

Europe and Beyond:
Boundaries, Barriers and Belonging



Abstract Book

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Table of Content

Organisers6
 Executive Committee.....6
 Local Organising Committee6
 Research Networks Coordinators6
 Research Streams Coordinators.....7
 Europe and Beyond: Boundaries, Barriers and Belonging8
 Types of Sessions8
 Plenary 19
 Plenary 210
 Plenary 311
 SP01 | Urban Futures12
 SP02 | Populism, Racism and Everyday Life in Europe13
 SP03 | Boundaries, Barriers and Belonging in Digital Labour Capitalism15
 SP04 | Sociology, Feminisms and the Future of Global Gender Research16
 SP05 | Contested Boundaries of Humanitarianism. Refugee Movements and the Global Crisis of Asylum Systems18
 SP06 | Nationalism, Europe, and Brexit.....20
 SP07 | Ageing in Europe: Agency, Citizenship and the Dynamics of Power23
 SP08 | Symbolic Boundaries: Barriers or Belonging(s)?.....24
 SP09 | Social Mobilisations and the Shape of the Future: To the Left, Right, or Nowhere25
 SP10 | Understanding Risk and Uncertainty in the Anthropocene26
 SP11 | Sexual Citizenship in Europe and Beyond.....27
 SP12 | New Understandings of Children and Young People’s Activism28
 SP13 | What Boundaries Are (Not) Needed For: Conceptualising Boundaries Beyond the Metaphor29
 SP14 | Negotiation, Boundary-Making and Social Relationships in Migration Processes: Cultural, Ethnic and Religious Challenges in Southern European Societies30
 MD01 | Cosmopolitanism, Antisemitism, Universalism: A Tribute to the Critical Social Theory of Robert Fine31
 MD02 | Funding Opportunities at the European Research Council (ERC).....32
 MD03 | Assessing and Evaluating Research and Impact33
 MD04 | Meet the Editors: How to Write a Journal Article and Get It Published34
 MD05 | Making Sociology Matter Beyond the Academic Journal35
 MD06 | Paths of Transformations in Central and Eastern Europe: Boundaries, Barriers and Belonging36
 MD08 | An Alliance for Research, NOT a Research Alliance ..37

MD09 | How Big Data Changes Sociology38
 MD10 | Plan S and Open Access: What Kind of Reality Will it Make for Sociological Publication?39
 MD11 | Author-Meets-Critics: Refugees, Civil Society and the State - by Ludger Pries40
 MD12 | Disrupting Disciplinary Boundaries.....41
 RN01 | Ageing in Europe42
 RN02 | Sociology of the Arts.....70
 RN03 | Biographical Perspectives on European Societies90
 RN04 | Sociology of Children and Childhood97
 RN05 | Sociology of Consumption115
 RN06 | Critical Political Economy155
 RN07 | Sociology of Culture.....174
 RN08 | Disaster, Conflict and Social Crisis192
 RN09 | Economic Sociology206
 RN10 | Sociology of Education222
 RN11 | Sociology of Emotions256
 RN12 | Environment and Society.....274
 RN13 | Sociology of Families and Intimate Lives307
 RN14 | Gender Relations in the Labour Market and the Welfare State343
 RN15 | Global, Transnational and Cosmopolitan Sociology 361
 RN16 | Sociology of Health and Illness371
 RN17 | Work, Employment and Industrial Relations408
 RN18 | Sociology of Communications and Media Research 440
 RN19 | Sociology of Professions465
 RN20 | Qualitative Methods.....481
 RN21 | Quantitative Methods498
 RN22 | Sociology of Risk and Uncertainty507
 RN23 | Sexuality519
 RN24 | Science and Technology541
 RN25 | Social Movements564
 RN26 | Sociology of Social Policy and Social Welfare581
 RN27 | Regional Network on Southern European Societies 595
 RN28 | Society and Sports606
 RN29 | Social Theory614
 RN30 | Youth and Generation629
 RN31 | Ethnic Relations, Racism and Antisemitism659
 RN32 | Political Sociology674
 RN33 | Women’s and Gender Studies700
 RN34 | Sociology of Religion.....729
 RN35 | Sociology of Migration.....745
 RN36 | Sociology of Transformations: East and West786
 RN37 | Urban Sociology.....795

JS_RN01_RN13 Intergenerational Relations in Times of Ageing Societies.....	819	JS_RN16_RN20_10 Co-reaction/Production/Design in Health and Healthcare: Cutting-Edge Approach or Smart Branding?	872
JS_RN01_RN16 European Health Policy and Ageing Societies: Challenges and Opportunities	821	JS_RN16_RN22_RN30_10 Adolescents and Obesity in Context: Moving Beyond Individual Choice	874
JS_RN01_RN21_09 Addressing Older People in Survey Research: Potentials and Limitations.....	822	JS_RN20_RN27_01 Decolonising Social Research: Practices and Reflections on the Democratisation of Social Research.....	876
JS_RN01_RN37_03 Urban Ageing: Towards an enhanced spatial perspective.....	826	JS_RN20_RN28_01 Qualitative Research in the Field of Sport and Embodiment	878
JS_RN02_RN03_10 Performative and Arts-Based Methods in Biographical Research.....	828	JS_RN21_RN31_03 The Challenge of Measuring Antisemitism	880
JS_RN04_RN13 “In the Child’s Best Interests?”: Global Perspectives on Parenting Culture, Family Policy and Child Well-Being	830	JS_RN35_RN37 Migration and the City: Urban Spaces and the Reordering of Borders, Boundaries, and Belongings in Contemporary Europe	882
JS_RN05_RN09 Financialisation and Its Impacts on Everyday Life	838	RS01 Gaming at the Boundaries: Imagining Inclusive Futures	888
JS_RN05_RN12 Sustainable Consumption and Wellbeing	841	RS02 Gestational Surrogacy. A Global Phenomenon in Europe	892
JS_RN05_RN24 Digitisation, Data and Everyday Life	843	RS03 Maritime Sociology	896
JS_RN07_RN09 The Economics, Politics and Cultures of Dark Networks	846	RS04 Men and Masculinities in a Changing Europe	900
JS_RN07_RN15_09 Globalising Cultures: Globalised Territorialism and Transnational Anti-Cosmopolitanism	848	RS05 Multi-locality and Family Life	904
JS_RN09_RN17 The Gig Economy: Bright and Dark Sides of the Future Labour Market	850	RS08 Politics of Engagement	908
JS_RN09_RN20_RN21_10 Crossing Methodological Boundaries: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods in Economic Sociology	856	RS10 Practicing the Future: Social, Material and Affective Futures.....	917
JS_RN11_RN13 Families, Intimate Relationships and Emotions in the Making of Social Worlds	858	RS11 Questioning Precariousness: Labour, Collective Organising and Everyday Life.....	925
JS_RN13_RN21_10 Introducing (Under-Utilised) Surveys for European Family Research.....	862	RS12 Simmel and Beyond.....	933
JS_RN13_RN35 Relatives at a Distance: Doing Family Across Borders	864	RS13 Sociology of Celebration	939
JS_RN15_RN28_10 Boundaries, Barriers, and (Multiple) Belongings Through Sport.....	869	RS14 Sociology of Knowledge	943
JS_RN15_RN37_02 Transforming Cities in a Global Transforming World.....	871	RS15 Sociology of Law.....	948
		RS16 Sociology of Spatial Mobilities	955
		RS17 Transformative Rural-Urban Connections.....	962
		RS18 Urban Futures: Visions for Social Inclusion	965
		RS20 Education and Political Participation in Eastern Europe	970
		INDEX	971

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Europe and Beyond: Boundaries, Barriers and Belonging

In encouraging presenters and other conference participants to think Beyond Europe we wish to consider contemporary developments, processes, practices and subjectivities not only through the lens of Europe and European sociology, but also as central to the development of sociology, or sociologies, for the present and the future. We cannot and should not ignore the factors which are re-shaping Europe from within, such as the effects of globalisation, nationalism, populism and migration and, of course, 'Brexit'. However, it is also crucial that we continue to look towards the possibilities of a global sociology which also takes account of the local without being parochial. Boundaries and boundary making spans the sociological spectrum, from how we create and reinforce the markers of distance and difference in social interaction, through the ways in which communities and groups are divided from each other by ethnicity, class, gender, sexual orientation and other dimensions of inequality. Boundaries are underlined through the extreme divisions of our living conditions: homelessness, ghettos and gated communities. Divisions are being reinforced between citizens and non-citizens as well as between Europe and the rest of the world. Social, symbolic and material boundaries affect us all.

We will also explore the Barriers which reinforce these boundaries: barriers to movement, whether for asylum, migration, work or education; barriers to reflection and understanding; barriers to better living conditions; barriers to cooperation and empathy; barriers created through politics and policy – intended and unintended.

Belonging is an increasingly contested idea, reinforced as nationality through populism and the far right, disrupted by war, violence, racism and other forms of rejection. It is also created and re-created in communities of necessity and choice and through intimacies, transformations of the self, and our understandings of home. New types of belonging are emerging through virtual networks and communities which challenge both traditional and sociological thinking.

The 14th ESA conference will offer opportunities to engage not only with the content of sociological research and theorising, but also with the ways in which our discipline has been and is being shaped, both in and beyond Europe. Where are the boundaries of the discipline? How can we address barriers to its development both inside and outside of academia? What does it mean to belong to the community of sociologists?

We are sure that the conference will give a wide range of sociologists, other academics, practitioners and fellow travellers, an excellent opportunity to present and engage with research and scholarship and also to explore the potential influence of sociology in the public sphere. The conference theme calls for thinking in new ways about persistent inequalities, for challenging dominant discourses and for taking a fresh look at abstract concepts in order to better understand how sociology can contribute, both in theory and practice, to the unmaking and rethinking of 'boundaries' and 'barriers' and to understanding 'belonging'.

Types of Sessions

While Research Network and Research Stream sessions cover the immense variety of sociological inquiry, Plenary, Semi-Plenary and Midday sessions offer the opportunity to engage in core debates.

Plenaries (P) address the main conference theme.

Semi-Plenaries (SPs) discuss the main conference theme from the viewpoint of different fields of research. They promote discussion between speakers, next to that with participants. SPs are based on proposals made by the ESA Research Networks. This time, four of them were open for abstract submission.

Midday (MD) sessions cover topics which are relevant for sociology as a discipline and/or for the day-to-day work of sociologists.

Research Network (RN) sessions feature research papers submitted in response to the Call for Papers. The majority of sessions is organised by ESA's 37 Research Networks.

RNs are open to all ESA members. Note that many RNs organise Joint Sessions (JS).

Research Stream (RS) sessions are made by sociologists from several European countries who come together to organise sessions on specific sociological topics. RSs are self-organised bodies with a loose structure which is determined by the researchers who join the stream. While some RSs are regularly organising sessions at ESA conferences, other RSs offer ad hoc sessions around spur-of-the-moment topics.

Session codes:

Regular sessions are sorted by the number of Research Network (RN01 to RN37), Joint Session (JS_RN01_RN13 to JS_RN35_RN37) and Research Stream (RS01 to RS20).

Numbers after the underline character indicate in which timeslot the session took place:

- _01 Wednesday 21 Aug 2019 11:00-12:30
- _02 Wednesday 21 Aug 2019 14:00-15:30
- _03 Wednesday 21 Aug 2019 16:00-17:30
- _04 Wednesday 21 Aug 2019 18:00-19:30
- _05 Thursday 22 Aug 2019 11:00-12:30
- _06 Thursday 22 Aug 2019 14:00-15:30
- _07 Thursday 22 Aug 2019 16:00-17:30
- _08 Thursday 22 Aug 2019 18:00-19:30
- _09 Friday 23 Aug 2019 11:00-12:30
- _10 Friday 23 Aug 2019 14:00-15:30

Plenary 1

Chaired by ESA President Scott, Sue

Europe Otherwise. On Decolonization, Creolization, and Inter-Imperiality

Boatcă, Manuela

Institute for Sociology University of Freiburg, Germany

Social theory has long operated with universal categories extrapolated from a sanitized and sublimated version of European history that ignores both the experience of the East and the South of Europe, as well as the West's colonial and imperial history. In order to contest the definition power of ahistorical universals – from the nation-state through citizenship rights and up to modernity – it is imperative to productively complicate the very notion of 'Europe'. I therefore suggest that conceiving of Europe as a creolized space, or as Europe Otherwise, is one way to do so. The approach of Europe Otherwise takes into account the regional entanglements to which European colonialism and imperialism have given rise since the sixteenth century and makes it possible to rethink Europe as a political, cultural, and economic formation from its forgotten borders in the Atlantic and the Caribbean Sea today. I argue that focusing on Europe's current colonial possessions in the Caribbean and their corresponding geographical referent, Caribbean Europe, is a way to challenge, i.e., effectively creolize established understandings of Europe's colonial history as a thing of the past, of a white European identity as the norm, and of the borders and scope of the European Union as confined to continental Europe. Mapping the theoretical and political implications of Europe Otherwise thus offers as a way out of systematically producing exceptions to a singular European norm by revealing them as rules when seen from multiple and unequal Europes instead.

Biography

Manuela Boatcă is Professor of Sociology with a focus on macrosociology at the Albert-Ludwigs-University Freiburg, Germany. She was Visiting Professor at IUPERJ, Rio de Janeiro in 2007/08 and Professor of Sociology of Global Inequalities at the Latin American Institute of the Freie Universität Berlin from 2012 to 2015. Her work on world-systems analysis, postcolonial and decolonial perspectives, gender in modernity/coloniality and the geopolitics of knowledge in Eastern Europe and Latin America has appeared in the *Journal of World-Systems Research*, *Cultural Studies*, *South Atlantic Quarterly*, *Political Power and Social Theory*, *Social Identities*, *Berliner Journal für Soziologie*, *Österreichische Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, *Zeitschrift für Weltgeschichte*, and *Theory, Culture and Society*. She is author of *Global Inequalities beyond Occidentalism*, Routledge 2016 and co-editor (with E. Gutiérrez Rodríguez and S. Costa) of *Decolonizing European Sociology. Transdisciplinary Approaches*, Ashgate 2010 and of *Global Inequalities in World-Systems Perspective* (with A. Komlosy and H.-H. Nolte), Routledge 2017.

Democracy, Populism and After

Wieviorka, Michel

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In the late 80s, democracy was not really challenged in Western intellectual and political spheres – it was mainly considered as the opposite of dictatorship and totalitarianism. It was possible, therefore, for Francis Fukuyama to state, in 1989, that there was no alternative to it and that we were entering the "end of History". Markets and democracy had triumphed. In 2019, only 30 years on, we know that even if democracy hasn't entirely failed, it is being subjected to major challenges. In this plenary address I will deal with the contemporary perspectives on, and limits to, democracy in Europe, including an analysis of populism. I will argue that 'Populism' is a mythical political formula, which resolves, via an imaginary discourse, all kinds of contradictions, up to the point that it becomes impossible. Then the myth explodes, opening the way to extremism, authoritarianism, nationalism, boundaries, barriers and awful belongings or identities. The main problem then is what comes AFTER POPULISM.

Biography

Michel Wieviorka, Professor at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, is the President of the Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (FMSH). From 2006 to 2010, he was President of the International Association of Sociology AIS / ISA, where he created the encyclopedia online Sociopedia, and has been a member of the ERC (European Research Council) Scientific Council since 2014. He heads SOCIO (with Laetitia Atlani-Duault), which he launched in 2013. His research has focused on conflict, terrorism and violence, racism, anti-Semitism, social movements, democracy and the phenomena of cultural difference. His more recent books include *Evil* (Polity Press), *Retour au sens* (éd. Robert Laffont), *Antiracistes* (éd. Robert Laffont), *Face au mal* (éd. Textuel). He is currently leading an international and multidisciplinary scientific program on violence and exiting violence.

Plenary 2

Chaired by ESA Conference Committee Co-chair & Vice-President Soler-Gallart, Marta

Cities of Fears, Cities of Hopes, and the 'Refugee Crisis'

Meer, Nasar

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There is a pressing intellectual challenge to re-think two coterminous concerns: the rediscovery of the 'local' and the city in particular, and an understanding of the experience of displaced migration in European cities. Drawing on Bauman's (2003) distinction between 'cities of fears' and 'cities of hopes', this keynote will ask what a focus on the 'local' can tell us about recent developments in the governance of displaced migrants and refugees. Taking a multi-sited approach spanning cases in the south and north of Europe, it will discuss the challenge of housing and accommodation in particular, to consider how local and city level approaches may reproduce, negotiate and sometimes significantly diverge from national level policy and rhetoric, and what these means for our understanding of cities and migration today.

Biography

Nasar Meer is Professor of Race, Identity and Citizenship in the School of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Edinburgh. He is the Principle Investigator of the JPI ERA Net / Horizon 2020 GLIMER project, examining the governance and local integration of migrants and Europe's refugees, and Editor in Chief of the *Identities: Global Studies in Culture and Power*. His publications include: *Islam and Modernity (4 Volumes)* (ed, 2017); *Interculturalism and multiculturalism: Debating the dividing lines* (co-ed, 2016); *Citizenship, Identity and the Politics of Multiculturalism: The rise of Muslim consciousness* (2015, 2nd Edition); *Racialization and religion* (ed, 2014), *Race and Ethnicity* (2014) and *European Multiculturalism(s)* (co-edited, 2012). In 2016 he was awarded the Royal Society of Edinburgh (RSE) Thomas Reid Medal for excellence in the social sciences, and in 2017 he was elected as a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences.

Narratives of Hope: Self-Worth and the Current Crisis in American Society and Beyond

Lamont, Michèle

Harvard University, United States of America

With growing inequality, the American Dream, and its equivalents elsewhere in the world, is becoming less effective as a collective myth. With its focus on material success, competition and self-reliance, neoliberalism is leading the upper-middle class toward a mental health crisis while the working class and low-income groups do not have the resources needed to live the dream. It also generates a hardening of symbolic boundaries toward various groups. One possible way forward is broadening cultural inclusion by promoting new narratives of hope. I will discuss approaches to achieving this goal. I will go on to discuss the role of culture and belonging in the promotion of collective well-being and conclude with an exploration of the implications of my analysis for Europe and other advanced industrial societies.

Biography

Michèle Lamont is Professor of Sociology and of African and African American Studies and the Robert I. Goldman Professor of European Studies at Harvard University. She served as the 108th President of the American Sociological Association in 2016-2017 and she chaired the Council for European Studies from 2006-2009. She is also the recipient of the 2017 Erasmus prize for her contributions to the social sciences in Europe and the rest of the world. A cultural and comparative sociologist, Lamont is the author of a dozen books and edited volumes and over one hundred articles and chapters on a range of topics including culture and inequality, racism and stigma, academia and knowledge, social change and successful societies, and qualitative methods. Lamont is Director of the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University; and Co-director of the Successful Societies Program, Canadian Institute for Advanced Research.

Plenary 3

Chaired by LOC Chair Pollock, Gary

Migration and Refugees in a Global World: The Case of the Mediterranean

Hanafi, Sari

American University of Beirut, Lebanon

The world is witnessing unprecedented movements of refugees and labor workers all across the globe. In 2018, there were 68.5 million refugees, a 50% increase from the previous year. 80% of refugees come from Arab region. There are 20 million displaced people in the Arab world, a number that rises to 54 million when including economic migrants. The number of stateless people is also witnessing an increase, amounting to 15 million in 2018. In this paper I will unfold some features of the current migrants and refugees mobility in the Mediterranean, then I will point out three societal implications in relation to politics, religion and identity. First, the politics of disinformation about refugees/migrants and their scapegoating has encouraged totalitarian trend and politics of agnotology; second, the very presence of refugees/migrants has transformed the religion landscape in host societies and their will have major effect in the politics of (non-)integration in Mediterranean states, and finally identity politics is the dark side of pluralism, a concept dear to Peter Berger. Pluralism needs the management of cultural relativism and universalism. How would they be reconciled?

Biography

Sari Hanafi is currently a Professor of Sociology at the American University of Beirut and editor of *Idafat: the Arab Journal of Sociology*. He is the President of the International Sociological Association. Recently he created the "Portal for Social impact of scientific research in/on the Arab World" (*Athar*). He has also served as a visiting professor at the University of Poitiers and Migrintern, University of Bologna and Ravenna, and CMI (Bergen). He is the author of numerous journal articles and book chapters on the sociology of religion, sociology of (forced) migration; politics of scientific research; civil society, elite formation and transitional justice. Among his recent books are: *Knowledge Production in the Arab World: The Impossible Promise* (with R. Arvanitis); *From Relief and Works to Human Development: UNRWA and Palestinian Refugees after 60 Years* (co-edited); *The Power of Inclusive Exclusion: Anatomy of Israeli Rule in The Occupied Palestinian Territories* (edited with A. Ophir & M. Givoni, 2009).

SP01 | Urban Futures

Organised by LOC Members Pieri, Elisa & Walker, Catherine

The Metropolis and Contemporary Life: The Times and Spaces of the Interdisciplinary in the Cities of Tomorrow

Keith, Michael

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The call for research that is interdisciplinary can at times both obscure the challenges and mask the opportunities of academic work across different disciplinary foundations, paradigms, ethical challenges and normative analysis of 21st century city life. In this talk, Michael Keith considers how emergent cities might reconfigure both the foundations of conventional professional expertise in city contexts and open up new ways of seeing, thinking and organising academic research and engaged practice in the contemporary city.

Biography

Michael Keith is Director of the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS) at the University of Oxford, co-ordinator of Urban Transformations (the UK Economic and Social Research Council's portfolio of investments and research on cities), co-Director of the Oxford Programme for the Future of Cities and the Director of the PEAK Urban Research programme. Michael's research focuses on migration related processes of urban change. His most recent work is the monograph *China Constructing Capitalism: Economic Life and Urban Change* (2014). He is currently completing (with Les Back and John Solomos) a book entitled *Power, Identity and Representation: Race, Governance and Mobilisation in British Society*. Michael also has substantial experience working on racism and the criminal justice system in the community and voluntary sector and as a politician. He is a co-founder and chair of the Rich Mix Cultural Foundation, a major cross cultural arts centre in East London, and has served as leader of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, chair of the Thames Gateway London Partnership and a commissioner on the UK Government's Commission on Integration and Cohesion.

SP02 | Populism, Racism and Everyday Life in Europe

Organised by ESA Executive Committee
Members Massari, Monica & Näre, Lena

Towards a Critical Theory of Nationalism and Contemporary Authoritarian Capitalism

Fuchs, Christian

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This presentation asks: How can we critically theorise nationalism and right-wing authoritarianism today? In the first part, a criticism of using the notion of “populism” for characterising contemporary far right movements is given and a criticism of the two most-cited books on nationalism is presented: Ernest Gellner’s “Nations and Nationalism” and Benedict Anderson’s “Imagined Communities”. In the second part, an alternative theoretical approach is presented that focuses on foundations of a critical theory of authoritarianism, nationalism and authoritarian capitalism. It advances a critical concept of nationalism grounded in the works of Karl Marx, Rosa Luxemburg, and Eric J. Hobsbawm. The approach of Rosa Luxemburg as critical theorist of nationalism is discussed in relation to the approaches of Otto Bauer and Lenin. In the third part, a typology of how nationalist ideology is communicated in the public sphere is presented. The fourth part presents an analysis of the communication of nationalism in four case studies: 1) Donald Trump’s use of Twitter in the US Presidential Election 2016; 2) user-comments on Boris Johnson and Nigel Farage’s Facebook-pages in the 2016 Brexit Referendum; 3) the use of Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube in the German Bundestags-election 2017 by the Alternative für Deutschland (AfD) and its supporters; 4) user-comments on Facebook posting made by the leaders of the Freedom Party (FPÖ: Heinz Christian Strache) and the Conservative Party (ÖVP: Sebastian Kurz) during the 2017 Austrian general election. The analysis shows the inherent connection of nationalism, hierarchic leadership, the friend/enemy-scheme, militarism, and patriarchy in contemporary authoritarian ideology.

