ancestry in Argentina**

We analyse the opportunities for intergenerational social mobility in Argentina according to national family origin and place of birth of the respondents from four surveys on Stratification and social mobility: the study of Germani in 1961 in the AMBA and the national surveys of 2005, 2007 and 2010 led by Dr. Jorrat at IIGG-UBA. The rates of upward social mobility from popular class origins according to place of birth and national origin of the parents are analysed. The composition of the stratification structure of classes according to family ancestry is analysed at the beginning of the 21st century. The relative opportunities of upward mobility according to origin of class, family ancestry and place of birth are controlled by controlling the effects of structural change. With the use of multivariate logistic regressions, we try to capture the extent to which each ascribed factor weighs controlling for others.

**11) State of health, care and accessibility to the health system according to the quality of employment. A comparative study between Argentina and Italy**

Quality of employment and health conditions according to gender and the age of the economically active population in Argentina and Italy are analysed. It is proposed to compare the Argentinean and Italian urban population in aspects that differentiate workers according to their precariousness or fullness of labour rights in health care and health, observing aspects according to different age groups and gender. As for methodology, a comparative analysis of the household surveys is carried out, considering the Argentine Social Debt Survey (Social Debt Observatory, Universidad Católica Argentina) and the Indagine Statistica Multiscopo Sulle Famiglie (Sistema Statistico Nazionale, Italy). Bases are used that inform about the last health survey in Italy in the year 2013 and of data collected in 2014 in Argentina. Surveys were compared and variables that related to similar concepts were selected. Some modes of response were considered to be re-categorized in order to do a cross-country comparison. A comparable common SPSS base was built. A quantitative descriptive group comparison design is used.

**12) State of health, care and accessibility to the health system according to the quality of employment. A comparative study between Argentina and Italy**

Quality of employment and health conditions according to gender and the age of the economically active population in Argentina and Italy are analysed. It is proposed to compare the Argentinean and Italian urban population in aspects that differentiate workers according to their precariousness or fullness of labour rights in health care and health, observing aspects according to different age groups and gender. As for methodology, a comparative analysis of the household surveys is carried out, considering the Argentine Social Debt Survey (Social Debt Observatory, Universidad Católica Argentina) and the Indagine Statistica Multiscopo Sulle Famiglie (Sistema Statistico Nazionale, Italy). Bases are used that inform about the last health survey in Italy in the year 2013 and of data collected in 2014 in Argentina. Surveys were compared and variables that related to similar concepts were selected. Some modes of response were considered to be re-categorized in order to do a cross-country comparison. A comparable common SPSS base was built. A quantitative descriptive group comparison design is used.

**13) Advances in relation to the analysis of the trajectories of middle-level students in the province of Córdoba and the AUH**

We analyse the school trajectories of middle-level students in the province of Córdoba, differentiated according to the reception or not of the Universal Assignment per Child. It is argued that the educational trajectories show the educational inequalities, the intervening regulatory mechanisms, and the social origin of students of 2nd and 5th year of middle level public schools in the province of Córdoba. The methodology was quantitative, developing multiple correspondence analysis and classification using the SPAD. Source: Ministry of Education of Córdoba. Base not specified.

*10.2.2. Qualitative design*

**14) Inequality and labour trajectories of formal and informal workers**

Analysis of the unequal labour trajectories of women and men, young people and adults inserted both formally and precariously in the labour market of Gran La Plata, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina. In particular, the focus on the gender perspective is analysed and the different possibilities and limitations that men and women possess along their trajectories are analysed, trying to understand the way in which domestic and work life intertwine with each other over time. Regarding the methodological pillar, the contributions sought to investigate reflexivity in biographical studies. The methodological reflexivity was investigated in the different instances of biographical research, analysing at each of the moments the particularities of the reflexivity of the researcher and the narrator, also analysing the way in which the temporal dimension is introduced in this perspective. In addition, special emphasis was placed on the diachronic dimension and on the overcoming of objectivist-subjectivist approaches, characteristic of sociological thinking.

**15) State, market and family in comparative perspective. Social policies, work and income in Spain and Argentina**

A proposal on social policies that focus on specific populations is developed theoretically and methodologically: indigenous peoples in Chile and Latin America. The particularities of migration, gender and poverty are analysed. The perspective of the State is key to understanding this proposal that understands it as a cultural construction and a political and historically determined form and not as a universal concept valid for all time and place. From this conception of the State, both the discourses and the daily practices of its institutions and agents, with the idea of an ideological project, the national and cultural construction project that defines acceptable forms of behavior, make social classifications, and establish the collective identity of a society. The methodology applied is the ethnography of the State.

**16) How to do to be in school? Reflections on logic and temporalities in the experiences of a secondary school and a FinE2 Plan in popular sectors of the city of La Plata**

School ethnography is adopted as a methodological strategy. Ethnography is a global cognitive and methodological approach, which is not defined as a set of techniques, but rather because of the epistemological clues that underlie the procedures with which ethnographers treat information. Ethnography is the approach that seeks to understand the social phenomenon from the perspective of the actors, aiming not only to know the rationality of others, but also to include the needs, objectives and decisions of all actors that intervene significantly in a given situation. In the case of the school, the potential of ethnography lies in the richness of its gaze to capture in depth the dynamics of the school experience in this framework of complexity. The being there allows to capture senses,

knowledge and dynamics that are not necessarily named and verbalized by the actors, but are only susceptible of being recovered to the heat of the observation and the contextualized interpretation.