Biography

Christian Fuchs is a Professor at the University of Westminster. He is the Co-Director of the Communication and Media Research Institute (CAMRI) and co-editor of the open access journal tripleC: Communication, Capitalism & Critique (<http://www.triple-c.at>). He is a former chair and current board member of ESA RN18 – Sociology of Communications and Media Research and was a member of the ESA Executive Committee from 2015-2017, where he was the chair of conference committee planning the 2017 Athens conference. His research focuses on critical sociology and the political economy and critical theory of communication. He is author of books such as *Critical Theory of Communication* (2016), *Reading Marx in the Information Age* (2016), *Social Media: A Critical Introduction* (2nd edition 2017), *Digital Demagogue: Authoritarian Capitalism in the Age of Trump and Twitter* (2018), and *Rereading Marx in the Age of Digital Capitalism* (2019, forthcoming).

The Appropriation of 'Difference' by the Extreme Right

Christou, Miranda

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In this paper, I argue that the growing success of the extreme right in mainstreaming its ideology is based on upending the meaning of 'racism' in ways that produce a differend (Lyotard, 1983). More specifically, I examine how extreme right-wing rhetoric appropriates the use of 'difference', 'freedom' and 'oppression' in order to turn accusations of racism into an incommensurable language game. This rhetorical method allows them to position themselves as the champions of pluralistic democratic ideals while pushing for policies that directly undermine these values. The paper is based on a study of the right-wing, nationalist party ELAM in Cyprus. ELAM is closely associated with Golden Dawn in Greece and has gained parliamentary presence for the first time in 2016. The study is located within larger debates about citizenship, the rise of ethno-nationalism and its appeal to youth (Pilkington, 2016; Miller-Idriss, 2018). Data collection took place between September 2016 and December 2017 and includes: a) 48 interviews (ELAM leadership, 'Youth Front' members and 'Women's Front' members); b) observations of public events and demonstrations and, c) data from internet sources (website, social media). Analysis was conducted with the use of the Discourse-Historical Approach (Wodak, 2001; Reisigl & Wodak 2005). The paper ties these data to examples from other extreme right-wing parties that belong to the Alliance for Peace and Freedom (e.g. Golden Dawn and Forza Nuova) and the Movement for a Europe of Nations and Freedom (e.g. FPÖ and RN). The paper points out how the language of 'diversity' has been colonized by the extreme right and concludes that the differend of 'difference' exposed the vulnerabilities of postmodern discourse which celebrated 'diversity' over 'equality' (Flecha 1999).

Biography

Miranda Christou is an Assistant Professor in Sociology of Education at the University of Cyprus. Her research interests focus on questions of nationalism, globalization and the expansion of youth extreme right-wing movements. She has worked on multiple European projects such as: "INCLUD-ed: Strategies for Inclusion and Social Cohesion in Europe from Education" (FP6, IP, Integrated Project, 2006-2011) and "SOLIDUS: Solidarity in European Societies: Empowerment, Social Justice and Citizenship" (Horizon2020-Euro-Society-2014, Euro 3-European societies after the crisis, 2015-2018). She has published her work in various journals including *Current Sociology*, *Qualitative Inquiry* and *British Journal of Sociology of Education*. She was co-editor (with Spyros Spyrou) of the book *Children and Borders* (2014, Palgrave Macmillan).

Generation 9/11: British Muslim Girls Talk About Their Past, Present And Future Lives

Shain, Farzana

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Media and policy attention surrounding Muslim girls and young women in Britain has been heavily dominated since 9/11, by a focus on 'extremism' and 'security' at the expense of other factors that may shape their lives. The literature on the perceived radicalisation of young Muslims (Field, 2011, ISD, 2015) has grown exponentially in the last decade, as has critical terrorism research (Brown, 2008, Spalek and Lambert 2008, McGhee, 2008, Jackson 2009, Lynch 2013). Yet, there are many and varied issues facing young British Muslims from questions of cultural belonging to schooling and employment/unemployment. For example, despite high rates of participation in further and higher education, 71% of Muslim women are not in employment and according to the British Social Mobility Commission (2016), Muslim Pakistani and Bangladeshi women who do work, earn less than their counterparts from other ethnic minority groups. This paper reports the findings of Leverhulme Trust funded research (2017-2019) exploring British Muslim girls' accounts of growing up and being educated in the shadow of 9/11. Drawing empirically on in-depth interviews and focus groups and theoretically on feminist and postcolonial approaches (Brah and Phoenix 2004, Mirza 2012), the paper explores the strategies that the young women draw on to navigate a range of competing pressures. The analysis offers insights into the cultural, political and economic factors that underpin the interaction of gender/race/religion/class and education in the era in which Muslims are identified primarily through the lens of the 'war on terror'.

Biography

Farzana Shain is Professor of Sociology of Education at Keele University, England. Her research includes work on education policy and politics, inequalities, education and the 'war on terror' and children and young people's political engagement and activism. Her books include *The Schooling and Identity of Asian Girls* and *The New Folk Devils: Muslim Boys and Education in England*. She is one of the Executive Editors of the *British Journal of Sociology of Education* and is currently a Leverhulme Research Fellow (2017-2019), researching 'Muslim girls' accounts of their past, present and future lives'.

SP03 | Boundaries, Barriers and Belonging in Digital Labour Capitalism

Organised by RN06 & RN18

Artificial Intelligence and Humans as Resource

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Interest in artificial intelligence (AI) has reached hyped levels simultaneous to concern for human intelligence, as we face seeming intractable social issues caused by decades of technological developments in human resources and algorithmic and surveillant management practices with accelerated integration of the role of technology into workplaces, accompanied by shifts and experimentation in modes and relations of production. From the 1950s, humans have asked to what extent humans should or can compare our minds to machines. Earlier views on AI, so-called 'GOFAI', were representationalist, where researchers considered domains of experience to be fixed and context-free, where principles that determine behaviour are systematic. However, this line of reasoning relies on a transcendentalist ontology. This paper argues that the flaws in AI research have been ontological, where human's bodies and affective labour have not been considered relevant for intelligence and work. How affective resources will be acknowledged within AI practices is yet to be seen.

Biography

Phoebe V Moore is an Associate Professor in Political Economy and Technology at the University of Leicester School of Business, Division of Management and Organisation. Her research looks at the impact of technology on work from a critical perspective. Moore's most recent book *The Quantified Self in Precarity* looks at quantification through wearable tracking and algorithmic decision-making as a set of management techniques, with evidence of creative new controls of affective labour and various forms of worker resistance to corporeal capitalism arising. In 2018-19, Moore published one report for the International Labour Organisation (ILO) workers' bureau, ACTRAV, and will publish one further paper for the European Union agency for Safety and Health (EU-OSHA) on the risks that digitalization and artificial intelligence pose for workers. Previously, she was funded by the British Academy / Leverhulme (2015-2017) to carry out a research project looking at digital tracking in office work in the Netherlands. Alongside her Associate Professorship, in Autumn 2018, Moore is carrying out a research fellowship at the WZB in Berlin working closely with two research groups on artificial intelligence and quantification at the Weizenbaum Institute.

Digital Workerism: Tracing the Recomposition of Workers' Struggle in Digital Labour Capitalism

Woodcock, Jamie

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The rise of digital labour capitalism has become a key part of contemporary debates on how work is changing, the future of work/ers, resistance, and organising. Workerism took up many of these questions in the context of the factory – particularly through the Italian Operaismo – connecting the experience of the workplace with a broader struggle against capitalism. There are, of course, many differences between those factories and the new digital workplaces in which many workers find themselves today. However, the methods of workers' inquiry and the theories of class composition remain a useful legacy from Operaismo, providing tools and a framework to make sense of and intervene within work today. However, these require sharpening and updating in a digital context. This talk discusses the challenges and opportunities for a "digital workerism", understood as both a method of research and organising. It takes the case study of Uber to discuss how technology can be used against workers, as well as repurposed for their struggles. By developing an analysis of the technical, social, and political recomposition taking place on the platform, it is possible to move beyond determinist readings of technology, to place different technologies within the social relations that are emerging. In particular, the talk focuses on how these new forms of workers' struggles can be circulated. Through this, the talk argues for a "digital workerism" that develops a critical understanding of how the workplace is becoming a key site for the struggles of digital labour capitalism.

Biography

Dr Jamie Woodcock is a researcher at the Oxford Internet Institute, University of Oxford. He is the author of *Marx at the Arcade* (Haymarket, 2019) about videogames, and *Working The Phones* (Pluto, 2017), a study of a call centre in the UK – both inspired by the workers' inquiry. His research focuses on labour, work, the gig economy, platforms, resistance, organising, and videogames. He is on the editorial board of *Notes from Below* and *Historical Materialism*.

SP04 | Sociology, Feminisms and the Future of Global Gender Research

Organised by RN33

Millennial Feminisms Between Eastern and Western Cultures. The Case of Iran

Ruspini, Elisabetta; Ghaffari, Rassa

University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

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The paper aims to analyse the relationship between Millennials and Feminism today, with a specific focus on the Iranian case. The paper will have two parts. The first one will explain who the Millennials are and their standpoints about feminism and gender equality. This will be done through a scientific literature review and a secondary analysis of existing data. On the one hand, Millennials are generally regarded as the most open-minded and interconnected generation in history, and the most supportive of gender equality and LGBT rights (Taylor, Keeter, 2010; Rainer, Rainer, 2011). The Internet has facilitated the creation of transnational, multicultural and multireligious networks (Messina-Dysert, Radford Ruether, 2014; Llewellyn, 2015; Ruspini, Bonifacio, Corradi, 2018). On the other hand, progress in gender equality seems to have led some Millennials to dismiss the feminist movement, supporting women's rights and gender equality but not identifying themselves as feminists (GenForward, 2018). The second part will explore the development of feminism discourses and practices in Iran, a challenging example of the tension between Eastern and Western cultures. The analysis is based on a thoughtful examination of the scientific literature and in-depth interviews with Millennials men and women, activists and scholars in Iran. The internal debate between secular and Islamic feminisms is a key point not only for the Iranian society but also for the Muslim ones, more generally, and offers a unique opportunity to discuss the development of the concept and its multiple meanings, stances and effects (Vanzan, 2005; Tohidi, 2016).

Biography

Elisabetta Ruspini is Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy. She holds a PhD in Sociology and Social Research from the University of Trento. She is a Board Member of the European Sociological Association Research Network 33 'Women's and Gender Studies'. She is the Scientific Coordinator of "ABCD-Centro Interdipartimentale per gli Studi di Genere/ABCD-Interdepartmental Center for Gender Studies", University of Milano-Bicocca. Her research interests include: The Social Construction of Gender; Gender Stereotypes and Gender Roles; Gender and the Generation Turnover; Family Change; New Forms of Parenthood; Men and Masculinities; Social Inequalities; Gender and Poverty; Economic Socialization; Gender and Religion; Future Studies. She has published extensively and contributed papers to several national and international conferences/seminars/workshops on gender, generational and family issues. Among her recent publications: (with G. Bonifacio and C. Corradi, eds.) *Women and Religion. Contemporary and Future Challenges in the Global Era*, Bristol, 2018; *Diversity in Family Life. Gender, Relationships and Social Change*, Bristol, 2013. Rassa Ghaffari is a PhD candidate in Sociology at the University of Milano-Bicocca with a thesis on the representations of gender roles among two generations in Iran. She has been visiting researcher at the Faculty of Oriental Cultures and Languages, University of Oslo, and holds a master's degree in African and Asian studies. Her research interests include youth studies, generation studies and Iranian culture and society. She was awarded the Cesare Bonacossa scholarship for a field research in 2014 and the Marina Chiola award for the best master's thesis on gender issues in 2015.

Feminist Responses to Anti-Gender Mobilisation - Feminism Against Conservative Threats (FEMACT)

Giritli Nygren, Anna Katarina; Sjöstedt
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Our aim with this presentation is to discuss how gender studies and feminism address the diverse contemporary forms of anti-genderism and the growing resistance to pluralistic and inclusive understanding of gender and sexuality. We give examples from the work done in a pilot project (2017) funded by the Swedish Foundation for Humanities and Social Sciences where we did an inventory of feminist initiatives resisting and challenging anti-gender agendas across Europe. The experiences from this project show the differences in challenges facing feminist activists and gender scholars on local levels. It reveals similarities and differences that need to be addressed on a transnational level and with solidarity with the variety of feminist- and anti-racist struggles led by a curiosity of the different conditions that anti-gender initiatives create. How do we account for this while doing solidarity that can cut across regimes of oppression? What are the conditions of possibility for doing border-crossing scholarly cooperation? What are the ways in which we can challenge the different kinds of brick walls that we experience in institutional, national and other contexts, and that we need to get up against for doing transnational cooperation? We want to emphasize the centrality of collective practices in the production of feminist knowledge and theoretical concepts, providing solid and unique models of activist scholarship. We therefore also think that it is necessary to unsettle binary conceptions of politics as either global or local, central or peripheral and instead try to work to identify how to create chains of equivalence among various feminist struggles.

Biography

Katarina Giritli Nygren is a Professor in Sociology and Director of the Forum for Gender Studies at Mid Sweden University. Her current research addresses different forms of governance relationships with a focus on spatial processes of inclusion and exclusion in terms of gender, class, and ethnicity in different contexts. In her most recent research, she argues for feminist and intersectional analyses of the shifting governmentalities of neoliberal welfare states to elucidate the movement from a welfare to a punitive state with an increased focus on risks and national security. Angelika Sjöstedt Landén is a PhD in Ethnology and Senior Lecturer in Gender Studies at Mid Sweden University. She is the director of the human resources undergraduate programme. She has published articles, book chapters, co-edited books and editorials concerning intersectional studies of work life and gender equality policy as well as studies of rural morality and rural resilience including centre and periphery relations. Her work often aims at linking feminist and critical theory with research fields more rarely addressed with such perspectives.

SP05 | Contested Boundaries of Humanitarianism. Refugee Movements and the Global Crisis of Asylum Systems

Organised by RN35

Volunteering for Refugees and the Repositioning of State Sovereignty and Civil Society: The Case of Greece

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In this presentation, I will focus on Greece and more specifically on the ways in which both state sovereignty and governance have been challenged by solidarity initiatives in unprecedented intensity. Since the beginning of the 'refugee crisis', particularly since the spring of 2015, multiple new actors have been playing a substantial role throughout the country wherever emergency conditions occurred. My main research question is to examine the interactions between these different actors and the possible impact of their involvement on the governance of mobility in all its instances, both during and after the 'refugee crisis'. In other words, I examine to what extent solidarity towards refugees has shifted both the scope of state sovereignty and the limits of citizenship. My analysis will be based on empirical material gathered from semi-structured in-depth interviews with volunteers and activists who have been working with refugees in different settings in Lesbos and in Athens, as well as with representatives of relevant authorities, e.g. Ministry for Migration Policy, Hellenic Asylum Service etc. My approach is three-fold: first, I will propose a typology of actors that have been present in the broad field of the 'management of refugee crisis'. Secondly, I will highlight the motivations, the content and the effects of enacted solidarity both on volunteers and activists themselves and on the socio-political context within which they are acting. Finally, I will analyse the repercussions of the 'intrusion' of individual, supranational and non-state actors into services, activities and interventions that belong to the hard sphere of State sovereignty.

Biography

Dimitris Parsanoglou is a Lecturer and Senior Researcher at the Department of Social Policy at Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences in Athens. He holds a DEA and a PhD in Sociology at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris. He has coordinated, as Senior researcher of the Centre for Gender Studies of the Panteion University, the FP7 project "MIG[at]NET: Transnational Digital Networks, Migration and Gender" and he has taught Sociology at the Department of Philosophy and Social Studies of the University of Crete. He was a Post-doctoral research fellow at the University of Peloponnese, in the framework of the ARISTEIA project "Migration Management and International Organizations: A history of the establishment of the International Organization for Migration". He is currently coordinating the project "Beyond the 'refugee crisis': Investigating patterns of integration of refugees and asylum seekers in Greece", funded by the Hellenic Foundation for Research and Innovation.

On Governing Protection-Seeking People in Europe

Dahlvik, Julia

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In this contribution, I first provide a brief overview on how the political category of “refugee” has developed over time and what are its linkages with global political and economic developments. While in the 1980s and 90s the distinctions between economic and political migrants already became increasingly problematic, some scholars agree that today people move between different categories and that the Geneva Convention is inadequate for dealing with today’s situation (Castles 2007, Westra et al. 2015). In the second part I argue that to understand the logics of today’s asylum system we have to consider the often overlooked level of state administration, where asylum politics are realized on a daily basis. Public officials not only implement policies but also contribute to them by making use of their discretion in implementing public programs and by attributing political meaning to their actions (Lipsky 2010, Fassin 2015). Also judges, when they determine refugee status, ideologically tend to follow either the national or the cosmopolitan paradigm, linked to the concepts of national or universal solidarity respectively (Morris 2010). In this part I will provide some insights from my institutional ethnography in the Austrian asylum authority. I conclude by exploring the question whether continuous reforms of the asylum system are the best way to deal with the current situation or whether a radical change is necessary. Considering e.g. extreme differences in countries’ recognition rates, which role does the European Union really play in this human rights issue? And which effects do recent attacks on fundamental legal instruments such as the ECHR have?

Biography

Julia Dahlvik earned her PhD in Sociology in 2014 at the University of Vienna, Austria, and currently works at the University of Applied Sciences FH Campus Wien. Her research focuses on migration and asylum, law and society, and organisations. She was a visiting scholar at the University of Stanford and the University of Amsterdam and has been teaching at different Austrian universities. She is a founding member and co-speaker of the Law & Society section of the Austrian Sociological Association and has co-organised annual conferences on migration and integration research in Austria for several years. Julia’s book *Inside Asylum Bureaucracy: Organizing Refugee Status Determination in Austria*, based on her award-winning dissertation, was recently published with Springer Open Access in the IMISCOE Research Series. Julia has edited and published numerous books and articles; her work has been published in *Migration Studies* and *Urban Research & Practice* among others.

SP06 | Nationalism, Europe, and Brexit

Organised by Halford, Susan & Scott, Sue
Presidents of the British Sociological Association and the European Sociological Association

European Cosmopolitanism and Atavistic Nationalism: The Twin Conditions of Brexit

Bhambra, Gurminder K

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The European project is commonly argued to be organized around the idea of 'cosmopolitan Europe' – a Europe that would distance itself from its recent past by uniting in recognition of its deeper, long-standing institutional commonalities and celebrating its cultural diversity within those commonalities. There is little discussion, however, of the diversity constituted by multicultural others as part of cosmopolitan Europe. This rests on a particular understanding of European history that evades its colonial past. It also disavows examining the consequences of that domination for the contemporary multicultural constitution of European societies – one that those on the far-right see as having been imposed upon them rather than created from Europe's historical imposition upon others. It is the colonial histories of Europe that have produced its multicultural present – a multiculturalism that over the last five years political leaders have declared to have failed. What does it mean to say that multiculturalism has failed when it is colonialism that created multi-cultural Empires and multicultural European societies? What does it mean to say that multiculturalism has failed when post-colonial European societies continue to be empirically multicultural? What sort of politics does it legitimate? In this talk, I suggest that the failure to acknowledge Europe's colonial past is responsible precisely for the rise of atavistic nationalism that is central to the politics of Brexit and I ask how could a postcolonial sociology better help us to understand this present.

Biography

Gurminder K Bhambra is Professor of Postcolonial and Decolonial Studies in the School of Global Studies, University of Sussex. Previously, she was Professor of Sociology at the University of Warwick and has been Guest Professor of Sociology and History at the Centre for Concurrences in Colonial and Postcolonial Studies at Linnaeus University, Sweden. She is author of *Connected Sociologies* (2014, available open access) and the award-winning *Rethinking Modernity: Postcolonialism and the Sociological Imagination* (2007). She also co-edited a volume on *Decolonising the University* (2018) and has spoken regularly on the crisis for refugees in Europe and on questions of citizenship in the light of Brexit.

She set up the *Global Social Theory* website (globalsocialtheory.org) to counter the parochiality of standard perspectives in social theory and is co-editor of the social research magazine, *Discover Society* (discoversociety.org).

Brexit and Britain's Overseas Citizens: Reframing Britishness from Beyond the Borders

Benson, Michaela Caroline

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Brexit has made visible the extent to which political and public understandings of Britishness conceive of it as an identity and citizenship allied to an 'island nation', contained by its borders. Yet, Britain's overseas citizens – its emigrants settled outside Britain and citizens of its former colonies and overseas territories – are conspicuously absent from such understandings. In a period when the question of who counts as British has fuelled major political transformation this talk argues that bringing overseas citizens centerstage offers a powerful corrective to hegemonic constructions of a solely White and/or indigenous Britishness. It builds on critiques that identify the neglect of Britain's imperial history and the presence of a multi-ethnic polity in the (post-)imperial core within such narratives of indigeneity (see for example, Bhambra 2017; Virdee and McGeever 2018), extending the geographical purview of this perspective to include overseas citizens – who only feature in these debates as and when they enter (or are asked to leave) the British Isles – and Britain's diasporic population – one of the largest in the world proportional to the resident citizen population in the United Kingdom. In particular, the talk draws on one element of a broader project looking into Britain's relationship with its overseas citizens: recent research on what Brexit means to British citizens living in the EU27. Through this focus it offers initial insights into Britain's ambivalent relationship to its overseas citizens, their inclusion and exclusion from public and political debate, and how a focus on dispersed contemporary geographies of Britishness might challenge contemporary understandings of who counts as British.

Biography

Michaela Benson is Reader in the Department of Sociology, Goldsmiths and the project lead for BrExpats: Freedom of Movement, Citizenship and Brexit in the lives of Britons resident in the EU27 (<https://brexitbritsabroad.com>). She has been Visiting Professor at Universidad Diego Portales, Chile (2014) and Université Toulouse-Jean Jaurès (2018-19). She is the author of *The British in Rural France* (2011), which was shortlisted for the British Sociological Association Philip Abrams Memorial Prize 2012, and co-author of *Lifestyle Migration and Colonial Traces in Malaysia and Panama* (2018) and *The Middle Classes and the City* (2015). She has edited 3 volumes and is the author of 37 peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters. She is currently Managing Editor of *The Sociological Review*, the longest-standing journal of sociology in Britain. Throughout her career she has been committed to engaging publics with social science research, through public speaking, broadcast and print media, podcasting, and contributions to educational resources.

The European Union – The Failure of a Dream? An Ambitious Scenario Disproved by the Brexit

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My book *European Integration as an Elite Process* (Routledge 2008) had a question as a subtitle: "The failure of a dream?" In my lecture, I will argue that the Brexit has proven that this scenario came true; it was in fact a massive event of disintegration. The dominant interpretation sees it as the result of an irresponsible behavior of British political elites and an inadequate application of direct democracy. However, against these views, I will argue: (1) Already among the historical ideas about European integration, there were two contrasting views: one of a loose federation of nation states, the other of a new federal, globally powerful state; (2) the political elites pursued European integration secretly along the second model; (3) the Brexit was only the logical consequence of deep doubts of the Britons about the EU; similar doubts had already been expressed by French and Dutch people in 2005 when rejecting the EU constitution. I will not argue that the EU will disintegrate. Rather, European integration has achieved some important aims, although by far not all which are ascribed to her. There exists an alternative, viable vision of European integration which could be attractive also for Britain irrespective if it will remain a member or not. This vision is that of a socio-economic Community of Law. As such a Community, the EU should abstain from all governmental functions, slim down many of its present institutions and strengthen its elements of Citizen's Initiatives. In this process, also Britain could contribute ideas and support.

Biography

Max Haller, born 1947 in Sterzing (Italy), Dr.phil. Vienna 1974, Dr. phil. habil. Mannheim, Professor of Sociology at the University of Graz (Austria) 1985-2015. He was president of the Austrian Sociological Association and is a member of the Austrian Academy of Science. He was co-founder and Vicepresident of the European Sociological Association and co-founder of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP). He was a visiting professor at universities in Austria, Germany, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Italy, California/USA and Tanzania. He published and edited 40 books and about 250 papers in international sociological journals (incl. *AJS*, *ASR*, *Revue Française de Sociologie*, *International Sociology*) and readers. His main research areas are social stratification, sociology of European integration, comparative social research, and sociological theory. Recent publications include *Ethnic Stratification and Economic Inequality Around the World* (with Anja Eder), Ashgate Publishing 2015; *Higher Education in Africa. Challenges for Development, Mobility and Cooperation*, Cambridge Scholars Publishing 2017 (ed. with Anne Goujon and Bernadette Müller).

Identity Politics and the Crisis of Europe: On Current Articulations of White Reconstructions and the (Im-) Possibilities of an Intersectionality of Struggles

Thompson, Vanessa E

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The political developments of the last years in various European countries demonstrate that Europe and its democratic values are in crisis. Whether it be the 'necropolitical' responses to the flight and movements of those rendered refugees, the continuous rise of the far-right, or the neoliberal securitization of increasing poverty: The normative paradigms that undergird the project of Europe such as freedom, justice and equality are severely put to the test. At the same time, many social and political theorists analyze and explain these troubling formations against the backdrop of socio-economic developments such as neoliberal globalization and increasing economization. Most of these approaches as well as dominant democratic and left political movements signal the need for renewing the 'social question' and call for a return to (white) 'class politics' that respond to the fears of those who had been 'left behind'. However, these discussions often dismiss politics of racialized and minoritized groups and movements, disqualifying their claims as 'identity politics' that focus solely on the particular realm of rights. My talk problematizes these approaches, drawing on an actualization of W.E.B. Du Bois' conception of 'white wages' and Gurminder K. Bhambra's critique of 'methodological whiteness'.

I suggest that these approaches allow for a historicization of the interconnections of racism, colonialism and capitalism, including their gendered logics, that not only challenge the historical wrongs of the European project, but further enable the reconstruction of another Europe through what Angela Davis calls an 'intersectionality of struggles'.

Biography

Vanessa E. Thompson is a postdoctoral researcher and lecturer at the Institute of Sociology at Goethe-University Frankfurt. She was previously a fellow at the Department of Black Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Her research and teaching are focused on black studies, critical race and racism studies, post- and decolonial feminist theories and methodologies, gender and queer studies, and social movement theories. Her book project, *Solidarities in Black: Anti-Black Racism, Black Urban Activism and the Struggle beyond Recognition in Paris*, explores forms of black urban activism and anti-racist mobilizations against anti-black racism in France as well as analyzes the re-production of coloniality through the workings of neoliberal French Republican Universalism. Her current research project focuses on racial gendered policing in Europe and transnational articulations of abolitionist alternatives from a black feminist perspective. Vanessa has published articles on the work of Fanon, black social movements in Germany and France, and racial gendered policing in Europe.

SP07 | Ageing in Europe: Agency, Citizenship and the Dynamics of Power

Organised by RN01

Agency, Choice and Control Until the End: Investigating the “Good Death”

Weicht, Bernhard

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Demographic and epidemiological developments have encouraged investigation into the latest life stages, often marked by dependencies, vulnerabilities and institutional living, with stigmatised deaths in institutions after periods of suffering and dependency functioning as symbolic antithesis to the good life and the proper person. More recently the importance of a “good death” has shifted the focus more explicitly onto the possibilities of choice and control over the end of life. People express their unwillingness to live a life of being a burden and of being dependent on others. In self-imposed withdrawal or requests for assisted dying the ability of agency is being upheld to represent a “good death” and a person’s autonomy. The underlying assumption here is that choice and the ability to plan one’s life until and beyond death confirm the existence of the proper person. While this idea is built around one assumption - the priority of individual separateness and independence - dying preferences and circumstances are shaped in concrete, culturally situated social relations. In this paper I analyse public discourses in different national contexts to identify the associations, connotations and constructions underlying the concept of the “good death” and the role agency can play in its conceptualisation. Drawing on a critical discourse analysis of newspaper debates, I ask in how far debates on euthanasia and assisted dying take up the ideals of choice and control in order to combat the challenges and fears associated with the latest life stage. The paper argues that this reasoning, while upholding the ideal of the good life, often reverts to an individualistic notion and thereby ignoring the social and relational context of old age and dying.

Biography

Bernhard has studied Economics in Vienna/Austria and Social Policy in Nottingham/UK. He holds a PhD from the University of Nottingham where he researched the social and moral construction of care for older people. He continued his work on care and ageing as Marie Curie Fellow at Utrecht University, Netherlands with a project on the intersections of care and migration regimes. Prior to joining the department of Sociology at the University of Innsbruck he worked as lecturer at Leiden University College. He received his Habilitation at the University of Innsbruck in 2018 with his work entitled “A Caring Sociology for Ageing Societies”. Bernhard has published on the construction of care, ideas of dependency, migrant care workers, the intersection of migration and care regimes and the construction of ageing. He is the author of *The Meaning of Care* (2015) and co-editor of *The Commonalities of Global Crisis* (2016), both published by Palgrave Macmillan.

SP08 | Symbolic Boundaries: Barriers or Belonging(s)?

Organised by RN07 & RN15

Status Struggle, Belonging and Symbolic Boundary Work Among Refugees, Established Immigrants and Belgian Natives

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Symbolic boundary work can be seen as a crucial component in the competition between social groups. By producing symbolic boundaries different groups can produce, maintain, or rationalize status differences and social divides. But symbolic classifications can also be used to bridge existing social boundaries. In recent years numerous studies have documented the “equalisation strategies” individuals use to bridge social and cultural divides, especially when their identities have been spoiled by social stigma (e.g. Lamont, et al., 2016). In this paper I discuss some boundary as well as bridging strategies that are used by (Syrian) refugees, established immigrants and natives in Belgium. Drawing on in-depth interviews, I will describe how different respondents use ‘comparative strategies of selves’ (Sherman, 2005) to construct a dignified, deserving position for themselves by making implicit or explicit comparisons with other groups. The paper shows how different symbolic markers can be used to brighten or blur group boundaries and how boundary work can best be interpreted in the light of the structural positions in which specific groups find themselves, as well as the cultural repertoires they can draw on. It also highlights how people in relatively similar, disadvantaged structural positions (in the eye of the sociologist) do not form alliances as they derive part of their dignity from the moral and cultural differences they perceive between them.

Biography

Gert Verschraegen is Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Antwerp (Belgium), where he also serves as the head of the department of sociology. His main research interests are in social theory, cultural sociology, the sociology of science and knowledge and the sociology of European integration. His work has appeared in *Poetics*, *Citizenship Studies*, *Journal of European Social Policy*, *Futures*, *Innovation*, *Journal of Law and Society*, *Current Sociology* and many other journals. His most recent books include *Diversity: Dealing with Diversity in Deprived and Mixed Neighbourhoods* (2018, Policy Press, edited with Stijn Oosterlynck) and *Imagined Futures in Science, Technology and Society* (2017, Routledge, edited with Frédéric Vandermoere, Luc Braeckmans en Barbara Segaert).

Religious Boundaries of Belonging as a Source for Perceived Discrimination Among Religious Minorities: A Specific Case of Muslims in Secular Europe?

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Drawing on the concept of symbolic boundaries, this paper examines the consequences of religious and secular boundaries of national belonging among the majority population for the integration of religious minorities in Europe. It directly relates to and extends previous research, which reveals that Muslims report higher levels of perceived discrimination on religious grounds in secular contexts than in regions where Christianity is a more salient marker of national belonging. Three continuative issues are raised and analyzed: Firstly, the point that the results might represent the specific case of Muslims is addressed by extending the analysis to other Christian and non-Christian minorities. Second, the restriction to Western Europe as a highly secular context is overcome by also including Eastern European countries, where in some countries religion constitutes a highly salient marker of the nation. The third part then sorts out other explanatory factors that might influence perceptions of discrimination among religious minorities focusing on the institutional relationship between state and church. To analyze the linkage between religious notions of belonging and perceived discrimination, data from the ISSP pertaining to the majority population have been combined with data related to religious minority respondents from the ESS. Overall, the results of the multilevel models show that secular contexts are perceived as more exclusionary by each of the religious minority group while Muslims represent the most vulnerable. On the other hand, the results suggest that the symbolic boundaries may have different mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion, depending on the religious homogeneity of the majority.

Biography

Sabine Trittler is a postdoctoral researcher and lecturer at the University of Konstanz, Germany, who received her doctorate in Social Sciences from the University of Göttingen in 2017. Her research interests lie at the intersection of sociology of religion, nationalism, and integration research and focus on the role of religion as a marker of national belonging in cross-national comparison. As such she is interested in the formation of religious and secular boundaries of belonging, their relationship towards the toleration and integration of immigrants, as well as the perceptions of these symbolic boundaries among the minority populations in Europe. Her work has been published in *Nations and Nationalism*, *European Sociological Review* and *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*.

SP09 | Social Mobilisations and the Shape of the Future: To the Left, Right, or Nowhere

Organised by RN11 & RN25

Justice or Vengeance? Capitalism, Crises and the Contemporary Social Movements

Langman, Lauren

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The first of the Internet mediated social movements, the Zapatistas of Chiapas, was one of the first social movements to garner worldwide attention and support. This was soon followed by the Battle of Seattle that marked the rise of global justice movements resisting the inequities of neoliberal globalization. These various “mobilizations for human dignity” were preparing the networking culminating in the World Social Forum as well as inspiring subsequent mobilizations such as the Arab Spring or Occupy protests against neoliberalism and its retrenchments from social spending, while corporate profits mushroomed along with growing inequality and precarity. The various crises of global capital evoke powerful emotions that dispose support for, if not participation in the various rhizomatic expressions of resistance and protest. But progressive changes in society often evoke fear and uncertainty among the more conservative segments of the society, disposing reactionary movements to thwart progressive change, limit immigration, and restore a glorious past. There is a dialectic of progressive movements seeking equality, freedom, justice, democracy and universal dignity, versus reactionary mobilizations based on fear, anger and resentment. These ascendant reactionary movements now threaten democracy, human rights and the rules of law which enabled Enlightenment based modernity. As will be argued, the various legitimization crises of the modern social system are evident in the dialectic between progressive social justice movements that seek a more democratic, inclusive egalitarian society versus the various authoritarian populisms that would save or restore exclusive, intolerant rulebound hierarchies. What must be noted is that both left and right mobilizations are impelled by powerful emotions.

Biography

Lauren Langman, Professor of Sociology, Loyola University of Chicago, Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, has long worked in the tradition of the Frankfurt School of Critical Theory, especially relationships between culture, identity and politics/political movements. He is the past President of RC36 Alienation Research Committee of the ISA, past chairman of the Marxist section of the ASA. His publications deal with

globalization, alienation, identity, hegemony, global justice movements, reactionary movements, nationalism and national character. Recent publications include *Trauma Promise and Millennium: The Evolution of Alienation*, with Devorah Kalekin, *Alienation and Carnivalization* with Jerome Braun and editing a special issue with Tova Benski, of *Current Sociology on Arab Spring, the Indignados and Occupy*. His latest books are *God, Guns, Gold and Glory and Inequality in the 21st C: Marx, Piketty and Beyond*. He is on several editorial boards, including *Critical Sociology*, *Sociopedia*, and *Current Perspectives in Social Theory*.

Rethinking Concepts for Social Mobilisations around Brexit and the EU: Projects, Violence and the Political Economy of the World System

Walby, Sylvia

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Theorisation of the social mobilisations around Brexit and the European Union requires addressing three debates about concepts. First, the concept of ‘project’ is preferred to the concept of ‘identity’ to avoid a tendency to cultural essentialism. Second, the significance and distinctiveness of violence as a form of power, with its own rhythm, temporality and emotionality needs to be addressed; rather than blurring the distinction between different forms of power. Third, the significance of contesting hegemony in the political economy of the world system needs to be addressed, not only nations, nationalism and nation-states. The empirical focus of the paper concerns the competing projects active in processes of Brexit and Europeanisation. This requires the theorisation of the EU as a would-be hegemon in the world system. Understanding the EU requires theorisation of the relationship of violence to political economy. The understanding of the emotions threaded through the Brexit process requires this analysis of the relationship of violence to political economy.

Biography

Professor Sylvia Walby has worked at City University of London as Professor of Sociology and Director of the interdisciplinary Violence and Society Centre since 1 March 2019. She was previously at Lancaster University where she was Distinguished Professor of Sociology, held the UNESCO Chair in Gender Research, and was Director of the Violence and Society UNESCO Centre. Sylvia was the founding President of the European Sociological Association, elected after chairing the steering committee to establish the association. She has been President of the International Sociological Association’s Research Committee RC02 on Economy and Society. She is a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts. Professor Walby was awarded an OBE for services to equal opportunities and diversity. She is Chair of the REF Sub-Panel for Sociology.

SP10 | Understanding Risk and Uncertainty in the Anthropocene

Organised by RN12 & RN22

The Production of Nature: Towards a Risk-Taking Society

Zinn, Jens Oliver

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In scholarly and public debate the notion of nature is shifting from something that is naturally given and can be (freely) exploited, to being at-risk and in need of protection against technological and economic developments, to eventually considering nature as requiring active shaping and thereby necessitating risky decision-making or risk-taking under conditions of uncertainty. The presentation traces these developments in science and social science. The announcement of the Anthropocene scientifically acknowledges the human influence on nature has become so substantial that it is justified to speak about a new geological epoch. In environmental sociology the dominance of a protective approach to nature has given way to a growing variety of approaches including strategies to restore nature in areas where it has already been destroyed. There are a number of branches in economics to find ways using market mechanisms for organising a more sustainable use of natural resources without substantially compromising economic growth. Indeed, many of these and other debates are complex and controversial. Climate change deniers and supporters of exploitative approaches of nature remain influential. The presentation suggests, to the degree public debate and natural degeneration move towards a world where nature can no longer be merely protected but is increasingly actively produced and socially allocated, risk taking becomes endemic and secondary risks more frequent. In the conclusions I discuss social challenges and consequences of these developments.

Biography

Jens O. Zinn is Associate Professor in Sociology at the University of Melbourne and Guest Professor at the Sociology Department and the Risk and Crisis Research Centre at Mid-Sweden University. He researches how societies, organisations and individuals perceive and respond to risk and uncertainty. In a recent initiative he develops conceptual tools to better understand risk taking. In an interdisciplinary research project, he examines how language and the social combine in the changing discourse-semantics of risk. In 2015 the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation awarded him the Friedrich-Wilhelm Bessel Price. Zinn founded two international risk networks within the International Sociological Association in 2006 (TG04) and within the European Sociological Association in 2005 (RN22) and headed these networks for many years. In 'Living in the Anthropocene: Towards a Risk-Taking Society,' *Environmental Sociology* 2(4) he discusses environmental degeneration from a risk perspective.

SP11 | Sexual Citizenship in Europe and Beyond

Organised by ESA President Scott, Sue & RN23

Anti-Gender Movements in Europe

Kuhar, Roman

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Numerous countries in Western and Eastern Europe, in Latin America and in some other parts of the world have recently been faced with a fierce opposition to ensuring rights deriving from intimate/sexual citizenship issues. Mass protests against marriage equality, reproductive rights, gender mainstreaming and sexual education have centralised around the so called “gender theory” or “gender ideology”. It is explained that the very notion of “gender” is in fact a hidden plan of “radical” feminists and LGBT activists, a new type of Marxism, aiming at nothing less than a cultural revolution: a post-binary gender world, where there is no place for “natural families”, masculinity, femininity etc. “Gender theory” has become an empty signifier, an all-inclusive and catch-all mobilising tool, used by various (religious) groups, political parties and even state establishments to prevent equality policies from being adopted and implemented. The contribution will map out and explore the emergence, the content and the effects of the “gender ideology” (or “gender theory”) discourse. It will examine how an academic concept of gender became a mobilising tool for neo-conservative social movements and massive street demonstrations and how the concept of human rights, which has been used until recently by the proponents of gender and LGBT equality, is now being (ab)used by neo-conservative actors.

Biography

Roman Kuhar is professor of sociology at the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, and teaches courses on gender, sexuality, popular culture and everyday life. Currently he is the dean of the Faculty of Arts and the head of the research programme The Problems of Autonomy and Identity in the Times of Globalization. He is the author of several books, among others *Media Construction of Homosexuality*, co-author (with A. Švab) of *The Unbearable Comfort of Privacy* and co-editor (with J. Takács) of *Beyond the Pink Curtain: Everyday life of LGBT people in Eastern Europe* and (with D. Paternotte) of *Anti-gender Campaigns in Europe: mobilizing against equality* (Rowman & Littlefield International, 2017. Translation into French: *Campagnes anti-genre en Europe: des mobilisations contre l'égalité*, 2018, Presses Universitaires de Lyon). He is also one of the associate editors at *Social Politics* (Oxford University Press).

Making and Unmaking Sexual Citizenship: From Past, Present to Future

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Over the last two and a half decades the literature on the interrelations between sexuality and citizenship has rapidly expanded to become an important area of study across a number of disciplines, including sociology. Associated with this, sexual citizenship has become a key concept in the social sciences. It describes the rights and responsibilities of citizens in sexual and intimate life, including debates over equal marriage and women’s human rights, as well as shaping thinking about citizenship more generally. Sexualities is also, increasingly, a discourse of human rights with growing global concerns for ‘sexual orientation’ and ‘gender identity’ (SOGI) issues. This body of work extends beyond sexuality and citizenship studies and connects to a wide range of issues central to sociological enquiry including: understandings of identity and community; equality; neoliberalism and governmentality; individualization; nationalisms; and processes of globalization. Yet, while sexual citizenship is a term that is used by more and more people in a plurality of contexts, it is increasingly voiced uncritically. What does it mean in a continually changing political landscape of gender and sexuality? It is time for a critical rethink that encompasses a de-centering of a ‘western-centric’ focus, and considers the implications for future conceptual and empirical development, as well as for political activism.

Biography

Diane Richardson is Professor of Sociology in the School of Geography, Politics and Sociology at Newcastle University and a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences. She is internationally recognised for her work in the areas of feminism and the sociological study of gender and sexualities. Her recent research explores issues of identity, citizenship, recognition and belonging, and debates about equality. Her book *Sexuality and Citizenship* (2018, Polity) was based on a Leverhulme Major Research Fellowship project entitled *Transforming Citizenship?: Sexuality, Gender and Citizenship Struggles*. Other books include *Rethinking Sexuality; Contesting Recognition: Culture, Identity and Citizenship* (with J. McLaughlin and P. Phillimore); *Intersections Between Feminism and Queer Theory* (with J. McLaughlin and M. Casey); and *Sexuality, Equality and Diversity* (with S. Monro). A fifth edition of *Introducing Gender and Women’s Studies*, co-edited with Vicki Robinson, will be published in 2020. With Vicki, she also co-edits Palgrave Macmillan’s international book series *Genders and Sexualities in the Social Sciences*.

SP12 | New Understandings of Children and Young People's Activism

Organised by RN04 & RN30

Youth and Politics: Avoiding or Appropriating?

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Over the last 30 years, youth studies have argued in favor of the need to pay more attention and give more recognition to the less traditional forms through which young people participate in the public space. This debate has expanded common definitions of youth participation beyond the classic tools and contexts of representative democracy. The diffusion of a broader understanding of youth participation has not only changed adults' and institutions' views on youth engagement, but it has also increased young people's awareness of the participative meanings of a series of apparently non-participative actions such as dancing, drawing graffiti, playing sport or cheering. In this scenario, the boundaries between the "political", the "social", and the "private" have become more and more blurred, while the use (or not) of the adjective "political" to describe a given action has often become a matter of choice. Between 2015 and 2019, the Horizon 2020 project has investigated youth practices of participation in eight European cities through ethnography and biographical interviews. Considering these materials, the presentation will propose a reflection on the relationship young people have with the concept of "politics". By exploring when and how the adjective "political" is used by young people to describe their practices in the public space, the presentation intends to highlight parallel tendencies to avoid and re-appropriate politics by younger generations. Results invite to rethink common understandings of participation and the public sphere.

Biography

Ilaria Pitti is Marie Skłodowska Curie Fellow at Örebro University (Sweden) and Vice-President (Southern Europe) of ISA's RC34 "Youth Studies". Her academic research is located at the crossroad between youth and social movement studies, focusing on the analysis of young people's participation in social movement organisations and subcultures. She is also interested in the effects of precariousness on young people's lives and on young people's individual and collective reactions to precariousness. On these topics, she has conducted research mostly through qualitative methods, participating in national and international projects (Horizon 2020 projects Partispace and Youthblocs). Her most recent publications include the book *Youth and Unconventional Political Engagement* (2018) and the article "Being women in a male preserve: an ethnography of female football ultras" (2018, *Journal of Gender Studies*).

Entanglements that Matter: Stretching the Political with the Help of the Connectors Study Children

Nolas, Sevasti-Melissa

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What are the intersections of childhood and public life? What could we learn about politics and political theory if we were to closely look at children's everyday lives and practices? The presentation focuses on the distillation of a 3-year long, international ethnographic study which took place simultaneously in three cities (Athens, Hyderabad and London). Taking a multimodal ethnographic approach, the ERC funded Connectors Study focused on the everyday lives of 45 five- to eight-year-olds, and their families, during the period between 2014-2017, a historical moment most often referred to as one of political and economic 'crisis'. The children, and their families, who participated in the study were emblematic of a variety of urban experiences, family histories and trajectories. In moving out of institutional moments and spaces and joining children in their everyday lives, the presentation explores the idea and possible meanings of 'a political child' and its implications for political theory. In particular, I will focus on the sensory and embodied ways in which children encounter, experience, and engage in public life (broadly defined) and make some suggestions about how these sensory and embodied encounters might push political theory beyond the discursive (talk) and the cognitive (opinion).

Biography

Sevasti-Melissa Nolas is a Senior Lecturer in Sociology at Goldsmiths, University of London. Her research areas include: human agency and lived experience, childhood, youth and family lives, civic and political practices across the life course, and publics creating methodologies. She is the Principal Investigator of the ERC funded Connectors Study and the co-editor of *entanglements: experiments in multimodal ethnography*.

SP13 | What Boundaries Are (Not) Needed For: Conceptualising Boundaries Beyond the Metaphor

Organised by RN11, RN20 & RN32

Inclusion, Exclusion, and the Racialization of Space

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Processes of inclusion and exclusion, of racialization of space and culturalization of debates, frequently involve conflicting discourses, narratives, and related identities about bordering, about access and rejection, and – more recently – about constructing new walls. These discourses are consistent with fundamental claims of critical discourse studies (CDS) – that is, that discourses and social realities are mutually constitutive and that discursive practices may have major ideological effects, helping to produce and reproduce unequal power relations and legitimize inclusion and exclusion; particularly in regard to ethnic and religious minorities, refugees, immigrants, and asylum seekers. In this lecture, I discuss the securitization, economization, and moralization of borders via specific discursive forms of argumentation and legitimation of exclusion, and then turn to one example: I briefly summarize Donald Trump's argumentation for building a wall in order to keep Latin American (primarily Mexican) migrants out of the US. In the conclusion, I reflect on the resemitotization of discourses about exclusion via borders and walls, and their continuous reinforcement via a politics of fear.

Biography

Ruth Wodak is Emerita Distinguished Professor of Discourse Studies at Lancaster University, UK, and affiliated to the University of Vienna. Besides various other prizes, she was awarded the Wittgenstein Prize for Elite Researchers in 1996 and an Honorary Doctorate from University of Örebro in Sweden in 2010. She is member of the British Academy of Social Sciences and of the Academia Europaea. Her research interests focus on discourse studies; language and/in politics; prejudice and discrimination; and on ethnographic methods of linguistic field work. Recent book publications include *The Handbook of Language and Politics* (Routledge 2018, with B. orchtner); *The Politics of Fear. What Right-wing Populist Discourses Mean* (Sage, 2015; translation into the German *Politik mit der Angst. Zur Wirkung rechtspopulistischer Diskurse*. Konturen, 2016), and *The Discourse of Politics in Action. Politics as Usual* (2011 Palgrave).

Living While Black: What Black Folk Know

Anderson, Elijah

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In the United States, almost every black person has experienced the sting of disrespect on the basis of being black, and with forces of nationalism on the rise in Europe and beyond, more and more black people are experiencing this beyond the U.S. as well. A large but undetermined number of black people feel acutely disrespected in their everyday lives, enduring discrimination they see as both subtle and explicit. In the ongoing balancing act between cosmo (cosmopolitan) and ethno (ethnocentric) forces all around the world, the cosmopolitan frame is coming under attack. In the face of this reality, black people worldwide manage themselves in a largely white-dominated society, and particularly in the white space, learning and following as best they can the peculiar rules of a racially subordinate existence.