#### **17) Sociological perspectives in the approach of trajectories: the uses, meanings and potential of a controversial approach**

Three objectives are formulated. Deepening in the Biographical Studies, for a theoretical-methodological approach that constitutes the frame of reference within which the study of the trajectories is inserted. The way in which the researcher incorporates into the process of knowledge his own methodological reflexivity, as well as the reflexive operation carried out by the narrator, as a social subject, is diluted. The three moments involved in the process of interpreting stories and life stories were searched and addressed: recording, interpretation, and editing of the biographical text. The other was to delve into various conceptual discussions on public policy, with particular emphasis on active employment policies. Finally, the data source was analysed, with the various activities developed during the research process in progress: field notes, collection of secondary documents and interviews with young people and key informants. And began the process of coding primary sources with the support of software specialized in the management of qualitative data: ATLAS.ti.

#### **18) Abortion, law and sexual politics in Argentina**

Discourse analysis in two senses: as research design and as a technique of analysis. Results of bibliographic compilation. The discourse analysis manual of Íñiguez (2006) is followed, presents the main traditions of discourse analysis, and the particularities in the Social Sciences, but does not present details about procedures for the practice of research. Following the text "Sociological analysis of the system of discourses" (2010) by Conde Gutiérrez presents the different moments of the sociological research practice of discourse analysis: preparation of texts, reading, decomposition and fragmentation. And procedures for the analysis of sociological interpretation of the discourse system: discursive styles, discursive positions, narrative configuration and semantic spaces, displacements and condensations. Keys for writing a sociological analysis of the discourse are presented. The order of the legal discourse on abortion is analysed through the feminist resistance legal practices in judicial proceedings in the Argentine Courts (2000-2015). It investigates the features of the judicial sentences, and the allegations and appeals of the people processed. Bibliographical survey on contemporary feminist thinking that, within the framework of the INCASI project, contribute to advancing in the theoretical elaboration and discussion of new perspectives that go beyond adding and taking into account women in traditional paradigms.

### **10.2.3. *Mixed design***

#### **19) The structural causes of segmented labour markets in Cordoba**

Analyses the way the production system is structured and how this affects the demand of professionals in the job market. To this end, it is necessary to study the characteristics of the production system and the mechanisms leading to a greater or smaller job demand, that is to say, the different types of work organization, the expected competencies and qualifications, the professional training of those who select human resources, and the social representations they have of the different professions of the area of social sciences, particularly, of social communication. Particularly, analyses the productive structure of the city of Cordoba, which belongs to a major productive structure, that of Argentina, and the much larger one of Latin-America. The study use qualitative manner (on the basis of Grounded Theory) and in a quali-

quantitative way (starting from the elaboration of well-designed questionnaires and the analysis of social networks).

## **20) Structure of classes and social mobility in the City of Buenos Aires in the period 2003/2015**

It seeks to investigate the link between differential intergenerational trajectories of class and unequal access to certain social benefits that shape living conditions and the level of welfare of households. Thus, on the basis of this problem, we try to address a possible edge in the study of inequality and social inclusion. The possibility of implementing a sequential mixed methodological design that contemplates a quantitative and a qualitative stage is analysed. A reflection on the combined use of correspondence analysis and classification analysis for the construction of typologies that can be used as a sample frame of a later qualitative research phase is developed. The parangones or average types of each group would allow to select units to be interviewed, functioning of sequential nexus between a quantitative-qualitative methodological strategy.

## **21) State, market and family in comparative perspective. Social policies, work and income in Spain and Argentina**

Social policies and working conditions in Argentina and Spain are analysed in a comparative way, with a focus on the social protection systems of both countries. The transformations in conditionalities and productions about the "deserving" of individuals and groups to social protection are studied concretely, establishing a comparison between these processes in social policies and working conditions in Spain and Argentina. As for methodology, a combination of qualitative and quantitative analyses is performed. In relation to the former will be used the documentary analysis of primary and secondary sources for the characterization of the fundamental structures of the protection systems of Argentina and Spain. The quantitative approach will be used for the second and third axis: the comparative characterization of the general processes of labour markets, on the one hand, and the dynamics of wage and non-wage income and their distribution in terms of strata Occupational and class. For Argentina, the Permanent Household Survey of INDEC will be used and for Spain the Survey of Living Conditions of the National Institute of Statistics.