Biography

Elijah Anderson is the Sterling Professor of Sociology and of African American Studies at Yale University. He is one of the leading urban ethnographers and cultural theorists in the United States. His publications include *Code of the Street: Decency, Violence, and the Moral Life of the Inner City* (1999), winner of the Komarovskiy Award from the Eastern Sociological Society; *Streetwise: Race, Class, and Change in an Urban Community* (1990), winner of the American Sociological Association's Robert E. Park Award for the best published book in the area of Urban Sociology; and the classic sociological work, *A Place on the Corner* (1978; 2nd ed., 2003). Anderson's most recent ethnographic work is *The Cosmopolitan Canopy: Race and Civility in Everyday Life* (2011). Professor Anderson is the recipient of a number of prestigious professional awards, including the Merit Award from the Eastern Sociological Society, the Cox-Johnson-Frazier Award and the W.E.B. DuBois Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award from the American Sociological Association.

SP14 | Negotiation, Boundary-Making and Social Relationships in Migration Processes: Cultural, Ethnic and Religious Challenges in Southern European Societies

Organised by RN27 & RN34

Fortress Europe? The Governance of International Migrations and Asylum as a Battleground

Ambrosini, Maurizio

University of Milan, Italy
maurizio.ambrosini[at]unimi.it

The governance of immigration has been presented in recent literature as a multilevel process, where different actors play a role. As a consequence, not only national governments, but also local institutions are more involved in immigration policies, not only on the more traditional ground of provision of services, but also in the more recent and harsher ground of migration control. Northern Italy has supplied many materials to research on local policies of exclusion. Local policies of exclusion have been redirected in recent years towards a particular category of immigrants, namely asylum seekers, representing them as dangerous, undeserving and welfare scroungers. But these policies do not remain unchallenged. On the other side, local actors from the civil society mobilize in favour of the reception of refugees and immigrants. Four types of civil society's actors can be detected: NGOs and other specialized organizations, such as social cooperatives; other civil society actors (CSOs), such as trade unions, religious institutions, associations of volunteers; social movements with radical stances; spontaneous groups and private citizens, without any affiliation. The governance of immigration, especially at local level, can be defined as a battleground, in which different actors take part, according with various economic interests, social bonds, moral values and political beliefs. The practical governance of immigration and asylum is influenced by these different interests and visions.

Biography

Maurizio Ambrosini, Phd in Sociology (1989), is Professor of Sociology of Migrations at the University of Milan. He gives courses also at the University of Nice-Sophia Antipolis (France) and at the Italian campus of the Stanford University. He is the editor of the journal *Mondi Migranti* and the Director of the Summer School of Sociology of Migrations (Genoa). His main interests cover immigrants' labour markets, irregular migrations, ethnic entrepreneurship, migration policies, refugees studies. He is the author of more than 250 articles, chapters and books, published in different languages and in several leading scientific journals. Recently he published *Irregular Migration in Southern Europe: Actors, Dynamics and Governance* (Palgrave, 2018). He is responsible of the Italian unit of the European project MAGYC (H2020 program), on the governance of international migrations. In 2017 he has been appointed as an expert at the National Council of Economy and Labour (CNEL) of Italy.

MD01 | Cosmopolitanism, Antisemitism, Universalism: A Tribute to the Critical Social Theory of Robert Fine

Organised by RN15, RN29 & RN31

The goal of this session is to celebrate the life and work of Robert Fine (1945-2018) by looking at his idea of critical social theory and re-visiting the three areas of research to which he devoted most attention. The first is how political ideas and the political world are mutually shaped. From the enlightenment of the 18th century to humanitarian interventions in the 21st, Fine was concerned with how politics and political ideas inform one another so that politics without ideas is potentially totalitarian but ideas with no politics can become rather conservative. A second research area was the extent to which different forms of social and political exclusions, such as classism, racism and antisemitism, have to navigate a difficult dialectics between universality and particularity. Thirdly, the idea of critical theory itself deserves scrutiny as Fine's notion of critique chose openness over dogmatism, historical struggles over teleological progress, and immanent justifications over transcendental foundations. From Hobbes to Arendt, Fine construed a heterodox canon of critical social theory that is guided by the substantive quest for understanding the social world.

Biography

Robert Fine was Emeritus Professor of Sociology at the University of Warwick, UK. He played a leading role at ESA: sitting on its Executive Committee (2011-2015), serving as board member Research Networks 29 and 15, and playing a pivotal role in the founding and running of Research Network 31. He authored 6 books and published over 100 articles. He supervised over 30 doctoral students who now work all over the world.

Achinger, Christine | University of Warwick, United Kingdom

Christine Achinger is Associate Professor of German Studies at the University of Warwick (United Kingdom). Her research interests are in critical social theory, literary studies, history and theories of antisemitism, and constructions of gender, race, Jewishness and national identity and their interrelations as responses to capitalist modernity. Her publications include *Distorted Faces of Modernity: Racism, Antisemitism and Islamophobia*, New York: Routledge, 2015 (ed. with Robert Fine); *Gespaltene Moderne. Gustav Freytags Soll und Haben - Nation, Geschlecht und Judenbild* [Split Modernity: Gustav Freytag's Debit and Credit – Nation, Gender and the Image of the Jew], 2007.

Chernilo, Daniel | Universidad Diego Portales, Chile

Daniel Chernilo obtained his PhD at the University of Warwick under the supervision of Robert Fine. He has been a Lecturer in Sociology at Warwick, a Professor of Social and Political Thought at Loughborough University and is now a Full Professor in the Institute of Philosophy at Universidad Diego Portales in Chile. He has written widely on the history of social thought, humanism, nationalism and cosmopolitanism. Some of his books are: *Debating Humanity. Towards a Philosophical Sociology* (CUP, 2017), *The Natural Law Foundations of Modern Social Theory* (CUP, 2013) and *A Social Theory of the Nation-State* (Routledge, 2007). He is currently writing a new monograph on the contemporary University.

MD02 | Funding Opportunities at the European Research Council (ERC)

Organised by ESA Vice-President Papadopoulos, Apostolos G.

For more than ten years, the European Research Council has been supporting excellent, investigator-driven frontier research across all fields of science through a competitive peer review process based on scientific excellence as the only selection criterion. Without predetermined thematic priorities, the ERC encourages proposals that cross disciplinary boundaries, address new and emerging fields, and introduce unconventional, innovative approaches. Researchers of any career stage are offered flexible, long-term funding for up to five years (six years in the Synergy grant call). ERC calls for proposals are open to researchers from around the world who plan to carry out their research project at a host institution in an EU Member State or in a country associated to the current EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation. In the case of the Synergy grant call, one of the Principal Investigators can be based outside the EU/associated countries permanently. There are currently 25 scientific panels to which researchers can submit proposals, spanning from the life sciences to engineering and physics to the social sciences and humanities.

Nielsen, Anne, Project Adviser, European Research Council Executive Agency

In the first part of the session, Professor at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (Paris) and European Research Council Member, Michel Wieviorka will talk about the objectives and principles of the ERC and say a few words on the ERC Funding Programme in the next European Commission Research and Innovation Framework Programme, Horizon Europe (note that he is also one of the Plenary speakers at the Opening).

Anne Nielsen is Scientific Officer in the European Research Council's Executive Agency where she has been working since 2017. Before this she was a Policy Officer in the Directorate-General for Research and Innovation. She holds a PhD from the European University Institute, Florence and subsequently did a 2-year postdoctoral fellowship at Yale University. She has worked for a migration think-tank in Washington D.C. and subsequently an NGO in Brussels, where she was working on women's and children's rights.

Nolas, Sevasti-Melissa, Goldsmiths, University of London, United Kingdom

In the second part of the session, Anne Nielsen, Scientific Officer at the ERC Executive Agency, will present the ERC funding schemes and their main features, with focus on the panel entitled: "The Social World, Diversity, Population", which covers sociology, social psychology, social anthropology, demography, education, and communication. She will also briefly talk about the Synergy Grant that provides funding opportunities for synergistic collaborative projects with up to 4 principle investigators.

Nolas, Sevasti-Melissa is a Senior Lecturer in Sociology at Goldsmiths, University of London. Her research areas include: human agency and lived experience, childhood, youth and family lives, civic and political practices across the life course, and publics creating methodologies. She is the Principal Investigator of the ERC funded Connectors Study and the co-editor of *entanglements: experiments in multimodal ethnography*.

Wieviorka, Michel, European Scientific Council Member

In the third part of the session, ERC grantee and Senior Lecturer in Sociology at Goldsmiths, University of London, Nolas, Sevasti-Melissa, will present her ERC project "Connectors – an international study into the development of children's everyday practices of participation in circuits of social action" and talk about her experience as an ERC grant holder (note that she is also a Semi-Plenary speaker in SP12).

Michel Wieviorka, Professor at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, is the President of the Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (FMSH). From 2006 to 2010, he was President of the International Association of Sociology AIS / ISA, where he created the encyclopedia on line Sociopedia, and has been a member of the ERC (European Research Council) Scientific Council since 2014. He heads SOCIO (with Laetitia Atlani-Duault), which he launched in 2013. His research has focused on conflict, terrorism and violence, racism, anti-Semitism, social movements, democracy and the phenomena of cultural difference. His more recent books include *Evil* (Polity Press), *Retour au sens* (éd. Robert Laffont), *Antiracistes* (éd. Robert Laffont), *Face au mal* (éd. Textuel). He is currently leading an international and multidisciplinary scientific program on violence and exiting violence.

MD03 | Assessing and Evaluating Research and Impact

Organised and chaired by ESA President Scott, Sue

Research will always be assessed before resources are allocated; but how should this best be done? Alongside the more traditional forms of funding for specific research projects, funding models have emerged based on national reviews of research by specific disciplines. The methods used in these assessments include publications, the research environment and research impact; with utilization of a variety of metrics. These co-exist with assessments based on citations of publications, and more rounded evaluation of CVs. In this Midday session we will discuss the various forms of national and international evaluation of research output and impact in Europe. In the UK, there have been regular national research assessments every seven or so years for over 30 years, whereas other countries across Europe have developed these processes more recently. In the last two reviews in the UK, the impact of research on society has been included alongside academic impact, an approach that is already being fostered by the new EC framework research programme Horizon Europe. The panel will discuss these review exercises and the various forms that they take. We will invite consideration of the variety of funding models and research environments across Europe, including their implications for 'permanent' academic posts and academic work patterns and careers. We will focus especially on whether and to what extent such reviews impact particularly on Sociology as a discipline.

with

Flecha, Ramon, University of Barcelona, Spain

Ramon Flecha is Professor of Sociology at the University of Barcelona and Doctor Honoris Causa by Vest Timisoara University. He coordinated the FP7 project IMPACT-EV and was Chair of the European Commission's expert group on Evaluation Methodologies for the interim and ex-post evaluations of H2020. He is co-author of the EC publication Monitoring the impact of EU Framework Programmes that has informed the evaluation system of FP9 Horizon Europe. His publications include journals such as PlosOne, Nature-Palgrave Communications, Journal of Mixed Methods Research and Current Sociology. Results of some of his research have been approved by the European Parliament and other relevant stakeholders, leading to political and social impacts.

Walby, Sylvia, City University of London, United Kingdom

Professor Sylvia Walby has worked at City University of London as Professor of Sociology and Director of the interdisciplinary Violence and Society Centre since 1 March 2019. She was previously at Lancaster University where she was Distinguished Professor of Sociology, held the UNESCO Chair in Gender Research, and was Director of the Violence and Society UNESCO Centre. Sylvia was the founding President of the European Sociological Association, elected after chairing the steering committee to establish the association. She has been President of the International Sociological Association's Research Committee RC02 on Economy and Society. She is a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts. Professor Walby was awarded an OBE for services to equal opportunities and diversity. She is Chair of the REF Sub-Panel for Sociology.

Scott, Sue, Newcastle University and University of Helsinki

Sue Scott is the current President of the European Sociological Association (2017-2019). She was President of the British Sociological Association 2007-2009. She is a sociologist primarily of gender and sexuality. Sue has been a Professor at a number of UK Universities, as well as a Dean and a Pro Vice Chancellor, and is now a Visiting Professor at Newcastle and Helsinki. She is a Fellow of the UK Academy of Social Sciences and adviser to the Academy on Open Access. She is on the Board of the European Alliance for the Social Sciences and Humanities. Sue is a founding and managing editor of Discover Society, discoversociety.org.

MD04 | Meet the Editors: How to Write a Journal Article and Get It Published

Organised and chaired by ESA Vice-President
Näre, Lena

Edmondson, Ricca, *European Journal of
Cultural and Political Sociology*

Ricca Edmondson (DPhil Oxon) is Professor of Political Science and Sociology at the National University of Ireland, Galway, Visiting Professor at Tampere University, Finland, and editor of the *European Journal of Cultural and Political Sociology*, a journal of the European Sociological Association. Her publications cover rhetoric and the theory of argument, the life-course and ageing, and intercultural approaches to environmental theory. These research areas converge in her work on the theory of wisdom and methods of investigating it.

Lianos, Michalis, *European Societies*

Michalis Lianos is Professor at the University of Rouen and the editor of *European Societies*, a journal of the European Sociological Association. Michalis writes in English, French and Greek and is the author of *The New Social Control* (2012) and numerous other publications in the domain of late modern sociality. His most recent publication in English is *Conflict and the Social Bond* (Routledge 2019). He has conducted several international research projects in the areas of risk, uncertainty, insecurity and conflict, and has taught in various European countries. Michalis has served as member of the editorial boards of many journals.

Soler-Gallart, Marta, *International
Sociology*

Marta Soler-Gallart, Harvard PhD, is Professor of Sociology and Director of CREA Research at the University of Barcelona. She is currently ESA Vice-President and co-Chair of the ESA 2019 Conference Committee. She has been Chair of RN29 and is also member of RN33. President of the Catalan Sociological Association and Governing Board member of the European Alliance for Social Sciences and Humanities. Involved in the ISA as the Editor of the journal *International Sociology*. She coordinated the H2020 research SOLIDUS, was knowledge management coordinator of the FP7 IMPACT-EV project and has been involved in the Interim Evaluation of H2020 for the European Commission. Author of the book *Achieving Social Impact. Sociology in the Public Sphere* (Springer), and of articles in journals such as *Current Sociology* and *Qualitative Inquiry*. She was the first social sciences researcher serving at the ORCID Board of Directors (2014-2016), contributing to this organization's global expansion.

Näre, Lena, University of Helsinki, Finland

Lena Näre is Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Helsinki, Finland. She is the Editor-in-Chief of *Nordic Journal of Migration Research* and Vice-President of the European Sociological Association (2017-2019). Her research focuses on migration, asylum seekers, families, transnationalism, gender, work, ageing and care. She is currently leading a four-year Kone Foundation funded research project on asylum seekers' political activism and struggles for home and belonging. Her work has been published in *Identities*, *Men and Masculinities*, *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. She is the co-editor with Katie Walsh of *Transnational Migration and Home in Older Age* (Routledge: London).

MD05 | Making Sociology Matter Beyond the Academic Journal

Organised by The Sociological Review and chaired by Benson, Michaela

In this panel, we focus on making sociology matter beyond the strictures of the academic journal. The session offers a collaboration between Discover Society (<https://discoversociety.org>) – an online platform aimed at making academic research about society accessible to an informed, interested general reader – and The Sociological Review (<https://thesociologicalreview.com>) – a digital platform centred on Britain’s oldest journal of sociological enquiry and extending its longstanding commitment to making sociology matter.

Loosely organised around the theme of Public Sociology, it brings together speakers who have taken the lead on initiatives to make sociology matter beyond the academic journal, and have experimented with different forms of making sociology public in their own research practice. As they discuss, this is far more than a way of communicating research differently, it is political, offering critical and creative interventions that makes visible the production of the social world and questioning inequalities and social divisions. The conversation between the contributors will focus on the urgency and importance of making sociology matter, the prospects for this, the value for individual sociologists in the context of their own research, what this brings to the discipline (and why we need this now more than ever), alongside the pitfalls and opportunities. They draw on their experience of curating digital platforms that showcase the research of academics from across the social sciences, of podcasting, exhibiting and working with print and broadcast media in their examination of contemporary and future landscapes of Public Sociology.

Bhambra, Gurminder K., Discover Society

Gurminder K. Bhambra is Professor of Postcolonial and Decolonial Studies in the School of Global Studies, University of Sussex. Her current project is on epistemological justice and reparations. She is Series Editor of the Theory for a Global Age series, set up by Bloomsbury Academic and now published by Manchester University Press and, in 2015, she set up the Global Social Theory website to support students and academics interested in social theory in global perspective. She is also co-editor of the online magazine, Discover Society and Trustee at the Sociological Review Foundation.

de Noronha, Luke, The Sociological Review

Luke de Noronha recently completed his PhD in Anthropology at the University of Oxford and is currently the Sociological Review Fellow for 2019, while teaching at Birkbeck College in Psychosocial Studies. His main research interest is in deportation – as is his political activism – and he is concerned with theorising the relationship between racism and immigration control. He has written blogs and journalistic pieces for several online publications – including The Guardian, Verso Books, VICE News, Open Democracy, Discover Society, Ceasefire Magazine, Border Criminologies and Red Pepper.

Benson, Michaela, Goldsmiths, United Kingdom

Michaela Benson is an ethnographer and sociologist based at Goldsmiths. Her current research is focused on Brexit and what this means to and for British citizens living in the EU-27 (<https://brexitbritsabroad.com>), a project that includes the ambition to communicate research in real time through podcasting, writing for print media and blogs, working with journalists and ThinkTanks. As Managing Editor of the Sociological Review, she is responsible for editorial vision and strategy for a journal that seeks to renew the critical and creative appeal of sociology in times of dramatic economic and political changes in many parts of the world.

MD06 | Paths of Transformations in Central and Eastern Europe: Boundaries, Barriers and Belonging

Organised and chaired by ESA Executive Committee Member Danilova, Elena

During this Midday session, we will discuss questions and outcomes stemming from the research of social transformations in the region of Eastern and Central Europe.

Are generational and technological factors in this respect decisive? Does political governance lead to new barriers and boundaries? Do the changes lead to a convergence or a gap between the East and West in Europe? Or are the barriers and boundaries that we talk about maybe illusive? What are the new divides arising and new types of belonging emerging?

The book *The Routledge International Handbook of European Social Transformations* (edited by Peeter Vihalemm, Anu Masso, Signe Opermann in the *Routledge International Handbooks series*, 2018) examines the social, institutional, spatial and temporal dimensions of social transformation as they are experienced in Eastern Europe and the European Union. The contributing authors address aspects of social transformations, link them to social theory and to global processes of transformation and provide empirical evidences. Those participating in the Midday session are: Veronica Kalmus, Marju Lauristin, Matej Makarovic, Zenonas Norkus, Triin Vihalemm.

Kostelecký, Tomáš, Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences

Tomáš Kostelecký is the Director of the Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences and is a senior researcher in the Department of Local and Regional Studies. He was a research fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington DC; a Marie-Curie Fellow at Science Po Bordeaux, and a Fulbright Fellow at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. Key interests are: the analysis of spatial aspects of human behaviour, socio-spatial inequalities and the process of (non)convergence between “old” and “new” Europe. Recent publications: *The political ecology of the metropolis: Metropolitan sources of electoral behaviour in eleven countries* (ECPR Press) and *“Food self-provisioning in Czechia: Beyond coping strategy of the poor”* in *Social Indicators Research*. He was the Chair of the Local Organizing Committee of the 12th ESA Conference in Prague in 2015 and elected member of the ESA Executive Committee 2015-2017.

Lauristin, Marju, University of Tartu, Estonia

Marju Lauristin is a professor of social communication in the Institute of Social Studies of Tartu University, where she is teaching political culture and critical analysis of political communication. Her main research areas are media and society, post-communist transformation and the emerging digital society in Europe. Professor Lauristin had also been active in Estonian and European politics. In 2014-2017 she has been a member of the European Parliament, where she was appointed as a rapporteur on e-privacy regulation.

Danilova, Elena, Institute of Sociology, FCTAS, Russian Academy of Sciences

Elena Danilova is Head of the Research Centre in the Institute of Sociology, FCTAS of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow). Recent interests and publications lie at the intersection of the sociology of transformations – in particular those that are taking place in post-socialist societies – and of critical sociology. Her latest publications are: *“Transformations of Welfare Policy and Discourse on Social Justice in Russia”* in *Social Sciences*, 2018; *“Actual and perceptual social inequality under transformative change in Russia and China”* in *Europe Asia Studies*, 2017; *“Neoliberal Hegemony and Narratives of ‘Losers’ and ‘Winners’ in Post-Socialist Transformations”* in *Journal of Narrative Theory*, 2014. Within the ESA, she served as member of the Executive Committee (2009-2013), as Vice-President (2011-2013), and was again elected for the terms in 2015 and 2017. She initiated the ESA RN36 *“Sociology of Transformations: East and West”* and is its current coordinator.

MD08 | An Alliance for Research, NOT a Research Alliance

Organised and chaired by ESA Vice-President Soler-Gallart, Marta

The session presents how the research funding landscape is changing, as well as the interplay of a class of professionals in the design of science policy. Although a political agenda lies behind funding for research, researchers are gathering together to show critical mass and contribute to the co-design of the future instruments and tools for research. The European Alliance for Social Sciences and Humanities (EASSH) is the largest umbrella organisation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Europe and advocates for an important redefinition of science funding which can harvest the best research in Europe, with a particular attention to human and social research. The European Sociological Association is a member of EASSH, endorses its work and collaborates on its position papers.

Lombardo, Gabi, Director, European Alliance for Social Sciences and Humanities

Gabi Lombardo PhD is the Director of the European Alliance for Social Sciences and Humanities (www.eassh.eu), the largest advocacy and science policy organization for social sciences and humanities in Europe. She is an expert in both higher education and global research policy, and has extensive high-level experience operating at the interface of strategy, science policy, research support and funding. Gabi holds a senior level experience in strategic and 'foresight' planning in elite higher education institutions, international research funders and associations as she worked with the London School of Economics (LSE), the European Research Council (ERC) and Science Europe (SE). As Director of EASSH, Gabi advocates also for the need of a strong evidence-based approach to policy-making, and the inclusion of researchers in science policy development for strategic and broad-based research funding. In November 2018, Gabi received the Young Academy of Europe Annual Prize.

Soler-Gallart, Marta, University of Barcelona, Spain

Marta Soler-Gallart, Harvard PhD, is Professor of Sociology and Director of CREA Research at the University of Barcelona. She is currently ESA Vice-President and co-Chair of the ESA 2019 Conference Committee. She has been Chair of RN29 and is also member of RN33. President of the Catalan Sociological Association and Governing Board member of the European Alliance for Social Sciences and Humanities. Involved in the ISA as the Editor of the journal *International Sociology*. She coordinated the H2020 research SOLIDUS, was knowledge management coordinator of the FP7 IMPACT-EV project and has been involved in the Interim Evaluation of H2020 for the European Commission. Author of the book *Achieving Social Impact. Sociology in the Public Sphere* (Springer), and of articles in journals such as *Current Sociology* and *Qualitative Inquiry*. She was the first social sciences researcher serving at the ORCID Board of Directors (2014-2016), contributing to this organization's global expansion.

MD09 | How Big Data Changes Sociology

Organised by ESA Executive Committee Member Komp-Leukkunen, Kathrin and chaired by Perek-Bialas, Jolanta

Lately, big data became a topic in sociological discussions. “Big data” means large datasets that are often collected outside the academic context, for example from Facebook users. It provides rich information that opens up new research opportunities. However, it also raises concerns about privacy and analytical challenges.

In a first presentation, Andreas Diekmann discusses the opportunities that big data provides for sociological research. He starts from the insight that big data is not necessarily better than small data, meaning survey data. The advantages of big data lie in its different character. It is unobtrusive and often more valid than data on self-reported behavior. Moreover, it is often relational and informs about structures of large social networks. Geo-coded data open new routes to account for spatial context and there is the possibility to combine survey data with other sources of digital data. Problems and opportunities are illustrated with examples from social science research.

In a second presentation, Kathrin Komp-Leukkunen reflects on how big data affects the job chances of sociologists. Companies increasingly use big data to make business decisions. Consequently, their demand for researchers who can analyze this data increases. Because many sociologists have solid analytical skills, they are potential employees. However, handling big data often also requires some programming skills, which are less common among sociologists. Statistics on sociologists working in big data analysis are presented. Interview data are used to frame and discuss these statistics. The findings suggest several possible new directions in sociology study programmes.