## **22) Religious values and development in Brazil: Catholicism and (Neo)Pentecostalism toward convergence**

The research examines the relationship between the attitude and belief that are derived from both of the doctrinal corpus of the "Pentecostal & Neo-Pentecostal" and the "Catholic Church & *Catholic Charismatic Renewal Movement*" on the socio-economic development. Though the former two denominations are both the latest expression of historical Evangelical Protestantism, it is important to have a clear distinction between them. The research use a mixed methodological approach of both quantitative and qualitative. Specifically, this empirical research has made in the city of Rio de Janeiro, where a relevant number of adepts of the main Pentecostal and Neo-Pentecostal churches of the Country is located; respectively: *Assembleas de Deus* and *Igreja Universal do Reino de Deus*. As far as the quantitative approach is concerned, the survey's method is adopted: questionnaire is created *ad hoc* for this project on the basis of the model designed by Basáñez for the *Cultural Change Institute* (Fletcher School, Tufts University- Estados Unidos) and already tested in East Timor, in Mexico and in Calabria (South-Italy). This questionnaire has been administered to 400 believers stratified by the 4 groups studied [traditional Catholicism, Catholic Charismatic Renewal Movement, classic Pentecostalism and Pentecostal Positivist Immanent Churches (Neo-Pentecostalism)] and to 100 unbelievers who represent the control group. Moreover,



four interviews have been conducted in Sao Paulo with the believers and leaders of the religious groups, to obtain a more comprehensive understanding about the collected data.

**23) Young migrants: an approach to social and geographical mobility**

The objective is to analyse migration and intergenerational social mobility. Deepening new qualitative techniques such as multi-situated ethnography, and emerging new dimensions. Deepening on complex statistical models to address socio-territorial mobility.

**24) Superior capital possession and the case of under and unemployed Argentinian professionals**

The main aims are to expand, to update and to deep, on use of social and cultural capital by impoverished middle-class in Argentina. Research work will use the AMOSIT model as framework. Methods will encompass data from several data sets: 2003 World Bank Survey, own interviews since 2007 and 2011. Objective is to analyse diachronically the trajectories of the same group of individuals.

**25) Times, jobs and social welfare. Inequalities between women and men in their dedication and responsibilities in domestic family work**

Contribution reflecting on the topic as a theoretical framework, and data from studies of various countries on time use and domestic tasks are presented. Comparative study of occupational segregation by gender between Italy and Argentina. The study applies mixed methods, statistical analysis based on survey dataset (Labour Force Survey) and a qualitative technic based on interviews to women working in segregated occupational sector. To explore poverty segmentation models. According to AMOSIT model, I collaborated on different thematic axes working on comparative heuristic tools to investigate relations between occupational origins and specific social destinations and perceived health.

**26) Working children. A reflexive bet on experiences in Mexico and Argentina**

The research is based on a mixed, sequential, two-phase model. The first, of quantitative-qualitative type with quantitative emphasis (QUAL/QUAN+), and the second quantitative-qualitative with qualitative emphasis (QUAN/QUAL+). The first phase, mapping the totality of places in the public space where the work practice goes. There, to relieve and account for the volume and observable characteristics of child, adolescent, and juvenile labour and of the subjects who perform it. Sensitization on the questions and hypotheses, and generation of a sampling frame of reference for the next phase. In phase 2, two techniques were used, integrated in the same instrument, and applied at the same time: a brief survey and an interview, based on a script. For the first, a questionnaire was designed with questions of a spontaneous nature, with semi-closed options oriented to origin, school attendance, educational attainment, intensity of daily and weekly workday, and average daily income. This search for the set of indicators was applied in articulation with the interview device, which is why the spontaneous nature of the responses is closer to a type of qualitative inquiry. The flexible script, prioritized the deepening of the labour dimension (starting work, previous experiences, organization of the current activity, links with other street workers, pedestrians, police, provision of instruments of work and products, time management, money, work space management), and then, representations about street work; expectations, sociability; family ties, leisure and reception of public policies.

**27) Impact and performance of public programs and business mentoring for young entrepreneurs in vulnerable sectors**

The objective is the analysis of different research techniques in this subject and that are inscribed within the framework specified by the AMOSIT model of INCASI. Data were collected on the CORFO Seed program, BRAIN CHILE from the Catholic University of Chile, Capital Seed and Capital Bee from Sercotec, etc., as well as crowdfunding platforms that focus on financing social enterprises or social enterprises. This material will be compared to the current trends in self-employment and entrepreneurship observed in the United Kingdom, a pioneer country in these areas.

## **11. Thematic Axis 10. Pillar 3: Social Policies**

### **11.1. Summary of contributions**

This TRG 10/Pillar 3 – Social Policy’s report is based on the analysis of the reports of sixteen (16) secondments carried out between January 2016 and February 2017 corresponding to Work Package 1. The majority of the secondments took place through research visits conducted by colleagues between universities from Argentina and Spain. Four different groups of secondments were identified in relation to the issue of social policy. The first and largest group in the sample (6 out of 16 secondees) only considered social policy as a ‘contextual variable’ to bear in mind e.g. owing to the influence that it may have on other variables, but not as the (direct) object of study of their respective research projects. In contrast, 4 secondees (the second largest group) did carry out a concrete analysis of the impact of social policies on issues including: (i) income and family wellbeing; (ii) access to, retention in, and completion of, school education; and (iii) work life balance. A third group of reports (n=3) corresponded to doctoral thesis where the issue of social policy is mentioned as an aspect ‘to be studied’ during the doctoral programme (e.g. in areas such as health, youth employment and ethnic and cultural diversity) but without mentioning any social policy in particular. Finally, there are 3 reports where the issue of social policy was not addressed at all. The contribution of this thematic axis to the AMOSIT model is so far limited and in fact it is not an issue that has been properly addressed in relation to TRG 10/Pillar 3 Social Policy.

### **11.2. Summaries of reports**

This TRG 10/Pillar 3 – Social Policy’s report is based on the analysis of the reports of sixteen (16) secondments from Latin American and European universities, corresponding to Work Package 1 – Compilation - of the INCASI project, and that provided information on the issue of social policy.

The secondments were carried out between January 2016 and February 2017 (WP1) and the majority of them took place through research visits between colleagues from universities in Argentina and Spain. A number of secondments are missing from this report as at the time of writing the report (mid Feb 2017) there were a number of colleagues who either had not completed their respective secondments or had not submitted their secondments’ reports.

We propose a methodology to analyse these 16 reports which is comprised in Table 1 below and that distinguishes between the different approaches adopted regarding the role that the issue of social policy plays (or does not play) in their respective research projects, and its

relationship with social inequalities and social mobility. Following this methodology, four different groups of secondments were identified (see G1 to G4 in Table 1):

**Table 1 – Summary of secondments TRG 10/Pillar 3 – Social Policy**

Area/s of Social Policy (SP)	(G1) Indirect consideration of SP as a contextual variable	(G2) Concrete research on one or more specific SPs	(G3) Concrete research planned but not yet executed	(G4) Not consideration at all of the issue of SP
Wellbeing & employment	Yes	—	—	—
Not specified	Yes	—	—	—
Not specified	Yes	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Yes
Household wellbeing	Yes	—	—	—
Self-employment and small enterprise's support	Yes	—	—	—
Work life balance	—	Yes	—	—
Youth employment	—	—	Yes	—
—	—	—	—	Yes
Household wellbeing	—	Yes	—	—
—	—	—	—	Yes
Health and social care	—	—	Yes	—
Not specified	Yes	—	—	—
Ethnic and cultural diversity & inclusion	—	—	Yes	—
Education (completion of school education)	—	Yes	—	—
Education (Youth's access to & retention in school)	—	Yes	—	—
(n= 16)	6 (37%)	4 (25%)	3 (19%)	3 (19%)

Group 1 - The first and largest group in the sample (6 out of 16 secondments) only considered social policy as a 'contextual' or 'transversal variable' to bear in mind by the researcher in his/her study but not as 'one' or 'the' direct object of study of their respective research projects. Based on the information available we can state that social policy is primarily considered here owing to the influence that it (may) have on other set of variables which are more central to the studies in question. Areas of social policy that were broadly mentioned in the reports included: (household and family) wellbeing, employment, and self-employment's support. In 3 cases, there was not mention of any specific area of social policy. That said, it is very difficult for us to assess both the degree of importance attributed to the issue of social policy in these studies (no less because such policies were not mentioned at all in some cases) or the degree to which the methodologies adopted accommodate this problem.

Group 2 - Unlike Group 1, the second largest group (G2, n= 4) reported to have carried out a concrete analysis of the impact/s of social policy or social policies upon specific variables

or areas of interest that were under consideration in their respective studies while doing the secondment of INCASI project. These variables or areas of interest concerned three broad categories: (i) income and family wellbeing; (ii) access to, retention in, and completion of, school education of young (vulnerable) children (2 cases); and (iii) work life balance.

One contribution specifically focused her analysis on the absence of public policies in Argentina and Latin America, more generally, aimed at addressing the issue of work life/family balance and the role that employers (e.g. in the private sector) and employment laws can play in addressing this issue which affects so many people and can be seen as a source of socio-economic inequalities.

In a study about inequality and poverty reduction in Argentina in the 2003-2014 period, a contribution examines the progressive expansion of welfare provision during the period and critically analyses the role of social policy in reducing inequalities and poverty at household/family level. It argues that although social protection systems are welcomed so to reduce poverty and inequality, they only represent a limited policy instrument if not substantial structural changes take place in the labour market e.g. to tackle the persistent levels of informality observed. The study adopted a quantitative methodological approach.

A secondment addressed in turn the issue of education policy by taking part in a dialogue generated with other researchers from Argentina and Spain about public policies concerning school education, educational inequalities in both countries, and the political context in which such policies operate. The case of Plan FinEs2 in Argentina – which supports 18 plus people to complete their school studies in case they have not done it, was specifically examined and taken as an example of active policy in this research area.

Another secondment's work focused on the study and assessment of an important social policy recently rolled out in Argentina called Asignación Universal por Hijo (Universal Credit per Child). This policy is aimed at supporting the access to and permanency of children from a deprived background in the formal educational system. The study is being conducted in the Province of Cordoba, Argentina. The study adopted a quantitative methodological approach with a particular interest in school children's access to new technologies.

Group 3 - The third group of reports (n=3) corresponded to 'in progress' doctoral thesis where the issue of social policy is mentioned as an aspect 'to be considered and studied' during the doctoral programme. Areas of social policy mentioned in the reports were health, youth employment and ethnic and cultural diversity and inclusion. However, neither one social policy in particular is mentioned in the report as a possible case study nor it is elucidated how the study of specific social policies will be accommodated within the overall framework of the doctoral thesis in question. Hence this group resembles Group 1 in the sense that social policies are recognised as an (important) issue to be considered in the studies conducted but at the same time it is not specified how this issue is going to be addressed in such studies.