Diekmann, Andreas, ETH Zürich, Switzerland

Andreas Diekmann is Professor em. of Sociology at the ETH Zurich (2003 – 2016), currently head of the Environmental Research Group at the ETH Department of Humanities and seniorprofessor at the University of Leipzig. He was a fellow of the Institute for Advanced Study Berlin (2017-2018). His areas of research are social cooperation and experimental game theory, environmental and population sociology, and methods of empirical social research. He serves as a chairman of the section “Economics and Empirical Social Sciences” of the German Academy of Sciences Leopoldina. He is also a fellow of the European Academy of Sociology and co-editor and board member of several professional journals and research institutions. Present research activities focus on experimental research on the emergence of social norms, energy consumption, and the analysis of the environmental burden of metropolitan areas with geo-referenced panel data (supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation).

Komp-Leukkunen, Kathrin, University of Helsinki, Finland

Kathrin Komp-Leukkunen is associate professor at the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki, Finland. Her research focusses on population ageing, life-courses, comparative welfare research, work and retirement, and research methods. Moreover, she studies the situation of sociology as a scientific discipline. Recent publications include the articles “The commercialization of sociological research: On the how and why (not)” (European Societies, 2018) and “Capturing the diversity of working age life-courses: A European perspective on cohorts born before 1945” (PLoS ONE, 2019). Komp-Leukkunen is a former Marie Skłodowska Curie fellow, member of the Executive Committee of the European Sociological Association, and former coordinator of Research Network 01 “Ageing in Europe”.

Perek-Bialas, Jolanta, Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland

Jolanta Perek-Białas is associate professor at the Institute of Sociology of the Jagiellonian University, Cracow and at the Institute of Statistics and Demography, Warsaw School of Economics, Poland where besides of teaching (data analysis, survey design), she is mainly a researcher in the field of ageing/gerontology. She co-/authored many papers in peer-reviewed journals and chapters in books on the topics of sociology of ageing, social indicators, quantitative methods applied for socio-economic analysis. She is active as co-coordinator of RN21 on Quantitative Methods of the ESA (from 2015) and she organized the Mid-Term Conference of this RN in Cracow (2018). She is also a member of the Expert Group on Active Ageing Index (EC and UNECE). Since October 2018, she is the Director of the Center of Evaluation and Public Policy Analysis at the Jagiellonian University.

MD10 | Plan S and Open Access: What Kind of Reality Will it Make for Sociological Publication?

Organised by Holmwood, John and chaired by ESA President Scott, Sue

This Midday session will address Plan-S (see <https://www.coalition-s.org/about/>) and its mandate to achieve open access for all publicly-funded European science, including social science, by January 2020 – ‘making open access a reality’. The scope of the mandate varies by country, as do the means of making it happen (whether by incentives or by sanctions). We will assume that it will happen and that its application will be comprehensive, in order to assess the risks and opportunities for sociologists. We will consider the drivers of the policy – high subscription costs of journals – as well as problems of the new business models that are emerging (pay-to-publish, read-and-publish), revenue risks to professional associations as well as alternative ways of maintaining publication by associations. We will also consider the special circumstances of monograph publication.

Holmwood, John, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom

John Holmwood is Professor of Sociology at the University of Nottingham and a former President of the British Sociological Association and former member of the Executive Committee of the International Sociological Association. He was a member of the Higher Education Funding Council of England Expert Reference Group for its Monographs and Open Access Project. He is co-founder of the Campaign for the Public University and joint founder of the free online magazine of social research and commentary, Discover Society. He is a critic of the commercialisation of open access (‘Commercial enclosure: Whatever happened to open access?’, *Radical Philosophy*, 181, 2013).

Shaw, Alison, CEO, Policy Press

Alison Shaw is founder and CEO of Policy Press, a major not-for-profit publisher of sociology and social policy in the UK, awarded Academic and Professional Publisher of the Year 2016. In 2016 she founded Bristol University Press, incorporating Policy Press as an imprint within it. She was named by *The Bookseller* magazine in its list of the top 100 most influential people in the book trade. This recognises influence and leadership across a wide range of publishers, retailers, authors and members of the media. Alison was one of only eight scholarly publishers on the list and Bristol is the only University Press outside of Oxford and Cambridge to have been included.

Mortimer, Julia, Journals Director, Bristol University Press/Policy Press

Julia Mortimer is Journals Director and Head of Open Access at Bristol University Press and Policy Press. She was Assistant Director of Policy Press and has played a key role in developing both presses. Julia has been involved in many of the policy discussions around Open Access in the UK including the current Society Publishers Accelerating Open Access and Plan S (SPA-OPS) project initiated by ALPSP, Wellcome Trust and UKRI and the current UKRI Review into Open Access.

Scott, Sue, Newcastle University and University of Helsinki

Sue Scott is the current President of the European Sociological Association (2017-2019). She was President of the British Sociological Association 2007-2009. She is a sociologist primarily of gender and sexuality. Sue has been a Professor at a number of UK Universities, as well as a Dean and a Pro Vice Chancellor, and is now a Visiting Professor at Newcastle and Helsinki. She is a Fellow of the UK Academy of Social Sciences and adviser to the Academy on Open Access. She is on the Board of the European Alliance for the Social Sciences and Humanities. Sue is a founding and managing editor of Discover Society, discoversociety.org.

MD11 | Author-Meets-Critics: Refugees, Civil Society and the State - by Ludger Pries

Organised by ESA Vice-President Näre, Lena

In 2015 one and a half million forced migrants entered the European Union. Hundreds of thousands of volunteers, groups and organisations offered food or shelter. There also rose xenophobic protest, and EU-member states reacted between hostility and “we will make it”. Based on primary and secondary data analysis this book provides a social science insight into the dynamics of the so called refugee crisis, the origin of refugees and the responses of civil society. It characterises the politics of member states’ governments as organised non-responsibility and analyses the long term challenges of European refugee protection.

Pries, Ludger, Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany

Prof. Dr. Ludger Pries is Chair of Sociology at Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany. His fields of expertise are Sociology of Work, Organizations and Migration in a comparative perspective, transnationalism and globalisation research. He has published 10 monographs and more than 70 articles in scientific journals. His latest book from 2019 is an edited collection with Margit Feischmidt and Celine Cantat entitled *Refugee Protection and Civil Society in Europe* (Houndmills: Palgrave). He is the author of *Refugees, Civil Society and the State. European Experiences and Global Challenges from 2018* (Cheltenham: Edward Elgar).

Näre, Lena, University of Helsinki, Finland

Lena Näre is Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Helsinki, Finland. She is the Editor-in-Chief of *Nordic Journal of Migration Research* and Vice-President of the European Sociological Association (2017-2019). Her research focuses on migration, asylum seekers, families, transnationalism, gender, work, ageing and care. She is currently leading a four-year Kone Foundation funded research project on asylum seekers’ political activism and struggles for home and belonging. Her work has been published in *Identities, Men and Masculinities, Ethnic and Racial Studies, Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. She is the co-editor with Katie Walsh of *Transnational Migration and Home in Older Age* (Routledge: London).

Massari, Monica, University of Milan, Italy

Monica Massari is Associate Professor of Sociology in the Department of International Relations of the University of Milan, after several years spent at the University of Naples. Her main research interests are related to the relationships between globalization and violence, including complex forms of crime and illegal markets, migration studies, especially from a gender perspective, and new forms of racism and discrimination in Europe. During the past ten years, her research activities have been focussing on irregular migration across the Mediterranean, migrants’ self-narrations and traumatic memories of desert and sea crossings through the use of biographical methods. She has recently co-edited the book *Mafia Violence. Political, Symbolic, and Economic Forms of Violence in Camorra Clans* (with Vittorio Martone, Routledge 2019), the special issue on “Biography and Society” of *Rassegna Italiana di Sociologia* (with Roswitha Breckner, 1/2019) and the special issue on “Emancipatory Social Science Today” of *Quaderni di Teoria Sociale* (with Vincenza Pellegrino, 1/2019). Her latest book is *Il corpo degli altri. Migrazioni, memorie, identità* (Orthotes, 2017). She is in her second mandate as member of the ESA Executive Committee.

MD12 | Disrupting Disciplinary Boundaries

Organised and chaired by ESA Vice-President
Papadopoulos, Apostolos G.

This session aims at exploring the interface of disciplinary boundaries and addressing the issue(s) of inter/cross-disciplinarity in relation to sociology which feels defeated or threatened because of the disruption of disciplinary boundaries. It is common knowledge that inter/cross-disciplinarity is easier to be said than accomplished due to the sovereignty of disciplinary boundaries and the impact of theories reinforcing them. The Midday session will address the main challenges accompanying the various attempts – at the level of particular research themes domains and/or funding institutions – to establish inter/cross-disciplinarity along with the prerequisites for achieving such a target. Those who work within disciplinary boundaries will value the virtue(s) of sociological theory and analysis against more ‘synthetic’ approaches.

However, on the other hand, there will be a discussion of the forces that drive sociologists to work in interdisciplinary contexts. Specific reference will be made to the complexity of organizational fields as the main cause for demanding a variety of skills that are spread over several professional groups. In this connection, a targeted discussion will refer to the skills and abilities required for interdisciplinary work in contrast to traditional academic practices. Finally, the available data from a survey of sociologists will be utilised to illustrate experiences with and perceptions of opportunities and challenges when working with professionals from other disciplines.

**Fernández-Esquinas, Manuel, Spanish
Council for Scientific Research (CSIC)**

Manuel Fernández-Esquinas holds a PhD. in Sociology and Political Sciences from the Complutense University of Madrid. He is a research scientist at the Spanish Council for Scientific Research (CSIC) and director of the Joint Research Unit on Knowledge Transfer and Innovation (CSIC and University of Córdoba). His main fields of research are sociology of innovation, sociology of science, innovation policies, knowledge transfer and the uses of the social sciences. He has published about these subjects in *European Planning Studies*, *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, *Regional Studies*, *Industry and Innovation* and *Higher Education*, among others. His latest edited book is titled *Innovation in SMEs and Micro Firms: Culture, Entrepreneurial Dynamics and Regional Development* (Routledge, 2018, with van Oostrom and Pinto). Currently he is serving as President of the Spanish Sociological Federation and Coordinator of the Research Network 27 “Regional Network Southern European Societies” of the European Sociological Association.

Inglis, David, University of Helsinki, Finland

David Inglis is Professor of Sociology at the University of Helsinki. Before that, he was Professor of Sociology at the University of Exeter and the University of Aberdeen. He holds degrees in sociology from the Universities of Cambridge and York. He writes in the areas of cultural sociology, the sociology of globalization, historical sociology, the sociology of food and drink, and social theory, both modern and classical. He has written and edited various books in these areas, most recently *The Sage Handbook of Cultural Sociology* and *The Routledge International Handbook of Veils and Veiling Practices* (both with Anna-Mari Almila), and *An Invitation to Social Theory (Polity)*. He is founding editor of the Sage/BSA journal *Cultural Sociology*. His current research concerns the sociological analysis of wine and wine world globalization.

**Papadopoulos, Apostolos G., Harokopio
University Athens, Greece**

Apostolos G. Papadopoulos is Professor of Rural Sociology and Geography in Harokopio University Athens. He has worked as principal investigator and project leader in numerous research projects funded by Greek National Agencies, the European Commission and the McArthur Foundation (USA). He has research experience on socio-spatial transformations in rural areas, social class and stratification, rural development policy, return to the countryside, international migration, migration and local labour markets, inequalities in the labour market, and civil society. He has significant experience in the administration and management of academic institutions as Vice-Rector of Economic Affairs and Development in Harokopio University (2011-2015). He was President (2016-2018) of the Hellenic Sociological Society (HSS) and Chair of the LOC for the organisation of the 13th ESA Conference in Athens. Currently, he is Vice-President of the European Sociological Association and new co-Editor-in-Chief of the Wiley/ESRS journal *Sociologia Ruralis*.

RN01 | Ageing in Europe

RN01_01a | Ageing and the Life Course

Non Take-Up of Welfare Benefits and Poverty Trajectories in Old Age in Switzerland: Results from a five-year follow-up study

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Even though Switzerland is one of the wealthiest countries in the world, recent studies show that the share of pensioners living in poverty is situated between 15% and 25%, depending on the chosen poverty measure and the underlying data. However, little is known when it comes to the actual mechanisms that create poverty in old age. In our contribution, we focus on one specific mechanism that is known under the term of “non take-up”: It is based on the observation, that some people who would be entitled to social welfare benefits do not claim them. We aim to extend the current literature by testing whether the fact of not requesting the benefits is mediated by psychological resources or factors related to the life course. Methodologically, we will use data from the gerontological survey “Vivre-Leben-Vivere” (VLV) which was conducted in 2011 as well as its five-year follow up in 2016. We will assess how participant’s financial situation – operationalized in a binary poor vs. non-poor logic – in 2011 and 2016 is related to non take-up of social welfare benefits. For the mediation analysis of the association between poverty trajectories and non take-up we employ two psychological measures (depression and motivation) as well as retrospective life course information (including work-, migration-, and family trajectories) that were collected by means of a life calendar in the first wave of the survey.

Social Support Provision and Employment Trajectories – Longitudinal Findings on Gender Inequalities from the German Ageing Survey

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Unpaid work such as giving social support to older family members is known to be more widespread among women than among men, due to a gender specific division of paid and unpaid work. We investigate in which stages of the life course individuals are most likely to provide support and whether (and how) the support trajectories differ for women and men. We focus on middle and later life (individuals aged 40 to 90 years) and consider the provision of grandchild care and help provided to others who are in bad health as well as being in full-time or part-time employment. Using panel data of the German Ageing Survey (starting in 1996), we estimate logistic panel regression models to analyse gender differences in trajectories. The data of more than 20,000 individuals and nearly 40,000 observations are available. As women on average start earlier in their life course to provide social support than men, women are more likely to arrange paid work and unpaid work over a longer duration. If men provide support for others, they do this mainly after entering retirement. The life course dynamics of providing support need to be taken into account regarding social inequalities in old age because not only discontinuous employment trajectories due to child care have an impact on the on average lower old age incomes of women but also the burden to provide care for family members in later career stages.

Emotional Support Networks and Care Exchanges: a Life Course Perspective

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This study adopts a life course approach to investigate the association between early family formation trajectories and differences in emotional support networks and informal care provision in later life. Sequence analysis on data from SHARE surveys (waves 3 and 4) compare family trajectories for individuals from the birth cohorts 1927-58 in five selected countries: Italy, (East and West) Germany, France, Denmark and Czech Republic. Family trajectories (timing of union formation and dissolution, childlessness and children parity over 31 years, at ages 16-46) are clustered by means of sequence analysis. The variability in patterns of family formation trajectories is used to predict elderly's emotional support network characteristics and care exchanged by means of a set of multivariate analyses (poisson, hierarchical probit and ordered logit models). Results from the sequence analyses revealed nine common patterns of family trajectories. These early family trajectories are significant predictors of the size of emotional support networks. Childless individuals, or those with just one child, tend to have smaller emotional support network. This is also true of individuals who suffered union disruption, especially in Czech Republic and Italy. However, union reformation seems to compensate for the lost part of the network. Results also found that the social network that provides emotional support overlaps only in part with that providing practical help. It is instead current family circumstances (number of children, the presence of a partner and the geographical distance to the potential caregivers), rather than family trajectories, what best predicts the exchange of practical help and personal care.

Lifecourse and Old-Age Vulnerability: The Case of Migrants in Switzerland

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While the group of older migrants in European countries is growing, researchers are becoming more interested in the topic of ageing of immigrants. However, research on old-age migrant vulnerability is still a relatively new topic and little is known about factors that might contribute to or even protect from old-age vulnerability, specifically for migrants. The aim of this project is twofold. First, we will examine and categorize typical life trajectories for natives and migrants and analyze how these affect old-age well-being and life satisfaction. Second, we will examine how transnationalism might protect migrants from vulnerability in old-age. Transnationalism, including transnational ties or a transnational lifestyle, can provide access to additional resources that can help migrants to overcome or avert vulnerability, resulting in lower old-age vulnerability. The data for this project comes from the first wave of the VLV (Vivre – Leben – Vivere) study in Switzerland from the years 2011 and 2012. The VLV is a Swiss longitudinal study of ageing, interviewing people aged 65 or older. The first wave includes an immigrant oversample as well as detailed information for all respondents based on a life event history calendar. These two aspects allow us to use life trajectories and explore their importance for old-age vulnerability for natives as well as migrants. The results of this study will provide researchers as well as policy makers with new insights into vulnerability for the growing older migrant population.

RN01_01b | Quality of Life, Life Satisfaction and Well-being in Older Age

Silver Workers' Dimensions Of (Life) Satisfaction - How Satisfied Are They?

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Data from the largest German household survey (GSOEP) show that people who work full-time beyond their normal retirement age (Silver Workers) are significantly more satisfied than full-time workers of regular working age. This applies to various areas of satisfaction such as: work, income, health, and sleep as well as for the overall life satisfaction. Silver Workers show significantly lower levels of leisure satisfaction compared to regular full-time employees. In this dimension even Silver Workers reach the lowest level within all the available satisfaction dimensions. First results indicate that satisfaction with leisure time decreases as soon as the situation of the Silver Working occurs, but this appears to be compensated by the other areas. Although Silver Workers generally have higher scores in most satisfaction dimensions, it can hardly be expected that Silver Working will be more satisfying overall. Rather, according to initial calculations, it is an effect of self-selection: people who are close to their statutory retirement age and more satisfied with their lives, work, and income are also more willing to continue full-time beyond their normal retirement age.

The Relativity of the Financial Quality of Life in Old Age – An Empirical Analysis of Pensioners' Subjective Income Comparisons and Financial Satisfaction (in Finland)

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Many quality-of-life oriented gerontological studies have established a lower income position for old-age people as a determinant of a lower financial satisfaction. This finding illustrates the relative view on subjective well-being (SWB) that has gained ground also within the sociological research agenda since the 2000s. Nevertheless, the conclusions on the association between pensioners' income position and financial satisfaction are mainly based on objective income comparisons among unrepresentative old-aged populations. Very little is known about how pensioners at large perceive their income position relative to that of other pensioners, but also in relation to other population groups such as the employed, the unemployed, immigrants and families with children. Equally

unclear is the link between subjective comparisons and financial satisfaction. Based on a survey conducted by the Finnish Centre for Pensions in 2017, covering a representative sample of Finnish pensioners (n= 2 909), this study aims to answer the following questions: 1) to which population groups do pensioners compare their incomes, 2) what are the determinants of pensioners' most relevant income comparisons, and 3) how are subjective comparisons linked to financial satisfaction. The results provide a means to evaluate to which extent financial satisfaction is a matter of income and social and/or intra-biographical comparisons. They also offer valuable input for the evaluation of pension adequacy.

A Cross-cultural Study of Social Exclusion and Subjective Well-being among Older Adults: findings from European Social Survey

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This study investigated how different indicators of social exclusion are associated with older adults' subjective-wellbeing across different European populations. Five underlying factors of social exclusion among older adults were examined: material resources, social relations, civic activities, basic services, and neighborhood cohesion. Using data sampled from European Social Survey (ESS8-2016), a cross-cultural study design was employed. A total number of 44,387 Europeans aged 65+ from 23 countries were analyzed. Study sample was divided into three groups according to the nationality—Nordic (e.g., Norway), Western (e.g., France) and Central-Eastern (e.g., Czech). Measured variables included discrimination due to age, social activities engagement, social interaction with friends, emotional attachment to the society, participation in politics, social trust, and health service. Covariates in the analyses included major predictor variables and demographic variables such as gender, marital status, and education level. Results indicated that social exclusion indicators were weakly to moderately correlated with one another (.02 to .23). Regression model was developed including social exclusion and subjective wellbeing measures, and standardized significant path coefficient was estimated between the study variables. Social exclusion variables all significantly affected subjective wellbeing across the three European populations, while magnitude and significance of the association between study variables varied. Study findings contribute to the existing knowledge about social exclusion in older age by measuring varied forms of social exclusion from relatively new databases.

RN01_01c | Social Networks and Intergenerational Relations in old Age

Intergenerational Solidarity in European Welfare States: Older Parents as Support Network?

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Intergenerational support across the whole life course is an important characteristic of parent-child relationships in contemporary aging societies, especially in times of societal crises and the withdrawal of welfare states. Despite the consequences of social and demographic changes over the last decades, the relations and bonds between parents and their children are impressively strong. While from a societal point of view, financial transfers mainly flow from younger to older generations, private monetary support within families shows an opposite direction, namely from the older to the younger family generations. Furthermore, it seems that within intergenerational kinship networks, giving and receiving of support is more complex and less univocal than within society. Against this background, the paper investigates which indicators at the individual, family as well as societal level promote or prevent the extent and distribution of monetary transfers from older parents to adult children. The analyses are based on the fifth and sixth wave of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) including 19 countries. Descriptive findings and multilevel analyses show that parents serve as an important support network for their descendants. However, there are crucial differences between individuals, families, and societies. Furthermore, the analyses indicate a perpetuation of social inequality over generations and even a cumulation of (dis)advantages across the life course. Financial resources and wealth largely remain in higher-class families and are transmitted over generations. In this respect, life chances of the younger, receiving generation strongly depends on the resources and solidarity of the older generation.

Regular Grandchild Care and Grandparents' Labour Supply in Europe

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Grandparental childcare has consistently been found to facilitate young parents' participation in the labour market. However, its relationship with grandparents' own labour supply in Europe is understudied. I use data from 20 countries in the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe to investigate the relationship between regular grandchild care provision and two employment outcomes for grandparents aged 50–69: the probability of working, and, among those who work, the average weekly working hours. Unlike previous studies, I take actual grandchild care provision rather than grandparent status as the main explanatory variable, and I adopt a recursive bivariate modelling approach to account for the selection of grandparents with different unobserved traits into work and grandchild care. Moreover, I test for differences in the structural association by grandparents' sex and educational attainment. The results indicate that grandmothers who regularly look after young grandchildren are as likely to work as those who do not, but have lower average working hours if employed. By contrast, grandfathers are unlikely to combine paid work with regular grandchild care provision. These differences reflect the unequal prevalence and utilisation of flexible working arrangements between men and women in Europe. For both sexes, the conflict between grandchild care and labour supply is only manifested among lower-educated grandparents. This suggests the existence of socioeconomic inequalities in work-family reconciliation among European grandparents.

Social Capital Of Older Migrants, And Its Consequences For Well-Being: A Study On Share Data

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The number of seniors in Europe is rapidly growing. This increase is even more important when focussing on older migrants. Between 2010 and 2015, non-native people over 55 years increased by 50% in countries like Finland, Portugal and Luxemburg. In this context, issues concerning older migrants' social inclusion are becoming crucial. Social Capital's (SC) approach is widely used in social inclusion studies of older people; while it has not been used as much in the literature on migrants' seniors and future seniors. The aim of this study is to fill those gaps in the literature, showing what kind of SC (bonding or bridging) allows the seniors or aging migrant to maximise their health and well-being. The analysis is conducted separately for migrants from high income countries and from low and middle income countries. Here I refer to a micro-level SC approach, following the definition of Van der Gaag and Snijder (2004). With the aim of isolating the effect given by the place of birth, a comparison with the native populations is performed. I perform this study at the European level using data from the Survey of Health Ageing and Retirement in Europe dataset (wave 6), and I created a measure of individual SC, which covers many of the dimensions identified in the literature (e.g. support, participation, social network). I performed regression models with interaction terms and, in order to check the macro level effects, I clustered countries by the expenditure (Purchasing Power Standard) on social protection on old age function.

Time to Others and Time for Oneself: Strategies of Resistance in Old Age

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Sociological literature has shown that the meaning attributed to 'feeling good' and 'feeling bad' regards physical, psychological and relational aspects. This is especially relevant for women and the elderly population. For the latter, in particular, it seems that the inclusion in family, friendship, volunteering and active citizenship networks can improve the perception of individual well-being and quality of life. On the basis of this premise, we will present the results of a pilot research investigating the strategies that the elderly, both men and women, put in place to improve the quality of their existence and the perception of their 'feeling good'. Our study, conducted in a holiday residence for elderly people, has highlighted the existence of strategies and negotiations not only to maintain and increase relationships, but also to bring them to a greater balance when they are perceived as excessively burdensome and invasive compared to the daily life of elderly people themselves. Actually, relationality has been described, especially by women, as a requirement for the

protection of the quality of life on one side, and implying a significant emotional burden and excessive demands related to their role of caregiver within the family and among friends on the other. Our research has found that activities focused on the self are consciously used by older people to distance themselves from family care commitments, as much as rewarding social activities that allow recovery of physical and emotional energies do.

RN01_02a | Employment in Later Life

Older Workers And Job Mobility: Two Countries, Two Stories

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Ageing population in Europe has led to several policy reforms intended to lengthen working careers. Despite the need to prolong work careers, if people have to work longer, we also need to recognize which factors enable or hinder longer careers, e.g. what happens if someone needs to change jobs either voluntary or because of job loss after 50? This paper discusses issues related to job mobility after 50, based on the results of two qualitative studies of older workers' experiences of voluntary or involuntary job mobility. Specifically, one study investigated the experience of 15 Italian managers made redundant and the other of 20 Norwegian employees who voluntarily changed jobs after 50. In both studies, data were collected through individual in-depth interviews. Participants from Norway changed jobs without experiencing ageism. Their stories reflect a context of valorization of older workers' competences and experience. On the contrary, the stories of participants from Italy reflect a context characterized by huge obstacles to job mobility and in which age discrimination is apparent. The differences in how the two groups make sense of their experiences of job mobility in old age reflect the huge distance between the institutional and cultural contexts of the two countries. Norway and Italy have followed divergent active ageing policy strategies. These, in turn, have resulted in different shared narratives around older workers. The joint discussion of results from the two studies can contribute to a better understanding of contextual forces that shape the possibility of action towards inclusive labour markets.

Routine, Repetition and Monotonie: Stress and Strain in Aging Workforce And Simple Labour

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Many workers in the European countries are employed in simple work, which means that the work they do is not determined by the qualifications they have. Moreover, their positions require no specific prerequisites such as vocational education training, and are characterized by routine, repetition and monotony. Growing older in these jobs, which are often difficult, dirty and dangerous (3-D-jobs), means new challenges for migrant workers, especially in relation to health, both physical and mental, and the demands for new qualifications linked to developments such as industry 4.0/digitalization. So far, workers in this labour market segment have not gained much attention in research. Therefore, we have carried out a qualitative study in Switzerland (2015–17) that focused on elderly workers doing simple labour. In a first step ten in-depth interviews with experts from politics, workers unions, employer associations and social insurances were conducted. In a second step we conducted interviews in twenty-five companies in the industrial, logistic, gastronomy, health and care sector (in-depth interviews with HRM or CEO, problem centred interviews, analyzed with qualitative content analysis) and in a third step we completed six case studies in companies (documentary analysis, problem-centred interviews with CEO/HRM and supervisors, focus-group discussion by employees). The presentation will show core findings of this study. The results show that workers face many difficulties at work as they age, particularly those doing physically demanding manual jobs. The main thesis is that there is an urgent need to support older workers in simple labour more effectively, and to develop new ways to provide professional support to both workers and companies.

Mature Entrepreneurs In West and East Germany In The Life Course Perspective – Motivations, Resources, Constraints

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According to Diewald and colleagues (2006), the analysis of the life course is particularly well-suited for the study of post-socialist transformation societies, since it is possible to observe in individual biographies the transfer from one form of society into another. For most men and women in East Germany,

reunification had been a major break in their career paths causing difficulties to make use of their previous occupational skills. Their life courses were less standardized than of those who lived in West Germany. The past or legacy of socialism has often been analyzed as one of the socio-institutional factors influencing or hampering business activities in transition economies (see Bluhm 1999, Diewald et al. 2006). However, in times of a tight labor market, people in East Germany could use precisely this experience of de-standardization as a resource to become self-employed. The paper presents results from a research project funded by the German Research Association (DFG) examining the process of becoming an entrepreneur in later life with relation to previous career paths. The analysis is based on 50 qualitative in-depth interviews using the life course perspective in East and West Germany with men and women who were 45 years and older when becoming self-employed. The paper casts a comparative perspective on the experiences of mature entrepreneurs in East and West Germany with focus on their motivations (opportunity or necessity entrepreneurs), the resources they could use, and the constraints in their activities.

Employment Market Participation in late adulthood - Insights from the district level

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For more than 15 years, a more or less constantly positive developing employment rate of the 55- to 65-year-olds has been observed. This applies both to the European level as well as to the national and federal level in Germany. An extensive literature on “retirement transition” documents individual and institutional explanatory factors for the emerging late adulthood labour, in particular at national and transnational level. We ask if these statements can be transferred to a smaller-scaled level or should these “classical” factors be extended by additional explanatory approaches? What is the situation within the municipalities or the districts and cities? This governance-level has rarely been taken into account by researchers, but the trend of a longer gainful employment can also be confirmed for the county level in North Rhine-Westphalia. So what are the regional success concepts and how can the sometimes strong differences be justified? That is important, because districts and municipalities in Germany do not have special competencies in pension policy. We approach this topic with our central research question: Can the county level reveal new explanatory factors for the employment market participation in old age? Furthermore we enquire about different explanatory paths in the field of research (equifinality). The paper uses district level data and qualitative interviews with different stakeholders to offer rare insight into the late adulthood labour market participation. Methodologically, we use a mixed-method approach that uses both quantitative data from the “Socio-Economic Panel” and qualitative interviews. On this basis, the districts are compared in order to supplement local explanatory factors. In addition, the results are complemented in a Qualitative Comparative Analysis to correlate the structural determinants.

RN01_02b | Ageing and Technology I

Age and Migrancy-Specific Barriers to Access the Digitalised Public Services: Ethnographic Study

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Online delivery of public services (eGovernment) is expanding all over the world aimed at improving their cost-effectiveness and inclusiveness. To use such services one is required to have access to internet as well as enough knowledge of Information and Communication Technology. The ability of users to adopt to online system of service delivery gained wide attention. Previous research has examined the difficulties of digital public service use, viewing age as a primary determinant. However, there are only a few studies on migrancy and language as considerable barriers to access public services based online. The paper analyses the early-stage ethnographic data on the case of Russian-speaking older migrants in Finland collected with participant observations and interviews to gain insights into user experiences of digitalised public services. The paper identifies obstacles that this minority faces adopting to new online-based public services as well as the most effective strategies that participants use to overcome the barriers by themselves. The analysis also pays attention to how people make sense of their experiences of digitalised services. The study contributes to the digital divides literature by providing a qualitative account of how unfamiliarity with the language and lack of social support amplify the difficulty of technology use by elderly people. Linking to concerns regarding underuse of public services and unmet needs of older migrants, the results have implications on the effort of European governments to make the public services more accessible and inclusive.

Older people and Social Networking Sites Use. A study on older people's patterns of SNS use in Europe

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Older people's social exclusion is one of the challenges faced by many contemporary societies and welfare systems. The digital divide may be a source of social exclusion in old age, because of older people's differential access to and use of the Information Communications Technologies (ICT). With this regard, Social Networking Sites (SNSs) might be important tools to boost older people's social interactions, reinforce intergenerational connectedness, and strengthen their self-

esteem. Investigating the pattern of SNS use in older age is therefore key. Surprisingly, despite of the relevance of these issues, there are no quantitative studies that systematically documented differences in SNS use among the old age population in Europe. The overall aim of this work is to identify patterns of SNS use in old age across countries and time in Europe. We analyse data from the 2008-2016 Eurostat Community Statistics on Information Societies (CSIS) survey, a repeated cross-sectional survey carried out yearly in Europe and perform bivariate and multilevel regression analysis. We find that older SNS users are more highly educated and wealthier than non-user. We also find that while the effects of many socio-economic factors associated to SNS use vary over time and space, the impact of education and income is constant (and positive) for most country-years. Implications of the research findings in terms of their impact on older people's social exclusion are also discussed.

"I Think I Couldn't Live Without Television": Older Persons' Experiences and Meanings of Watching Television in an Institutional Context

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Watching TV is one of the most popular leisure activities all over the world (Fedorak 2009). Numerous studies have refuted the widespread belief about the irrelevance of television (Bignell 2008) and its triviality as a research topic in the academia. Consumption of television content is a multi-dimensional, individual as well as social practice with far-reaching consequences and multiple meanings for its audiences in the domain of everyday life. This hypothesis has been confirmed by research focusing on the importance and meanings of television in the everyday lives of older persons. Namely, a series of studies have shown that watching TV is "an important leisure activity" for many older persons (Vander Goot, Beentjes & Van Selm 2012). The paper is based on an analysis of semi-structured interviews conducted with older people – residents of the Home for Older Persons Maksimir in Zagreb. It has shown that watching television is an everyday (regular, habitual, taken-for-granted) activity (Felski 1999, Bennett 2002) with different meanings for participants. The importance of television and watching TV programs tends to change over time and increased with most research participants when they moved into the Home. There are different motives, consumption forms, and uses of TV programs, as well as differences in the preferences of specific TV content and genres. Watching television takes place in a specific physical and social environment, whereby the experience of watching and the patterns of consumption of TV programs differ in particular among the participants who live in single vs. double rooms.

RN01_03a | Work and Retirement

Ageing Baby-boomers, Housing Wealth and Retirement Trajectories

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This paper examines the interconnections between housing wealth, returns to education and retirement trajectories of the ageing baby-boomer generation. In particular, it explores the substantial, unprecedented but highly uneven pattern of housing wealth accumulation enjoyed by the post-war 'generation own'. There is also a positive and systematic relationship between income levels and levels of housing wealth across this generation. These new relationships between the length of the earning working life, income, education and housing wealth are assuming progressively greater importance with societal ageing signalling growing inequalities within older cohorts and their differentiated patterns into retirement. By bringing housing wealth more fully into the equation, this paper attempts to go beyond conventional indicators of income, qualification and nominal retirement age to analyse retirement inequalities. Drawing on data from the UK census, governments surveys and other secondary sources as well as setting in the context of trends in other home-owning societies, it examines these relationships via three contrasting 'biographies' of the post-war baby-boomers: 'Equity rich intelligentsia' (highly-educated older individuals who own multiple properties and work longer in the knowledge economy), 'Moderate equity retired' (retired early and using housing equity to meet welfare need in old age) and 'Equity poor workers' (less-qualified homeowners with mortgage debts who continue to work for financial necessity). In doing so, it offers new perspectives on processes of social stratification and the widening of inequalities in contemporary Europe.

Ageing Migrants, Gender and Retirement: The Case of Portuguese in Switzerland

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Switzerland became a major destination for Portuguese migrants in the 1980's. A significant number lived their entire professional life there and are now reaching retirement age. According to official records, most of them returned to their home country, and only a small proportion grow old in place after retirement. Their pensions are generally not very high, due to their position in the Swiss labor market and to partial contributory careers. Consequently, ageing in place means material insecurity for a large number. On the other hand, the return migration might mean poor access to healthcare and other facilities, especially at a more vulnerable and needy age. In this communication, I will present some data from the cross-national empirical on-going research on Portuguese migrants in Switzerland that are retired or will be retired soon. Based on in-depth interviews conducted up to now both in Switzerland (with migrants settled there) and in Portugal (with migrants that returned), I will focus on the gender differences along migrants' life course (i.e. professional insertion, language possession) and in the return decision, but also on gender asymmetries in the transition to retirement and in post-retirement (i.e. pensions, occupation, health issues). I will conclude pointing out some challenges that this ageing population represents to both countries.

Explaining Differences in Late and Uncertain Retirement Preferences between the Solo Self-employed and Employees: The Role of Job Characteristics

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Objectives: Previous research has shown that self-employed workers are more likely than employees to retire late or to be uncertain about retirement timing. However, little is known about the underlying mechanisms. This study aims to fill this gap, by focusing on the explanatory role of various job characteristics – flexibility, autonomy, skills-job match, and job security – for explaining differences in retirement preferences between the solo self-employed and employees. **Methods:** Data were selected of 8,343 employees and 665 solo self-employed respondents (age 45-64) in the Netherlands, who participated in the Study on Transitions in Employment, Ability and Motivation (STREAM) in 2016. The outcome variable distinguished between early, on-time, late, and uncertain retirement preferences. Multinomial logistic regression models were estimated, and mediation was tested using the Karlson-Holm-Breen (KHB) method. **Results:** The solo self-employed are more likely than employees to prefer late retirement (vs. “on-time”) and to be uncertain about their preferred retirement age. Job characteristics mediate 23 percent of the relationship between solo self-employment and late retirement preferences: the self-employed experience more possibilities than employees to work from home and to choose their own working times, which partly explains why they prefer to retire late. **Conclusion:** In discussions about retirement, often reference is made to differences in retirement savings and retirement regulations between the solo self-employed and employees. The current study shows that differences in job characteristics also partly explain the relatively late preferred retirement timing of solo self-employed workers.

What Drives Pensioners’ Transnational Mobilities? The Swiss Case

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As health and life expectancy have improved markedly over the last decades, various mobility and migration patterns have emerged among pensioners in postindustrial societies. The study of international post-retirement mobilities have mostly viewed this phenomenon through the lens of the “snow birds” phenomenon. Yet, these mobilities have dramatically diversified, although their complexity has rarely been investigated as such. Based on a study conducted through a mix-method approach, we will analyze the multiple forms of post-retirement mobilities and their drivers, focusing on four main categories of factors: a) institutional factors (health and care systems, migration regimes, ...); b) relationships, social ties and networks; c) previous migratory and mobility experiences; and d) individual wellbeing expectations and care needs. We will put in evidence different mobility patterns of pensioners residing in Switzerland, whatever their nationality and country of birth. The Swiss case is interesting for different reasons: it has the second highest share of foreign-born population among OECD countries (behind Luxembourg), and most EU laws and rules apply to it through a large range of bilateral agreements. Our results show that post-retirement mobilities are much more diverse than the “snow bird” pattern. Reasons like accessing less expensive healthcare systems and cheaper products, spending holidays, going to cultural activities (museums, concerts, ...), and doing charity work, drive short-term international mobilities. Long sojourns and residence abroad are driven by family relationships, cultural immersion, or economic/professional reasons. We argue that retirees develop transnational mobility patterns dependent on various combinations of the four types of factors mentioned above.

RN01_03b | Ageing and Technology II

The Intra-action Of Learning And Teaching Digital Skills – Peer-tutoring As A Way to Support Belonging Of Older People In Finland

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Digitalization seems to be an unstoppable development. This demands constant learning of new skills, and especially the older people are often seen at risk to be marginalized. Older people and aging are frequently perceived as problems and developers of digital services and technologies think that the 'future' seniors will be more enthusiastic and capable users of digital technologies (Suopajärvi, 2017). According to previous studies peer-tutoring is a good way to support learning of the older people, and it may also support the active membership and belonging to society. In our study, we have also observed that peer-tutoring creates new social communities around technology use. In our presentation we explore peer-tutoring events organized for older people learning digital skills. Our paper is based on empirical research data collected in ACCESS-project in both rural and urban areas in Finland. We draw on ethnographic observations of digi-training events, and this data is supported by semi-structured interviews and a questionnaire. Our hypothesis is that in these training events new kinds of social settings are formed, and this increases well-being of the participants. Also belonging to society may co-develop. Therefore, we ask what kinds of objects, people, feelings, and actions are "thrown together" in the peer-tutoring events and what does this tell us about practices of belonging of older people? References: Suopajärvi, T. (2017). Knowledge-making on 'ageing in a smart city' as socio-material power dynamics of participatory action research. *Action Research* 15(4), 386-401.

Older People Smartphone Internet Use In Daily Life: Practices And Meanings

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A growing number of people are using online services to connect and communicate and Social Networking Sites (SNSs) have rapidly become the most used web services in the world. Despite the digital divide among generations tends to persist in most European countries, older people are becoming increasingly familiar with ICT technologies. Most of the

literature on ageing and ICT focuses on the use of the Internet and computers. There is currently little research on Internet and social media use (i.e. instant messaging and SNSs) from mobile devices, despite they have become the preferred way to access the digital world. The few studies in this specific field are feasibility studies or focus on adoption patterns. This paper aims to contribute to filling in the knowledge gap about older people practices of use of Internet and social media from smartphones, based on a short-term ethnographic study. Adopting digital methods, we collected and analysed log data from smartphones of 30 people aged 65-75 and subsequently conducted 20 in-depth interviews and 3 focus groups involving the same participants – in order to deepen the understanding of digital data. Based on the data collected, the paper presents older people's practices of use of smartphones and SNSs in their daily lives and discusses the processes of sense-making they develop around these practices.

The inter(intra)generational use of ICTs among grandmothers: a field study in Italy, Romania, Spain and Israel

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Our research aims to investigate the role played by media and ICTs in building intergenerational and intragenerational relations for the grandmothers (Colombo et al, 2016). The project aims to understand how grandmothers use Facebook and digital devices (computers, laptops, tablets, smartphones) within the family and the friend networks, the role of communication technologies for entertainment and the resistance and difficulties in using ICTs for elderly. Starting from the theoretical framework of mediatization (Couldry - Hepp, 2013), the research specifically investigates: - the possible relationships in place between the grandmothers, children and nephew, with the aim of understanding the dynamics of intergenerational exchange, and how grandmothers experience the use of Internet as a tool to facilitate family communication with family members. - the possible relationships in place between the grandmothers and their friends with the aim of understanding the dynamics of intragenerational exchange, and how grandmothers experience the use of Internet as a tool of communication and entertainment and for leisure activities with friends. - if different cultural and national contexts produce different uses of digital media in everyday life of elderly. Data for research analysis was collected through 15 focus groups conducted with 96 grandmothers living in Italy, Romania, Spain and Israel. Our focus groups (4 in Italy, 3 in Romania, 5 in Spain, 3 in Israel) show an intricate scenario: although the trigger to start to use new digital technology comes from family and people belonging to different generations, the daily use of the ICTs reveals a complex relationship with children and grandchildren regarding technological issues, which often characterized by incompatible netiquette, different competences and lack of learning assistance.

(Re-)Organization of Home Care through Digital Assisting Technologies for Elderly People?

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Facing an expected increase in the average age of the population, numerous measures are currently being taken in Germany. One of them is the promotion and development of digital assistance systems aimed at enabling older people to live longer, self-determined lives within their private home. These technologies not only tend to shift care from the inpatient to the outpatient sector, they also often moderate the boundaries between formal and informal care. While the imagined users are the elderly themselves and their relatives, actual care often takes place in organized contexts. These contexts enable and restrict the use of such technologies on the one hand, but are also shaped by them on the other. Social science research has so far focused on the consequences of such technologies for the elderly users. My organization centered multilevel praxis based approach in contrast raises the question: how do digital assistance systems for seniors (re)organize home care? To answer this question, I conduct qualitative interviews in several projects that are developing or already operating a digital assistance system. An initial analysis of secondary data, participation in three conferences in the field and first explorative interviews suggest that, although the organization of care by digital systems is not intended by the developers, the technologies make demands on formal and informal care by defining their interfaces (generating emergency calls or configuring thresholds based on caregivers' expectations). My PhD project started in April 2018 and I will discuss my concept with empirical examples and first results.

RN01_04a | Volunteering & post-retirement work

Employment in Old-Age Retirement and Life Satisfaction

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In recent years, post-retirement employment has increased in many countries. The effects of this employment are less studied. Does post-retirement employment bring life satisfaction benefits? In this study, we look at how life satisfaction is associated with working as an employee, an entrepreneur or a volunteer while drawing an old-age pension. The data is based on a survey conducted in 2017, combined with register data of the Finnish Centre for Pensions. It includes 1,503 old-age pensioners aged 63–74. About 13 per cent of them were working as employees or entrepreneurs and 20 per cent as volunteers while drawing an old-age pension. Life satisfaction was measured through a subjective assessment of

the general satisfaction with life on a scale from 0 to 10. The association of life satisfaction with employment was analysed using regression models. The preliminary results show that old-age pensioners who were working had a higher life satisfaction than did the non-working pensioners of the same age. The odds ratio for a high life satisfaction was 2.0 among old-age pensioners who were working as employees or entrepreneurs and 1.6 among volunteers compared to those who were not working. Health, education and pension income were associated with life satisfaction. After controlling these factors, the differences in life satisfaction declined between working and non-working old-age pensioners. The results suggest that a selected group of old-age pensioners - those with a higher life satisfaction owing to better health, a higher income and a higher education - continue working after retirement.

Volunteering Among Older Persons With Low And High Levels Of Educational Attainment. Results From The German Survey On Volunteering 2014

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Background: Quantitative studies have consistently demonstrated that education is the most important factor as volunteering in higher adulthood is concerned. Usually, these studies rely on comparisons between educational levels. However, thorough knowledge of variations within specific education groups is scarce. This presentation discusses which factors support volunteer activities among older persons with low education in Germany and how these factors differ from highly educated persons. Data and methods: Empirical analyses are based on the 4th wave of the German Survey on Volunteering from 2014. The analytic samples contain low and highly educated people (ISCED 0-2 and 5-6) aged 50 years or older (N = 946 and N = 7,094). Multivariate analyses are separately carried out for both educational levels examining the impact of socio-demographics, resources, individual values and social aspects on volunteering. The model selection process is based on the theoretical grounds of Einolf & Chambré (2011). Results: Analyses reveal in both groups the following statistically significant associations with volunteering: lower age, the German citizenship, living in Western Germany, absence from health restrictions, strong religiosity, social coherence at respondents' place of residence, and a good social network. Perceived self-efficacy has among low educated persons a positive, among highly educated a negative impact.

Conclusions: Different implications from these findings can be drawn to improve access of low educated people to volunteering including structural improvements in the areas of healthcare provision, in Eastern Germany, as well as urban and social planning. On the individual level, improving perceived self-efficacy is a promising approach.

Patterns of Productivity in the Early Years of Retirement: Individual and Societal Determinants in Europe

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Productive ageing is discussed as an approach to tackle the consequences of population ageing. Empirical evidence suggests different patterns of productive activities among older adults. Therefore, this presentation aims at multiple productive activities (paid employment, formal and informal volunteering, education and training, grandchild caring and familial caregiving) among retirees aged 60 to 75 years in 17 European countries using the sixth wave of “Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement” (SHARE, N=24,268). With reference to role theory (role extension versus role substitution) and disengagement approach, eight patterns of productive activities are identified with the disengagers as the largest group (37 %). One third of the sample was engaged in a single formal or informal activity (role substitution). Role extension could be observed in 10 % of the respondents which were combining paid employment with one or more informal activity and 14 % which reported multiple informal activities. Multilevel logistic regressions were carried out to identify individual, economic and societal determinants of selected patterns of productive activities. Socioeconomic gradients are identified at the micro-level: the higher the formal education and aggregated individual income of the household, the more likely is engagement in one or more productive activities. Moreover, disengagement shows a negative association with health ratio and political rights and civil liberties as well as a positive relation with the Gini coefficient for European countries (macro-level). Thus, the results point at the importance of social inequality and health on the individuals as well as the societal level for productive ageing in Europe.

The Motivation Not-to-work – Exploring Work-related Attitudes Of Older Workers That Have Exited Employment

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Beyond mere structural characteristics (such as age, gender, health or educational attainment), the individual motivation to work represents one of the key determinants of older workers employment and retirement decisions. Traditionally, the focus in empirical analyses on this topic is on those within employment and their principle readiness to continue working. This paper extends the focus to those outside paid employment and their willingness to return to employment respectively its reasoning. This largely under-researched group is of particular importance, not only from a scientific perspective, but also from a public policy angle, as raising the employment among the older age groups may not only rely on

promoting continued employment among those in the labour market, but also on potentially re-activating those that have left the labour market prematurely. Against this background, this paper uses data from the German TOP study (“Transitions and Old Age Potential”), gathered in 2013, to investigate those individuals that have left active employment before reaching mandatory retirement age. In a first step, it reconstructs whether these individuals would potentially consider a return to employment. In a second step, it investigates either (i) which reasons discourage older inactive people to consider such a return or (ii) for those that are potentially willing to return, which conditions they would like to see fulfilled. For both analytical questions, we do not restrict ourselves to a mere description, but also investigate how the respective patterns differ across social groups (e.g. with regard to age, gender, educational attainment or financial status). The paper closes with a critical reflection on political options and limitations to re-engage older employees in the labour market.