Group 4 – Finally, there are 3 reports where the issue of social policy was not addressed at all, neither as a concrete aspect of the study nor as a contextual or transversal variable.

The contribution to the AMOSIT model of the works so far carried out by the secondees in relation to the issue of social policy is rather limited and embryonic in its nature and, in fact, it is an issue which was not properly addressed in any of the 16 reports reviewed. While there

seem to be an agreement among colleagues in that the different forms of state intervention on 'the social question', otherwise social policy, are important as they contribute to define social, political and historical perceptions about wealth redistribution and social justice it is less clear how such policies can be incorporated into the different methodologies proposed and into the AMOSIT model. This constitutes in effect a considerable challenge which be tackled by INCASI project in WP2 and thereafter.

## 12. Thematic Axis 11. Pillar 4: Gender Inequalities

### 12.1. Summary

Two types of contributions that integrate the gender dimension can be distinguished and, in fact, have different contributions to the AMOSIT model:

- 1) Those that have gender as the central dimension of analysis, ie contribute to feed the so-called contemporary "gender studies" and rely on a critical post-colonial feminist sociology occidental (European but also North American) and Latin American to grasp inequalities in contemporary societies, in terms of access to the job market, health or, more generally, an entire citizenry.
- 2) Those that consider the relevance of the gender dimension (as a cross-cutting category) and that integrate it in their analysis to understand the social world, improve knowledge about inequalities and, finally, not to fall into the trap of apprehension of the experiences of a single group (that of men generally - although not homogeneous) as a "universal norm" - apprehension that leads to partial and / or tendentious research results.

In order to map this specific pillar on gender and its relationship with AMOSIT, we observe how the stays in particular have contributed to expand towards new reflections of the thematic treatments of doctoral students from the exchange with their European peers. Although not in all cases has this special focus, we refer to the contributions according to the major to minor importance assigned to said axis.

### 12.2. Substantive contributions and summaries of reports

The paper **Times, jobs and social welfare. Inequalities between women and men in their dedication and responsibilities in domestic family work** analyses the relationship between work, training and employment, including its productive and reproductive spheres. In particular, we study domestic family work, carried out without remuneration from the home, since the market economy depends and subsists because of it and is often invisible, free, and performed by women. It is pointed out that women assume the cost and this can be seen in the rate of activity, underemployment, vertical segregation, wage gap, trajectories, etc. It is a thing of time for oneself, leisure, personal care, etc. Regarding methodological, the Time Usage Survey is used and new indicators and social indexes are proposed. As for the AMOSIT model, the study is part of the analysis of inequalities in working time and their impact on welfare, analysing how in situations of economic crisis and social instability, families establish strategies to meet the needs of reproduction. Strategies that consider the relationships between productive work and care work. The methodological contributions are



linked to the analysis of Time Use Surveys and the proposal to construct new indicators and indexes.

In the work related to the **Inequality and labour trajectories of formal and informal workers** interviews was questioned (based on bibliographical and documentary analysis and the analysis of a field work based on previous interviews) on the particularities of the applied corporate restructuring in YPF, dissociation or permanence in the company by part of its workers and relative labour transformations in the face of restructuring, taking into account the gender situation. The research was approached from a qualitative methodological perspective based on the social actors' narrative, through biographical work interviews that allowed to approach the workers' perceptions regarding their career paths from a retrospective perspective and the material of analysis was complemented with documents and bibliography directly related to the problematic in question. As for the gender perspective of work, there is a persistent inequality in relation to the possibilities for men and women to develop an upward career in YPF. Women admit the existence in the company of a "glass ceiling" for women workers, which limits their chances of promotion. In addition, they must take care of certain domestic responsibilities, situation that conditions their possibilities to dedicate exclusively to the work. This also conditions the development of upward labour trajectories. In relation to the linkage with the AMOSIT model, the interrelation between the productive scope and the reproductive field is highlighted. Specifically, the operationalization of the domestic family, the dedication of women in this area, and their impact on their position in the labour market.

On the other hand, the comparative study between Argentina and Italy **Analysis on health status, health care and perception according to characteristics of employment, gender, age and region**, identify differences and similarities between both countries. In relation to the pillar of gender inequalities, a perspective is adopted that allows for the differentiation of gender for variables sensitive to health, as well as conditions of employability. Gender characteristics are also analysed according to different age groups. To carry out a comparative analysis, Household Surveys were selected, considering the Social Debt Survey Argentina (Social Debt Observatory, Universidad Católica Argentina) and the Indagine Statistica Multiscopo Sulle Famiglie (Statistical System Nazionale, Italy). Bases were used that inform about the last health survey in Italy in the year 2013 and data collected in 2014 in Argentina. The theoretical and methodological contributions in relation to the AMOSIT model focuses on the characterization of the labour market situation and labour precariousness in each country. The conceptualization of the quality of employment was described as an explanatory variable of the health condition. This study adopts the concept of quality of employment based on human development, considering both productive tasks (activities carried out by man in order to produce a good or service that has a social dimension oriented toward others with a utilitarian purpose) and (Which allow the biological and social reproduction of the subjects, their family group and their class or social segment). The latter are essential for the development of family life and represent a condition of possibility of productive activities. In this way, reproductive work involves social efforts that must also be considered. For some people, as in the case of women, these efforts add to unpaid activities, resulting in a double burden that ultimately leads to a marked decrease in leisure time.