RN01_04b | Ageing Societies and the Welfare State

The Finnish Citizens’ Initiative On Pension Indexation

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It is well-known that population ageing affects pension schemes. The number of pensioners increases, while the number of those paying pension contributions drops – creating an imbalance. This imbalance is particularly problematic for pay-as-you-go-financed pension schemes, which redistribute across generations. Therefore, policymakers across Europe have been reforming pension schemes, trying to limit the amount of benefits distributed. In 2016, Finnish citizens tried to overturn this process. A citizens’ initiative brought the suggestion to parliament to change the pension indexation – which would immediately increase the pension benefits distributed. Today’s workers would have had to pay for this reform through increased pension contributions. After several days of debate, the parliament rejected the reform suggestion. This study analyzes newspaper articles and parliamentary debates on the reform suggestion. The research questions are: who participates in the debates around the reform suggestion? And which arguments are used in the debates? The analysis finds that mainly older citizens supported the reform. In many cases, their opinions were based on wishes and emotions, less often on arguments. Where arguments were made, they partly self-contradicting. Youths and middle-agers, who would have also been affected by the reform, largely stayed out of the debates. Their interests were mainly voiced by experts, such as researchers. These findings show that we already now experience generational conflicts due to population ageing. The winners of the conflicts do not need to be those with the better arguments, but they may just as well be those who take the time to engage in the conflict.

Securing Old-age Income in Times of Rising Employment Uncertainty: Comparing 7 European Countries

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Background: Faced with demographic ageing, many countries have introduced multi-pillar pension systems – combining public, occupational and private pensions – to ensure the future sustainability of old age income. Young labour market entrants are often expected to invest into such plans. At the same time, the labor market situation of youth has worsened, as they often face (long-term) unemployment and are disproportionately found in atypical work. The uncertainty associated with these employment instabilities hinders young people to make appropriate savings for old age. Our paper will analyze evidence from seven selected country cases – Sweden, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Poland, Estonia and Ukraine – to investigate what consequences employment uncertainties have for young people’s future pensions and to what degree country-specific policies mediate their possibly detrimental effect. Methods: The paper utilizes findings from institutional analyses of public pension systems. In addition, expert interviews with scientists as well as administrators from financial institutions are used to similarly assess the effect of employment uncertainties on private and occupational pension plans. Results and conclusions: The paper synthesizes the findings from these analyses and derives policy recommendations to ensure sustainable pensions for future generations. It highlights that the ability of public pension systems to ensure a decent standard of living is shrinking. Additional pension plans, however, are often not fully able to fill this pension gap, particularly for those young people facing employment uncertainties. Against this background, the paper argues for an extension of mandatory savings into occupational and private plans, supported by respective governmental policies.

Pension Reforms and Old Age Inequalities in Europe

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Pension reforms cut back public pension benefits, gradually extended the official retirement age, and fostered privately funded pensions. This marketization and privatization of income responsibility in old age has already important social consequence today. While the sustainability of pension reforms in the face of demographic ageing has been widely discussed, the adequacy of retirement income has often been neglected from current debate, partly because poverty in old age seemed no pressing concern in advanced welfare states until recently. However, already in the past, poverty and income inequality varies across pension systems in Europe. Cross-national comparison shows considerable variation across Europe when we analyse poverty rates at different

levels. Using past and current EU-SILC and LIS indicators, a comparative analysis of poverty rates in old age reveals that Beveridge basic security is not always capable of effectively reducing poverty despite the explicit purpose to do so, while some contributory Bismarckian systems are better suited to reduce poverty, despite focusing on status maintenance. The lowest poverty rates are found in the relatively generous Dutch and Danish basic pensions, while Finland and Sweden have moved away from basic pension to a new multipillar system that is doing still relatively well. In contrast, Ireland, the United Kingdom and Switzerland with basic security and Belgium, Greece, Italy and Spain as well as Slovenia with meagre pensions have the highest poverty rates, coming close to US levels. Considering indicators of inequality, the elderly are more at risk than the working population with the exception of few Bismarck systems (France, Germany, and some CEE countries) as well as the Dutch multipillar system.

The Discursive Change From ‘Early’ To ‘Late’ Exit

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The aim of this paper is to analyze how new ideas about how and when to terminate working life have been discursivized and institutionalized as new norms of appropriate behavior at the international level as well as in countries such as Denmark, Germany and the UK. The paper analyzes how the emergence of new ideas (i.e. ideas about the transition from early to late exit) is rooted in new linguistic events strategically expressed in speech, writing, reports etc. orchestrated by international and national ‘change agents’ such as (1) policy, (2) campaign and (3) discourse institutions. Examples of national policy institutions are public commissions, while the EU agency ‘Eurofound’ is an example of an international policy institution. Examples of national campaign institutions are Economic Advisory Councils while OECD is an example of an international campaign institution. Examples of national discourse institutions are analytical units in the Ministry of Finance and universities, while analytical units of the Commission and the EU-JPI program, ‘More Years – Better Lives’ are examples of international discourse institutions. The paper shows that different discourses emanating from policy, campaign and discourse institutions have all pointed in the same direction: the call for working longer. One discourse emphasis that pension systems are economic unsustainable and that pension systems function as disincentives to work. Another discourse, that early retirees have been victims of exclusionary processes that can be handled if employers change their behavior and employability is maintained. These discourses have supported pension and early retirement reforms across Europe.

RN01_05a | Social inequalities and social exclusion in older age

Precarious Pathways Into Retirement and New Risks for Gendered Economic Exclusion in Sweden 1990-2015

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Background: The ability and disposition of ageing people to maintain their labour market activity and/or to retire from work structurally depend on pension systems, activation policies, ageism, changing for labor demand and economic shifts. Structural conditions are changing and most societies may in the long run and on average benefit from them – or not. But social change does not mature homogeneously and neither do the institutional shifts induced by it. Gains in opportunities and resources do not benefit all people, groups and even societies in the same way. Changes increase insecurities and life course inhomogeneity, create unequally distributed challenges and show asynchrony in shifts and outcomes. They generate new precarity in ageing and socially structured risks for exclusion in work and retirement and refer to existing later life inequalities by cohort, gender, region, education, class and ethnicity. Aim and data: From this perspective of ageing and social change, the paper deals with shifts in late work and retirement patterns and later-life outcomes under changing institutional conditions, focusing on gendered risks for economic exclusion and later life precarity in Sweden. Swedish registry data comprising individual work and health histories as well as employer, regional and neighborhood information on the total population 50+ ever living in Sweden 1990-2015 is used in a cohort sequential perspective. Analyses focus on gender inequalities and concentrate on occupational activities, retirement transitions and pension revenues under changing social conditions. Results: Models find increasingly heterogeneous pre-retirement and transition patterns, new gender gaps and increasing risks of economic exclusion in retirement with disadvantaged groups as forerunners in overall relative declines in later-life economic positions.

Social Exclusion and Mental Wellbeing in Older Romanians

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In Romania, after the fall of communism, the many transformations in economic structures and the welfare regimes contributed to a trend of increasing social exclusion, in particular for the older generations. Social exclusion is a multidimensional problem with substantial effects on the mental wellbeing of people. The present study examines age differences in mental wellbeing and evaluates to what extent differences can be explained by age and social exclusion, while controlling for a number of potential confounders. Data are from the fourth wave (2016) of the European Quality of Life Survey. Data for Romania include 1004 people of which 726 are used in the analyses (only complete cases). In the study sample, 254 were older than 55 years. Mental wellbeing was measured with the World Health Organization Well-Being Index (WHO-5 scale), and social exclusion was measured on four domains (social relations, material resources, services and the neighborhood) (Walsh et al., 2017). The results show that older Romanians have a statistically significant lower mental wellbeing than younger Romanians. All domains of social exclusion contributed to lower levels of wellbeing. These effects remained significant after controlling for partner status, chronic diseases, having children and level of education. Improving mental wellbeing of older Romanians would greatly benefit from increasing social inclusion by means of social transfers provided by the government, improving the neighborhood and access to services, and providing facilities to enhance the social network.

Reallocation of Resources between Gender and Generations in Ageing Society

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Low fertility and improvements to the health status of the population are the key determinants of population ageing in many countries across Europe. This is especially true for the Czech Republic after two decades of very low fertility regime (TFRs persistently below 1.5) and with an increase in life expectancy at birth for both men (more than 8 years) and women (more than 6 years) since the beginning of the 1990s. Ageing poses relevant questions in terms of the sustainability of national welfare systems, but also in terms of intergenerational relationships and equity. All these issues are at the heart of the challenges contemporary welfare states are faced with. We employ the European National Transfer Accounts data to improve our understanding of the consequences of population ageing by introducing demographic information into the System of National Accounts. These detailed age- and gender-specific economic data on income, transfers, consumption and saving allows us to study the relationship between age, economic activity and the organization of intergenerational transfers in the Czech Republic. Gender dimension of age reallocations within the market is particularly relevant for the Czech Republic, which shows high female employment rate in general, but records the most significant impact of childbirth on the employment of mothers of all the EU countries and where the gender pay gap remains one of the widest in the EU.

Consequences Of Employment Inequality For Living Condition In Old Age

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The paper investigates causes for different types of working careers, which have great consequences for the living conditions in old age. More or less secure labour market positions are an important dimension of social inequality. Those who have gained secure stable labour market positions are well protected from labour market turbulences and profit more often from seniority pay. This structure divides older workers into two groups: those who profit from stable employment and those who have a reduced chance to be hired at higher age if they become unemployed (Heywood et al, 2015). Unstable employment has a negative impact on health (Gash et al., 2007) as have disruptions in the career due to layoffs even if they are not accompanied by income loss (Black et al., 2015). The paper demonstrates individual pension entitlements from socially employed work according to the pension law for different types of working careers. The German old age security system is based on the principle of

equivalence between income during the working career and pension. We observe therefore a high correlation of long time uninterrupted employment and higher acquired pension rights. The analysis of the causes for the different employment careers requires comprehensive data. The paper uses the German sample of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). The German sample offers also SHARE-RV as combined research data from the survey and from the pension insurance records. This survey data in combination with the whole employment career are the basis of the analysis.

RN01_05b | Formal and informal care I: Care Recipients - situations

“Some Days are Better than Others”: Older Persons and Everyday Life in an Institutional Setting

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The term “everyday life” is very flexible, even ambivalent, but extremely important for sociologists (Bennett 2005). The domain of “trivial” and “banal” things, academically neglected and theoretically downplayed for a long time, has in recent decades become an inspirational field of sociological interest, and thus Sztompka (2008) has referred to this “focus on everyday life” as a “new turn in sociology.” Everyday life always takes place in a specific social context as well as a localized area (Sztompka 2008). The key question in this paper is: what does everyday life in a home for older persons look like for its residents? This is a research question that intersects different dimensions, categories, and aspects. Homes for older persons are a “very special place” (Backhaus 2009), that is, complex social universes with stratified and often contradictory meanings immersed in networks of rules, codes, norms, and expectations. As institutions strongly defined by the categories of age and gender, they are social sites where older persons are not merely passive observers (Somera 1997), but autonomous agents who create their daily existence by themselves. What does their daily schedule look like? What do they do and what meanings do these daily activities have for them? These are just some of the questions that we are addressing here. The presentation is based on an analysis of interviews with residents of the Home for Older Persons Maksimir in Zagreb. Research is based on qualitative methodology, with an emphasis on the voice of the silent generation (+80).

“Does It Matter What I Think?” Care Preferences Of Older People In Finland

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The landscape of social care services for older people in Finland has been in a state of flux for quite a while. The policy of ageing in place, supporting older people to continue independent living in their own homes with services, has been presented as a key to reduce welfare expenditure in greying societies. Moreover, the idea of being able to choose among service providers is attached to the notion of active responsible individuals ageing well, which is used as legitimation for replacing publicly funded universal services with more market-oriented private provisions. This study looks into older people's care preferences by asking from which sources would older people like to receive services, what kinds of reasoning they use to explain these preferences, and does this coincide with the actual sources of support (e.g., public, private, informal). Mixed methods approach employs quantitative data from Everyday life, support and services -survey and qualitative interview data gathered in Moving in old age: Transitions in housing and care -project on older people aged 75 and above who live at home or in service housing in Finland. Preliminary analysis indicates that the majority of older people continue to prefer to receive social care services from the public sector. A sense of entitlement is attached to these with imagery of reliability, affordability and adequacy. However, some considered public services unobtainable. The least preferred and not much-used sources of assistance were from relatives along with friends and the voluntary organizations.

Public Policy and Cultural Value in Museum-led Dementia Care. The case study of House of Memories

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Drawing on the case of House of Memories (HoM), this paper discusses the instrumental value of arts and culture in dementia care, in relation to the civic and social responsibility of publicly-funded arts and cultural organisations. HoM is a museums-led dementia awareness-training programme focus on the reminiscence potential of museum collections. Created by National Museums Liverpool (NML) in 2012, with funding from the Department of Health (UK), it provides dementia caregivers (formal and informal) resources to support people to live well with the condition. Across the policymaking spectrum there is a call for cross-sector collaboration to stimulate innovation, social inclusion, and the production of evidence-informed research outcomes to enlighten policies

and decision-making. HoM has been referenced within leading policy documents as a creative intervention that focuses positively upon the individual's quality of life. Within this scope, since 2012, Crossing Boundaries: The value of museums in dementia care has been collecting data on HoM through a mix-method strategy. This paper address the suggestive findings of the value of the HoM programme to i) increased awareness and understanding of dementia and its implications; ii) improved subjective wellbeing for professional dementia carers; iii) skills development including listening, communication and professional empathy; iv) improved capacity for (individual and collective) critical, reflective care practice; v) confidence in trying new, creative approaches to dementia care; and vi) increased cultural engagement with museums. Equally, this paper contributes to the debate of the role of social science research to demonstrate the value of artistic and cultural interventions in preventing and postponing longer-term conditions such as frailty and subsequent dependence on acute medical interventions.

Hazardous Human Waste

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Bauman (2004) asserted that globalization results in a vast production of rubbish; both inhuman as well as human. He then identified key examples of social groups recognized and assigned as “human waste.” The homo sacer, refugees, asylum seekers, migrants, etc. I propose that a crucial point escaped Bauman's macro theory. My data was gathered from social networking sites (SNSs); comprised of family members caring for people with advanced stages of dementia who lived at home during their final days. My findings suggested that people with advanced stages of dementia, as well as their migrant caregivers, are both examples of human waste assigned to sealed social dumping sites. For example, family members continually monitored their impaired loved ones; confined their bodies with different apparatuses and forced them to receive medical care that made them suffer. They also encouraged one another to always monitor the activities of the “dangerous” migrant caregivers, and they utilized the SNSs to warn one another of potential threats emanating from the caregivers. They remained vigilant; they didn't trust the caregivers and refused their “outrages demands.” In contrary, family members “acknowledged the dependency” (MacIntyre, 1999) of the elderly people. They regularly discussed the possible wishes of their impaired relatives and cherished them. Moreover, they did their best to protect them. Based on this microanalysis I propose to subdivide between two categories of social groups considered as human waste: “non-hazardous human waste,” and “hazardous human waste.” This new conceptualization refines Bauman's theory and contributes to the sociology of “otherness.”

RN01_06a | Culture, Values and Images in the Field of Ageing I

Reimagining Ageing: Wisdom Traditions and Contemporary Evidence

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This paper draws on multiple traditions of wisdom and their contemporary variations in order to reimagine what ageing means both for individuals and for society. It highlights contributions that a palette of wisdom traditions can offer to our understanding of later life as a focus of meaning, insight and creativity, but also as a stage that offers specific pains and challenges. While contemporary understandings of wisdom among positive psychologists tend to stress personal characteristics connected with wise behaviour, classical traditions may emphasise intricacies of deliberation and virtue. Essayistic and literary accounts illuminate ways in which wisdom features in people's experience of their lifetimes, a feature sometimes left implicit in other analyses. This paper draws not only on these traditions but also on intercultural empirical investigations in order to cast light on ways in which capacities for various forms of wisdom can evolve through human lifetimes, not least in connection with ethics, caring and activating private and political values. This is intended to expand our understanding of the parts older people may play in both social and symbolic landscapes. The paper is supported by empirical data from the international 'Self, Motivation and Virtue' project in which the author is participating, together with colleagues from Canada, South Korea and the United States, as well as by longitudinal ethnographic observations from relevantly-themed meetings among older people in Germany, Austria, the Netherlands and Ireland. It advances a novel 'hexagonal' model of challenges linked to ageing, and connects them with features derived from a variety of conceptions of wisdom.

The Good Version Of What? Subjective Definitions Of Ageing Well And The Diverse Faces Of Ageing

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Research on subjective definitions of ageing well contrasts with some of the established concepts of ageing well, particularly the widely referenced concept of successful ageing by Rowe and Kahn. Compared to Rowe and Kahn's concept, subjective definitions tend to include more components, comprise more components which pertain to the context rather than the individual, and attest more people that they

are ageing well. At times when successful ageing following Rowe and Kahn has gained influence on the policy level, research on subjective definitions can provide alternative perspectives on ageing well. However, research in this field tends to focus on the aims in terms of ageing well only. The paper presents findings from a study based on qualitative content analysis of 45 semi-structured interviews with adults. I argue that by simultaneously researching how ageing is experienced, we can take its diverse manifestations and meanings better into account in the study of subjective definitions of ageing well. By not only focusing on the dimension of ageing well but equally on the (current) experience of ageing, we gain a better understanding of the foundations on which subjective definitions of ageing well are based. This is important to better understand the diversity of definitions of ageing well and to develop policy which can respond to the diverse manifestations and meanings of ageing in people's lives.

Respecting the Elderly in Contemporary Russian Society

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In recent years, older people in Russia are increasingly becoming the object of various governmental initiatives, which claim deep understanding of their needs, and also their place and role in the society. Despite some efforts by reformers, there is no uniform policy in Russia regarding older people. Moreover, in Russia there is no clear cultural pattern of attitudes towards the elderly. It has neither the Eastern model of respect for the elderly, nor the Western legal tradition. Most likely, there is an intermediate version, which combines Soviet morality, new Orthodox norms, traditional family values and (post-)socialist contract of generations. The current generation of the elderly in Russia has a unique life experience. Most of them went through a life full of crises: World War II, famine, soviet political repressions, collapse of the Soviet regime in 1990s. This study is designed to compensate for the lack of sociocultural understanding of their life experience, and to follow connections between this experience and relation of the contemporary Russian society to the elderly. The study is based on a method, developed by Michèle Lamont and her co-authors in the book, "Getting Respect" (2016). Our study is conducted in the North-West region of Russia. It includes a series (currently 25, and in plan over 100) of in-depth biographical interviews with men and women over 75 years old, focused on their experience of respect and disrespect in various situations of their life, especially in their old age. In final result an analysis of the interview reveals the attitude of society towards the elderly, as well as the factors and mechanisms of social isolation of the elderly in modern Russian society.

Cultures of Deservingness: a Boundary Work Perspective to the Precarious Position(s) of Ageing Migrants in Finland

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In Finland, ageing people with migrant backgrounds are vulnerable to material poverty but also to social stigmas. Anti-immigration discourses can question the social and welfare rights of migrants in general, or, alternatively, limit these rights to 'deserving' migrants who are 'active' in the labour market (i.e., employed, not retired). Further, (neoliberal) discourses of active ageing highlight the ability of all ageing people to manage their lives with minimal state support. These discourses, as potential sources of stigma for individuals who might need customized support, are well-known in sociology. In contrast, we know little about the (assumedly various) ways in which ageing people with different migrant backgrounds live their lives in relation to these discourses. This study examines the symbolic and affective practices through which ageing people with different migrant backgrounds can avoid and manage the above (potential) stigmas, especially when they need social or state support in Finland. First, the study examines the boundary work through which ageing people with different migrant backgrounds can be socially constructed – and can construct themselves – as 'deserving' members of the Finnish society. Second, the study examines how this boundary work entangles with nationality, gender and class. The political aim of the study is to facilitate stigma-free communication in everyday and institutional settings where the care and other welfare needs of people with migrant backgrounds come into focus. Empirically, the study examines boundary work in interview interaction. The participants in the interaction are people aged over 65 who were born outside Finland and University researchers who were mostly born in Finland.

RN01_06b | Formal and Informal care II: Care recipients - needs and access

'We Treat Them All the Same': the Attitudes, Knowledge and Practices of Staff Concerning Old/er Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans Residents (LGBT) in Care Homes

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The distinct needs of LGB&T residents in care homes accommodating older people have been neglected in scholarship. On the basis of a survey of 187 individuals, including service managers and direct care staff, we propose three related arguments. First, whilst employees' attitudes generally indicate a positive disposition towards LGB&T residents, this appears unmatched by ability to recognize such individuals and knowledge of the issues and policies affecting LGB&T people. Statements such as, 'We don't have any (LGBT residents) at the moment,' and 'I/we treat them all the same' were common refrains in responses to open-ended questions. Simultaneously, in showing reflexivity of staff professing strong religious belief, we challenge over-association of such beliefs with LGBT phobias and as representing traditionalization. They suggest the working of heteronormativity which could deny sexual and identity difference. Second, failure to recognize the distinct health and social care needs of LGB&T residents means that they could be subject to a uniform service, which presumes a heterosexual past and cisgender status (compliance with ascribed gender), which risks compounding inequality and invisibility. Third, LGB&T residents could be obliged to depend largely on the goodwill, knowledge and reflexivity of individual staff (including people of faith) to meet care and personal needs, though such qualities were necessary but not sufficient conditions for inclusion and no substitute for collective practices (involving commitment to learn about LGB&T issues) that become integral to care homes' everyday functioning. A collective approach is key to advancing inclusion, implementation of legal rights to self-expression and securing equality through differentiated provision.

Reflexivity And The Need To Care In The Lives Of Older Men Living Alone

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Older men living alone represent a rising and historically new social group that will significantly influence the future of ageing. So far, this sub-population has been considered a homogenous group at risk of social isolation or one too small to be given much attention. The small amount of empirical work suggests that the lives of older men living alone are much more heterogeneous and that social isolation is only one theme among many others. Indeed social relationships and caring about others can play an important role in the lives of older men living alone and resonate with work on changing cultures of ageing in late modernity and increased agency in later life. This paper sets out to gain a better understanding of the social reality that shapes the lives of older men living alone by theorising the social position of being on your own, both in terms of reduced relationality with a significant other (e.g. partner or spouse), but also in terms of increasing personal agency (e.g., having to make decisions for oneself). To do so this paper will use Margret Archer's theoretical work on reflexivity and its relevance to personal agency. Following Archer, reflexivity is the mental capacity of people to consider themselves in relation to their social contexts and their social contexts in relation to themselves. If older men living alone can care for themselves and others despite decreased relationality then increased reflexivity may well be the process through which they 'make up their minds'.

Doing Care in Rural Environment: interlinks between place, care arrangements strategies and social exclusion in Germany and Poland

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Existing literature recognises the diversity of care needs in heterogenous group of older people. However, little is known about spatial aspects that influence the need for care and access to care services for those individuals. These issues become more and more important especially in the context of current discussion on age friendly cities and communities as one of the frameworks aiming at combating social exclusion of older people. Model of age – friendly community assumes that a community adapts its structures and services to be accessible to and inclusive of older people with varying needs and

capacities (WHO, 2007, p.1) However, dependent older people are quite often excluded from the discourse of active ageing and their needs remain not fully recognized, especially in the context of age – friendliness of rural environment. In this paper qualitative interviews with dependent older people, their carers and local stakeholders are analysed in order to investigate how place, homecare arrangements and social exclusion of dependent older people are interconnected. By doing so we aim to shed more light on the processes that seem to be crucial for understanding what constitutes age – friendly community in the rural context. Here, we draw on evidence from different kinds of rural community in two different jurisdictions: Poland and Germany. Results show that rural environment creates specific challenges and possibilities that impact care arrangements strategies of caregivers and stakeholders as well as expectations of older dependent people.