With the objective of analysing the inequalities related to the distribution of the work, more specifically, of the work of care, it performs a comparative study of Spain and Argentina of the **Organization of care derived from neoliberal policies**. The theoretical perspective raises the home as the framework from which to show the intersections between gender and

origin in relation to the inequalities associated with the distribution of care work. The study carried out applied, above all, a feminist research methodology which requires, among other things, on the one hand, to consider inequalities between men and women in social processes and, on the other hand, to consider domestic and community contexts where Women predominate, commonly invisible. This work is related to the AMOSIT model, since it analyses the inequalities related to the distribution of the work, more specifically, the work of care. From the gender perspective, it analyses the different and unequal roles that men and women have in developing strategies to deal with situations of vulnerability. The objective of the approach is to show the burden for women to have to carry out strategies that ensure the social reproduction of the members of their household, while also giving value to the essential role they perform for the well-being of people and the Sustainability of life.

In the work, **Comparative vision of public policies to address migration and its incorporation of gender and cultural diversity: Chile and France** some of the key theoretical concepts are developed in the analysis of the migratory phenomenon: globalization, neoliberalism and cultural diversity. A macro policy analysis on migration, gender and cultural diversity is carried out in Chile and France. It incorporates the gender perspective, crossing social policies focused on gender and cultural diversity, its mechanisms of formulation and implementation from a comparative perspective Chile and France.

One study analyses **The social stratification in Argentina on gender inequalities and inequalities in health**, and gender segregation in the labour market is also addressed. The objective is to achieve a methodological perspective theoretically based and oriented to the comparative study of social inequalities. According to the AMOSIT model, under the framework of the study of models of poverty segmentation and the study in time perception, it is a question of investigating the relationships between occupational origins and specific social destinations.

From a qualitative study of the **Practices and legal strategies of feminist resistance in a context of juridification of the socio-political conflict on abortion in Argentina**, it is always prohibited to cross some theoretical studies of Western and Latin American feminist literature on the challenges of promoting gender equality in our contemporary societies. Considering that justice produces a discourse on equality / inequality, it offers a theoretical and conceptual reflection that allows feeding the AMOSIT model. Indeed, discussing debates about the right to abortion and the free disposition of its body - a central achievement in the process of promoting gender equality - appears as a privileged object to apprehend the complex relationship between the actors of social change (the social movements, and more precisely the feminist movement) with the right, but also, at a theoretical level, to interrogate the concept of equality / inequality. In the first place, the problem of the construction of universal categories in legal discourses, which appeared with the objective of promoting "formal equality" - in the case of abortion, the classical liberal discourse of equality and right to health. This conception leads to terminology in terms of "gender neutral" and the elimination of classifications based on sex. This conception confronts an effective conception of equality, which denounces the false neutrality of legal devices and the influence of liberal policies. In other words, the contribution allows us to maintain that equality (of gender) does not mean the denial of differences, but rather to give conditions so that all, with their differences, can access the citizenship. It shows the structural inequalities within the collective of women - that is the contribution of intersectional, post-colonial and black feminism. At the methodological level, the contributions are related to the

relevance of the critical analysis of the speeches of the actors and actors of social transformations, case studies, and the need to develop methodological tools that allow to capture the "material opportunities" of equality.

Another contribution proposes to deepen a comparison between Europe (United Kingdom) and Magreb (Tunisia) about **The discursive tourism construction of gender identities** and extend it to Latin America (Argentina). Thus, with regard to the AMOSIT model, it is proposed to explore the diverse and complex relationships between tourism industry and (gender inequalities), studying to what extent indigenous cultures, identities and traditional gender roles can be perpetuated in a tourism context That is based on a (hetero) patriarchal society; But also studying the conditions of transformation towards the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (for example through economic independence that could result from tourism jobs). Mobilizing a critical feminist literature, we illustrate the known phenomena of horizontal and vertical segregation little studied in tourism jobs. This contribution proposes to extend to a case study of LGBT tourism (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) in Buenos Aires, questioning its potential in terms of disturbance of the heteropatriarchal gender order and reduction of discrimination based on sexuality or gender identity. At the methodological level, it is important to develop several instruments of analysis of the different actors involved and levels of social reality at stake, such as social policies at the macro level (here development policies), international tourism operators at the meso level, And, at a micro level, the interaction between guest and host. In order to understand the complex relationship between tourism and women's empowerment, she maintains the relevance of qualitative studies, from critical analysis of discourse to ethnographic methodology.

On **The comparative analysis of the segmentation of the employment market between Argentina and Spain** and its relations with social inequalities, based on two international projects: an Argentine project of the CONICET Institution and the INCASI project, this contribution considers the incidence of gender on the place of individuals in the employment market (and, Before, in the educational system). There, gender is apprehended as one of the central indicators for apprehending inequalities, with age, nationality and education. From a comparison based on four criteria - stability in the employment market; Qualifications; Characteristics of the company (such as the sector or size); Salary - three profiles are identified. The fact of being a woman favors the possibilities of being in two profiles that can be opposed considering the quality of employment (and, in fact, access to social rights). Thus, on the one hand, a first group of Argentine women as Spanish women are mainly represented in the bad / unstable jobs, that is to say in the segments characterized by partial times, precarious contracts, low salaries of the private sector and especially in the sector of services, where unqualified, young and migrant workers are concentrated. On the other hand, Argentine and Spanish women are represented in the "first high segment", with jobs characterized by full time, permanent contracts with high salaries of the public sector and large companies, where people over 40 Native speakers and those with university education. Finally, the contribution contributes to confirming the contributions of contemporary gender studies, ie the division of experiences among women - in terms of access to the employment market, but also, in fact, social rights and protection Social - according to some social marks: social belonging (which is characterized especially by the level of education) and ethnicity (with notable difference depending on whether it is the "sures" or the "north").

A reflection on a poorly researched area in the field of poverty studies in Argentina: **The analysis of the economic well-being of urban households in a heterogeneous and segmented labour market**. Examining a series of indicators that are grouped into three groups: "access to monetary resources (absolute poverty and relative poverty), subsistence gains (security / food insecurity) and subjective perceptions about economic well-being" sheds light on unstable mobilities (Both upward and downward) of households' economic well-being. In this sense, this contribution is linked to the AMOSIT model by developing a dynamic perspective of inequalities that is based on the paradigm of human development and goes beyond the analysis of the satisfaction space of some needs, consumption of goods or disposable income to include factors such as human progress skills and social integration. A methodological contribution of this contribution is the mobilization of different instruments: the study of public policies at stake, the production of own multivariate statistics (social debt survey / Bicentennial series), the use of official national surveys and other secondary sources, The discourse analysis from qualitative socio-anthropological studies. The study considers gender, although without the centrality that they occupy in the previous analyses. Thus, it is reduced to the consideration of the sex of the head of household as an explanatory variable, and to the mobilization of bibliographical references on the participation models to the women's employment market, characterized by their "intermittency" (articles by Álvarez, Mariana and Ana Laura Fernández, 2011, Cerruti, Marcela, 2000).

In the paper about **Implications in the use of different imputation methods of missing data from the perspective of the class structure**. It contributes to the reflection on the problem of the lack of answer in the questions on income in the surveys. The contribution of this contribution is first related to the methodology, quantitative (factorial analysis technique). The "Survey on social mobility and opinions on current society" of the year 2012-2013 is used in the FONCyT project "Trends and transformations in the social structure: The impact of social mobility processes on consumption horizons and participation politics. An analysis of the Metropolitan Region of Buenos Aires. 2003 - 2011 ". In the analysis model, it is considered as a gender variable.

**Consequences of religious beliefs about the socio-economic decision-making process** work is related to the AMOSIT model as it proposes an analysis of the influences of the religious variable on the cognitive system of the social agents and their capacities in developing socio-economic strategies in the employment market. It compares four religious groups (traditional Catholicism, Catholic Charismatic renewal movement, classical Pentecostalism and neo Pentecostalism) in Brazil to identify the values transmitted by different groups in terms of development and agency capabilities. The methodology is mixed, qualitative (interviews with adherents of the main pentecostalist and neo pentecostalist churches in Rio de Janeiro and with 4 religious leaders from Sao Paolo) and quantitative (questionnaires administered to 400 adherents and 100 non-adherents (control group). As the analysis is ongoing, we do not have data on the impact of gender.

Two papers focus their research objectives on the processes of social mobility. In one case the doctoral thesis project that studies **The social relations of gender and the processes of intergenerational social mobility in urban Argentina (2007/2010)** makes it possible to emphasize the transversality of gender as an aspect to understand social inequalities, especially when analysing them as trajectories; As well as in the attempt to rethink the traditional analyses of intergenerational social mobility to understand the scenarios that emerged with neoliberal policies in Europe and Latin America and their questions and crises.

When considering previous studies, Argentina presents a double characteristic in the pattern of inequalities since both social class and gender are articulable in the processes of intergenerational social mobility. The attached annex presents the development structure of her thesis, emphasizes gender as central and transversal, observing the effort to construct a theoretical definition on gender relations as well as its empirical application.

The other contribution on the processes of social mobility in general is to contribute knowledge in the area of studies on social structure, in the field of analysis of **The class structure and social mobility, in the City of Buenos Aires in the period 2003/2015**. Specifically, it seeks to investigate the way in which the differential trajectories that link individuals to certain positions of the social structure are related to processes of greater or lesser social inclusion, analysing the latter aspect from the patterns of consumption and levels of wealth that Households. In this work, unlike the previous one, gender operates as an empirical dimension to be specified in variables that allow its alternative operationalization of the social class variable considering that both the social position of the main support and that of the spouse, as central criteria to determine the position of the household.

Another doctoral research project seeks to understand how are intertwined **The processes of inequality and education from the study of the construction of the school experience** of young people in a peripheral neighbourhood in contexts of poverty from an ethnography in a peripheral suburb of the city of La Plata capital of the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina - in the 2015-2017. It is considered that - age, gender and the tension education / work - are in close relation and movement by the one looks for to understand how they are intertwined processes of inequality and education from the study of the construction of the school experience of young people. This doctoral project is inserted in the AMOSIT model of the INCASI Network when directly asking about the educational inequalities (Axis 4). On the other hand, attentive to the multiple dimensions of the inequality and its interdependence, it raises that the understanding of the unequal experience school requires to recognize processes of family and labour inequality (Axis 3) as dynamics that contribute to the accumulation of disadvantages. Finally, the analysis is traversed by a gender perspective (Pillar 4) in order to shed light on how the gender condition intertwines with other dimensions of inequality, contributing in particular to the configuration of unequal experiences. In the line of inequalities that combine and link together, it is also important to bring into play the links and tensions between the school experience and other spaces that call the young people in question, especially work - home and extradomestic - early family transition and the possibility Of completing secondary education in educational termination programs, particularly the FinEs2 Plan, than in the city of La Plata.

In the case of research on **Company restructuring and career paths**, it is worth noting the centrality given to gender by stating as a general hypothesis of research how the corporate restructuring of YPF operated a rupture of the labour trajectories and signifying an important transformation in the occupational itineraries with a tendency towards precarization and flexibilization in which "gender is probably a central component". The linkage with the study of conciliation in the framework of gender studies is indicated, and it agrees with the idea that the conciliation refers to the way in which the articulation between productive activities (labour) and reproductive (domestic) ), Especially considering the different institutional mechanisms - prosecution or limitation: labour legislation, collective bargaining agreements, conciliation policies promoted by the State, etc.) as well as representations, negotiations and social actions on the distribution of responsibilities established since The subjects involved. It is also observed that in the development of their post-restructuring business trajectories,



women are at a disadvantage for extra-domestic labour insertion, and the researcher specifies that "in the unfolding of their trajectory or career, women tend to evaluate their Domestic responsibilities such as extra-domestic work (extra domestic work in exchange for monetary income) while men primarily consider their extra-domestic responsibilities. " Specifically, it is pointed out that the proposed analysis will then provide tools to deepen the analysis of careers and trajectories from a gender perspective that links the labour roads with the business restructuring and the ruptures that the same propitiate in the occupational itineraries of men and women. The idea is to reconstruct biographical accounts labour from the idea that the trajectories should be conceived as a chain of causal events produced throughout the life of the subject. Thus, the trajectories will try to unveil the labour transit of the people over time. They will be reconstructed within the framework of the biographical approach based on the recovery of the objective and subjective diachronic, in terms of opportunities in the external world, set of dispositions and capacities of the subjects and the variable of time. From the perspective of gender considered as a social construction and expressed in social attitudes, behaviours and representations about the feminine and the masculine as attributes naturalized in the social relations, of power and of subordination, it implies definitions that embrace both the individual sphere (including Subjectivity, construction of the subject and the meaning that a culture gives the female and male body) and the social sphere (which influences the division of labour, the distribution of resources and the definition of hierarchies between them).

In this contribution, it was proposed to develop through a qualitative and quantitative analysis of a corpus of surveys and interviews applied to **Young people working on the street between 2014 and 2015 in the urban area of the city of La Plata**. This corpus has been produced within the framework of a wider research on children and young people who develop different types of work strategies in the public domain. The study seeks to account for both the magnitude, characteristics and dynamics of the work carried out in the street by those belonging to these age groups, as well as the singularities in the constitution of the life trajectories of these subjects, taking into account the differences according to gender and age group. Although work is the main area from which the trajectories of young people will be analysed, they cannot be understood apart from aspects related to family life, education and affection. In this sense, the proposed research is linked to the AMOSIT model by seeking to know the characteristics and dynamics of a type of labour insertion - informal and precarious - which not only distances itself from standard or conventional modes of employment but also represents One of the prototypical forms of extreme vulnerability, uncertainty and labour instability, setting the subjects - in this case the young - in positions extremely disadvantageous and unequal with respect to others of its same generation (Axis Thematic 1: Inequities in the labour market And labour trajectories). It also seeks to analyse the constitution of such trajectories in the light of gender inequalities (Pillar 4: gender). Based on the empirical findings analysed, there is a greater presence of street youth work by men than by women: the results showed significant differences in this respect, since street as a work space would seem to reproduce a classic pattern of division of labour still powerful in the popular sectors: men in the public space, women in the domestic sphere.

On the other hand, the research about **Educational trajectories and social policies: contributions and challenges from the analysis of the AUH in the secondary level in the province of Córdoba** incorporates in the analysis the theme of gender as variable "sex" without it taking the centrality that occupies in the previous analysis. The methodological potential that distinguishes this work observes the inequalities of the young students of popular sectors in the light of the implementation of the Universal Assignment for the Child

(AUH) social policy during the years 2009 and 2013. In the framework of the analyses carried out for Both groups of students (2nd and 5th year) included differentiation by gender (as a gender proxy), in order to establish whether this variable was related to the objective and subjective dimensions of the educational trajectory. Its link with AMOSIT is clearly posed when considering the variables social origin, sex, age, migration, various characteristics of the relations with the school, social policies and the analysis of the educational trajectory, also linked to expectations.