RN01_07a | Culture, Values and Images in the Field of Ageing II

Media Representations of Old Age in Slovenia: What the Old-age Exclusion Lens Offers

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We appear to live in a time of unprecedented concern about population aging, a time in which narratives of 'demographic burden' and stereotypical images of old age and aging are endlessly and cyclically reproduced in the media. These images often clash with academic and political efforts to create an inclusive environment for older people. To better understand this discrepancy this study takes a closer look at how Slovene media representations of old age and older people are shaped. Although some Slovene research has brought attention to how older people are represented in the daily media, virtually no research has addressed how old-age exclusion is discussed, what kinds of exclusion are brought to fore, which kinds of older people are described as socially excluded and on which grounds. To address this knowledge gap, a longitudinal analysis of the representation of old-age exclusion as well as the contexts in which it appears has been conducted in order to identify which cultural images are deployed in order to tell the story of old-age exclusion to the Slovene public. Through quantitative content analysis, the study sheds light into the ways in which representations of old-age exclusion have changed over the past 15 years in four Slovene daily newspapers. These representations are interrogated against the backdrop that scholarship on old-age exclusion offers.

Future Scenarios Of Living When Old – Comparative Views From Finland And The USA

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Population ageing is one of the megatrends shaping the future world. Care services for the elderly are in constant public discussion often with some of “ageism” (Applewhite 2016). But what do the present day 60-year-olds think about what their future will be like when they are 80 years old? And what do present day elder care workers think about services in the future? This is asked in the ongoing project based on a futures research approach. The data are collected via an empathy-based role play method from two countries representing different welfare regimes, Finland and the US. To date, stories have been collected from 54 Finnish persons and about 90 persons from the State of Michigan in the USA. Data will be collected from care workers later in 2019 followed by future workshops of care workers and people of early retirement age to be held in 2020. The theoretical background of the research is based on critical futures research (Inayatullah 2003; 2008) and critical gerontology (Baars et al. 2006). The research questions are: 1) What elements are present (and what are missing) in the positive or negative future visions of life in old age? 2) What are the differences and similarities between respondents in the two countries? and 3) What is their relation to the cultural norms or social welfare structures in each country? Preliminary results suggest that key elements of a positive old age are related to self-directiveness, meaningfulness and belongingness. In the Finnish texts there is an implicit trust that services will be available when needed. In the US the wellbeing in old age tend to depend on individuals themselves.

Meaning in Later Life – Belonging and Believing in Non-religious Contexts

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Meaning in life has been redeemed crucial in older adulthood by both research and the experience of healthcare professionals. Especially in the context of life's finity and end of life issues, sense of meaning has a significant impact to quality of life, subjective wellbeing and resilience. Traditionally it has been argued, that this phenomenon is behind the turning to religion, religious social activities and religious meaning systems, which many older persons experience and exhibit. However, exploring questions of meaning in the late modern societal context has highlighted that religion is not a preferred choice for many older adults. Instead, questions of meaning in transitions of later life are reflected and pondered in non-religious contexts. These contexts might involve spiritual, non-religious activities or social groups centered around personal

growth. This paper lays out the essential approaches and theoretical foundation needed for empirically examining this phenomenon, including the ways of measuring and approaching meaning in life. The paper also reports the results of a qualitative pilot study on a group of Finnish older adults (65-85 years old), taking part into a good life and wellbeing workshops on their free time. The paper provides new insight into the generation and usage of meaning systems – the questions of shared meaning in non-religious but spiritual contexts – and thus can offer valuable outlook to approaching meaning in life of older adults, both in research and in practice.

RN01_07b | Formal and informal care III: Consequences of care giving and receiving

User Fees Of Home Care Services Pose A Risk Of Poverty And Care Deprivation For Older People With Low Income

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Ageing in place has become one of a key aims of the care policy in Europe. A growing number of older people find themselves in need of long-term care at home and with paying user fees for those services. The costs of health and social care have become a remarkable economic burden for many elderly people. Yet, only little is known about the scale and the regional differences of the financial burden of home care services. According to the legal regulation, user fees may not “endanger the subsistence of the person or the family” in Finland. This principle is not always attained as the service fees easily constitute considerable monthly costs and, at the same time, almost one in five older persons are making their ends meet with low incomes. Research shows that expensive user fees are one of the main reasons for unmet needs. Here, our data consists of information of the user fees of home care services from Finnish municipalities. In addition, user fee data was collected on assistive services. In order to evaluate the average financial burden for individuals (fees as a share of income), income data for households' average disposable income was obtained from Statistics Finland. According to our preliminary results the user fees of necessary and inevitable services alone may add up to one third of the monthly income or even more. In addition there is significant variation in the user fees between municipalities. Thus user fees of home care services may cause a risk of poverty and care deprivation for elderly. Results highlights the need for care policies to focus on equality and affordability of care.

Family Care and Its Impact on Women's and Men's Retirement Decisions in Germany

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Objective: this study addresses the relationship between taking on unpaid care for an ill, disabled or frail elderly family member ('family care') and individuals' retirement decisions in Germany. **Background:** While individuals in their late career are increasingly confronted with family care tasks, the latest German pension system reforms aimed at postponing retirement entry and at the lengthening of lifetime employment. Therefore, the question arises whether, and if so to what extent, these conflicting expectations are associated with family caregivers' retirement decisions. **Method:** Data came from the nationally representative German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP, 2001–2016). Using Cox shared frailty regressions, this study examines how different family care indicators are associated with women's and men's transitions from paid work into retirement. **Results:** Family care is associated with women's and men's retirement decisions. In particular, family care intensity plays a crucial role: only those women and men providing extensive family care show an increased propensity to transition into retirement earlier compared to their non-caregiving counterparts. **Conclusion:** The first findings reveal the importance of disentangling family care into low- and high-intensity family care for analyzing transitions into retirement. **Implications:** this study highlights a policy mismatch that it is likely to apply to most western industrialized countries confronted with rapidly aging populations: even if desired by policy makers, some individuals cannot maintain their employment over the course of family caregiving and tend to withdraw from the labor market completely.

Informal Caregivers and the Impacts of Images of Aging. Insights and Reflections from a Qualitative Study

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The demographic change of the population worldwide is also accompanied with an increasing proportion of elderly people suffering from chronic illnesses. In Germany, most of the care is practiced at home (Federal Statistical Office for Germany, Care Statistics 2018). My contribution will not focus on the elderly sick people, but highlight the informal caregivers that are often their relatives, of old age themselves (from sixty years old), with declining physical and mental capacity and often under constant stress due to the 24/7-care situation. I'm going to reflect on insights from my qualitative research (participant observation, interviews, photos) in five families in

a rural area in Germany that I carried out over more than a year in a completed research project. Most of those elderly informal caregivers were in their seventies and long-term caregivers for their sick spouse with dementia, Alzheimer's or Parkinson's disease for at least four, mainly ten years. Whilst the focus of my research was on the everyday practices of caregiving, another key aspect emerged in the field and from the data: the multi-faceted and dynamic aspects of ageing respectively the underlying images of aging. Age can be seen as a "transition" stage in general, but as a specific challenge when becoming an informal caregiver, in many times quite suddenly. Furthermore, there are discrepancies between the self-images of the elderly informal caregivers and the imposed images of ageing, for instance by (care) institutions, organizations, politics, public media, relatives etc. that will be discussed in the paper.

RN01_08 | Health in Old Age

Overcoming Vulnerability and Achieving Wellbeing among Older Migrants and Natives in Switzerland

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This paper will compare elderly persons with high vulnerability that report a high wellbeing in old age, and persons with a comparable vulnerability that report a low wellbeing. In this way, the paper aims to understand how and why some elderly cope with and overcome vulnerability and others not. The paper will explore the impact of migration on vulnerability, wellbeing and resilience in old age. To address these interdisciplinary issues, the paper will draw on data from the survey "Vivre-Leben-Vivere: Old Age Democratisation? Progresses and Inequalities in Switzerland" (VLV) conducted in 2011/2012 in Switzerland. This includes a representative sample of elderly persons and a large sub-sample of older migrants. A first interesting result is that those who are vulnerable are very diverse with regard to their wellbeing. The results are relevant due to the innovative empirical analysis of divergence and convergence in wellbeing among people who have high vulnerability. Our paper goes further to explore the factors leading to high or low wellbeing for people with comparable vulnerabilities. This allows us to understand why disadvantages accumulate for some and not for others. The novelty of the paper consists in the comparison between older migrants and natives. Furthermore, we take a life-course approach to understanding vulnerability and resilience.

Grey Divorce and Health of Older Adults in Europe

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Quality of life is closely related to the social relationships of individuals. This paper focuses on persons aged 50+ and analyses their subjective health in relation to their marital status. In particular, the effects of divorce and widowhood are analysed. Bereavement is known to have an adverse impact on health and wellbeing. The consequences of losing a partner through divorce are, however, much less understood, despite the fact that divorce at a later age is becoming more common. I assume that divorce is less harmful than death of a spouse because it is a voluntary decision (at least of one of the spouses). Decisions of older adults regarding partnership do not involve considerations about wellbeing of dependent children and increasingly reflect their personal life preferences. I use longitudinal data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. The dependent variable is self-rated health and the main independent variables are marital status and gender. I control for the effect of age, labour market participation, financial situation and parenthood. Preliminary results seem to confirm the hypothesis. Married individuals tend to have the best health. As expected, divorce has a less negative effect on health than widowhood. The gap between divorce and widowhood is wider among men than among women. There is a variation in the effects across countries which I aim to explain by using macro variables that measure divorce prevalence and values climate in the countries.

Long Term Consequences Of Accommodation Histories On Later Life Health Within Different European Contexts

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In order to fully understand the impact of socio-economic conditions on later life health the entire life course has to be taken into account. In our analyses we will concentrate on accommodation history. Housing reflects the social position of an individual as well as his / her social origins and life course trajectories. What makes housing even more interesting is that it is influenced by the family and the welfare state. Parents often help their children to buy a house with financial transfers, and houses are also frequently part of a bequest. Rent regulations, social housing or taxes for home owners are state means to regulate housing. As a result of different policies, there are huge differences between countries in the prevalence and preferences of certain accommodation types and housing assets. We will use life course data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Society (SHARE) to disentangle

the impact of housing histories on later life health within different socio-economic contexts. Later life health will be considered as mental health as measured via the Euro-D Scale. Housing histories will capture the timing and the duration of specific stages (rent, ownership, etc.). The impact of country context will be measured as economic conditions in the countries based on the GDP during childhood years, young adulthood and midlife. First results show that housing reflects cumulative inequality over the life course with owners reporting better health outcomes.

Health and Social Needs of Polish Women in the Subsequent Phases of Aging

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Usually the phase of procreation, due to its great importance for the society development, focuses attention of systems, institutions and families. It doesn't mean that other phases of women's life, and specifically phases of aging, don't create any threats of health and social nature. The aim of the study was to identify social and health problems faced by Polish women aged 50+ in their subsequent stages of aging and assess their relations with the process of dynamic Polish population aging. The analysed data come mainly from data officially published by the Central Statistical Office's (GUS) and some other reports. Currently, the most serious problem, specifically in the absence of adequate care system in Poland, seems to be the growing number of women aged 80+ usually needing health and social support. In 2050 Poles aged 80+ will account for 10.4% of the general population, which means 3.5 million people, and the share of women in their 80s will be 65% in cities and 62% in the countryside. The transition of women into the phases of old age is associated with an increased risk of suffering from chronic diseases, the occurrence of multiple disorders, disability, dependence on others, poverty, marginalization, exclusion and violence. In the face of the diminishing in Poland the care potential of family, traditionally responsible for the care of children, the elderly, the sick and the disabled, there is amongst others an urgent need to support families, by undertaking a series of activities necessary for the rapid development of the institutional care system.

RN01_09a | Conditions of Housing in Old Age

Housing Concepts In Close Relationships In Old Age

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In social research, living as a couple in the same household is considered as the ideal form of housing in a close relationship (CR) for each age group. Especially for younger generations of older people, it can be assumed that CR-concepts have diversified by individualization. Then forms of housing in CR vary from the ideal of cohabitation. For sociologists it is interesting with which orientation older people choose an alternative arrangement of housing in a CR besides the traditional form of cohabited housing. In a qualitative interview study with German couples aged between 63 and 88, the type of living together has an identity-forming function. It was possible to observe a correlation with the negotiation of partnerships and with the individual's need for autonomy and closeness in a CR. On the basis of two case studies of a heterosexual and a homosexual older couple it can exemplarily be depicted how partners negotiate couplehood through the form of housing. This was observed in interactive processes like "doing couple" and "doing difference" in the couple interview. Partners who have underlined individuality in life course have a greater need for self-realization, also in later life phases. This is reflected in apartment's size or in separate living arrangements. The influence of biographical and socializational factors is more relevant than the sexual orientation of couples. The findings invite researchers to discuss scientific views on CR in old age by taking greater account of older couples who live in non-traditional housing concepts together.

Age or Environment? What is Determinative in how Homeless People Spend their Time after the Age of 55?

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As people grow older, their action radius as well as sense of belonging tend to shrink to smaller geographical areas and places. It also applies to the homeless people. But there are two more important factors to add: time dispositions and living in the street or at the shelter house. Using unique data gathered in our own research of homeless people, we will explore whether it is either age or environment what is determinative in how homeless and roofless people (definition based on the European Typology on Homelessness and Housing Exclusion) spend their time ensuring livelihood and

doing their free time activities. We focus primarily on the homeless and roofless people who are after the age of 55 and are excluded both by age and space. We conducted data collection in the city of Pilsen in the Czech Republic. We visited 79 temporary shelters where homeless and roofless people slept overnight. The data collection included a census and was a single action in institutions providing shelters and in pre-selected locations in order to reach homeless and roofless people in places of their overnight dwell.

Relocation In Later Life – Experiences From Communal Senior Housing

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Policy of ageing in place is strongly encouraged in western welfare societies battling with issues related to greying populations and welfare costs. Supporting older people to continue living in their familiar surroundings with necessary services is portrayed as a cost effective and benevolent policy that enables ageing well. However, it is not self-evident that anchoring oneself to a certain place guarantees good outcomes, and people do move for several reasons later in life. Up until recently, the number of alternatives to regular housing have been limited. Our survey Everyday life, support and services supports common findings that older people seek to relocate reasons related to more easily manageable everyday life, such as services nearby and familiar residential area. The characteristics of home also play an important role, particularly in connection to major life events, such as bereavement. However, there is not yet much research on experiences related to moving into one of these new kinds of alternatives. The purpose of this study is to look into the reasoning and outcomes related to moving into a communal senior block. The dataset is part of first wave map-assisted interviews carried out in the CoE AgeCare / AHAVA. Preliminary analysis indicates that this senior block not only offers residents convenient and suitable housing, but also appears to benefit their overall wellbeing with more active and social lives. It enables older residents to create positive interpretations, continuums and turning points in their life course.

RN01_09b | Active Ageing and Social Participation in Old Age

Active Aging and International Migration: A Comparative Approach Voicu, Mălina (1); Manea, Madalina Elena (1,2)

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Dropping fertility rates and increasing life expectancy brought about by modernization and industrialization led to a significant contingent of seniors over 65 years old in many countries in Europe and North America. This demographic trend influenced the very conception of ageing and its associates. This conception is built around the idea of successful aging, which stands at the intersection between the preservation of physical and mental capacities, avoiding disease and disability, and engagement with life. Active aging is one of the core concepts of successful aging, pointing to seniors' labor market participation, social participation, informal help and housework. Population structure is also shaped by international migration. In advanced economies, immigration brings inflows of relatively young workforce which occupies mainly low skilled, "3D" jobs, whereas in less affluent countries the active workforce share dropped rapidly. This research focuses on the interplay between population aging and international migration, investigating how international migration influences seniors' propensity to lead an active life. We expect that positive net migration rate boosts seniors' engagement in volunteering and labor market, while a negative rate decreases seniors' propensity for social participation. Using cross-sectional comparative data from the EQLS 2016, covering 27 EU countries, and administrative data from the UN Data Bank, we run Latent Class Analysis to capture the cluster of activities among seniors over 65 years old, prevailing in each country and then, using multilevel regression models, we investigate the relationship between latent classes' membership and net migration rate.

Cultural Exclusion in Old Age – Developing a Social-Exclusion Perspective on Cultural Participation Gallistl, Vera

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Expanding the cultural participation of socially marginalized groups is a major concern of cultural policies around the world (COM 2011). However, cultural exclusion in old age is conceptually under-developed and empirically under-explored (Fraser et al. 2015). This results in a lack of knowledge

concerning the mechanisms through which cultural exclusion is produced in old age as well as which policy instruments might support the cultural inclusion of older adults. This article explores how patterns of cultural participation change in old age and how these changes are connected to manifold dimensions of old-age social exclusion. From a social-exclusion perspective, we can conceptualize cultural participation as a threefold concept that comprises a) participation in going-out-culture, b) participation in home-bound cultural activities and c) participation in identity-culture, e.g. through artistic activities (Morrone, 2006). Each of these domains might, however, relate differently to old-age exclusion. Empirically, this article draws upon survey data (n=1400), which investigates patterns of, motivations for and barriers towards cultural participation of Austrian people aged 60 and older. Data shows that while all three domains of cultural participation are significantly influenced by older adults' social position, there is evidence suggesting that cultural activities shift to private spheres as adults grow older. These processes are most prevalent for disadvantaged older adults. Results suggest that cultural participation is not declining but shifting in old age. In order to build more age-inclusive cultures across Europe, policy needs to address older adults' cultural participation and provide support in bringing it to public spaces and discussions.

Extended Working Life from Older Workers' Perspective - Discursive Approach to "The Attitude Problem" Niska, Miira; Nikander, Pirjo

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One key concern across EU countries concerns the challenge the ageing population presents to the welfare system. Consequently, the emphasis on delayed retirement age and extended working lives abound in political discussions. One crucial problem with this political endeavour is the so called "attitude problem": most Europeans want to retire before the age of 65 and do not agree with the goal of pushing the retirement age up. Although several quantitative survey studies demonstrate that such an attitude problem exists, there is very little qualitative research on the issue. In this study, we approach "the attitude problem" from the perspective of discursive social psychology, and analyse the variation in the way aspiration to extend working lives is evaluated by older workers. The interview data used in the study, was collected using a qualitative longitudinal research design, and originates from a research project Towards a two-speed Finland? (2015–2019). In the data, 40 participants between 50–65 years, comment on the political goal to extend working lives. The results demonstrate that extended working lives is an ambiguous and controversial object of evaluation. The version of the labour market constructed in the accounts of older workers differs significantly from the version constructed in political discourses.

Active Ageing Society and Long-term Care Reform: Through an International Comparative Analysis between Netherlands and Japan

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The aim of the presentation is to examine the relationship between active ageing and long-term care reform in Netherlands and Japan. In Netherlands and Japan, expenditure on Long-term care (LTC) for the elderly is a matter of immediate concern due to rapid demographic ageing. Both LTC policies need serious improvements in order to react increasing expenditure for LTC services, to keep quality of these services, and to improve QOL for the elderly. In the name of active society, the promoting and utilizing elderly volunteers in a local community is focused as one solution of the LTC reform which is decentralization of social support for older people. Based on semi-structured interviews to staffs of care organizations, care professionals, and public officials in 6 cities of Netherlands and Japan. Particularly, I focus on Socialwijk teams (social district team) which does not support what client cannot do but what can do in Netherlands, and on self-organized groups of care prevention in Japan. I would like to show (1) features of long-term care (LTC) policy reform on promoting community-based solutions, and (2) differences of community approaches of care prevention. As the result of my research, socialwijk team in Netherlands positively activate and utilize previous local civil groups for active ageing. In contrast, Japanese practices primarily focus on community building through active ageing. These differences is based on the difference of LTC regimes and historical experiences of volunteering.

RN01_10a | Loneliness in Old Age

Loneliness Across The Life-Course: Preliminary Findings From The BBC Loneliness Experiment

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The established representation of loneliness in the UK has been as a social problem of old age with very little exploration about how older adults experienced loneliness in earlier stages of their life-course. We use data from the BBC Loneliness Experiment an on-line survey that took place in Spring 2018 and which had 55,000 responses of whom approximately 13,000 were aged 60+ to explore the issue of loneliness across the life-course. Using a self-rating loneliness scale approximately 28% for those aged 60+ report that they are often/always lonely. When using a novel measure that combines frequency, intensity and duration of loneliness the prevalence decreases to approximately 7% of participants in this category. Responses to questions about which period of their life-course has been the loneliest provided by older adults enables us to put loneliness in later life into a broader life-course perspective rather than seeing it in isolation from the rest of the lives of individuals. We conclude by exploring how perceptions of the positive aspects of loneliness increase with age and how this may be linked with the apparent age-related decrease in loneliness and how these novel findings can generate fresh thinking on the topic of loneliness in later life.

Offline and Online Social Networks and their Impact on Loneliness and Wellbeing among Italian Older People: Results from the “Aging in a Networked Society” Study

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In the last decades the study of older people and social networks has been at the core of gerontology research. The literature underlines the positive health effects of traditional and online social connections and also the social network's positive impact on cognitive performance, mental illness and quality of life. “Aging in a Networked Society” is a randomized controlled study aimed at investigating the causal impact of offline social networks (more traditional and face-to-face social networks) and online social networks (social relationships developed using SNSs) on older people's physical health, cognitive functions and well-being. A social experiment, based on a pre-existing longitudinal study (InveCe study - Brain Aging in Abbiategrasso) has involved 180 older people born from 1935 to 1939 living in Abbiategrasso, a municipality near Milan. We analyse the effects on health and well-being of smartphones and Facebook use (compared to engagement in a more traditional face-to-face activity), exploiting the research potential of four past waves of the InveCe study, which collected information concerning physical, cognitive and mental health using international validate scale, blood samples, genetic markers and information on social networks and socio-demographic characteristics of all participants. Descriptive and multivariate statistical data analysis are performed using Stata version 15. Results show that poor social relations and high level of perceived loneliness (measured by Lubben Scale and UCLA Loneliness scale) affect negatively physical and mental outcomes. We also found that gender and marital status mediate the relationship between loneliness and mental wellbeing, while education has not significant effect. Moreover, trial results underline the causal impact of ICT use (smartphones, internet, social network sites) on self-perceived loneliness and cognitive and physical health.

Older Men At The Margins: Loneliness, Isolation And Help-seeking Experiences Of Men (65+) From Marginalised And Hard-to-reach Groups

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Social isolation has been flagged as a concern for men in later life and a greater percentage of older men (50+) report moderate to high levels of social isolation in comparison to older women (Beach & Bamford, 2013). In relation to help-seeking, older men are also less likely to report loneliness than older women (Davidson & Rossall, 2014). Despite increasing policy attention on loneliness amongst older populations, there is a dearth of research into men, masculinities and loneliness in later life for men from hard-to-reach groups. In this paper we present findings on older men's views on combating loneliness, based on the OMAM project which is a 2-year study of men's experiences of loneliness and social isolation in later life. Between 2017 and 2018, 111 men (65-95 years) took part in semi-structured interviews from hard-to-reach groups across South-West England: men who are single and living alone in rural and urban areas; gay men who are single and living alone; men with hearing loss; and, men who are caring for significant others. Findings indicate that hegemonic masculine discourses of self-reliance and 'getting on with it' are still present in older men's accounts of loneliness and isolation yet seeking out social engagement and participating in group-interventions can also be perceived as taking action and exercising agency. We discuss how the dimensions of social context, circumstance and gender shape men's experiences of help-seeking, psycho-social barriers to accessing groups and implications for informing provision of community-based services for older men from diverse social backgrounds.

RN01_10b | Age Discrimination

To What Degree Is Ageism Actually Disableism?

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In many countries there is a call for older workers to extend their working lives. Policies to accomplish this include abolishing mandatory retirement age and increasing the state pension age. Ageism has been identified as a possible threat to this policy goal and it has been suggested that ageism needs to be tackled in order to extend the working lives of employees. However, ageism only recently became a popular topic of research and is not yet well understood. In this article we explore to what degree ageism is actually hidden disableism. We conclude that not all ageism is likely to be disableism, but a large part is, with the difference that it is not *actual* impairments, but *expected* impairments that is judged. However, even though we would still expect ageism to affect employment of older workers, without disableism we argue it is unlikely that ageism would be as detrimental to the employment of older workers as it is now. Therefore, it is important for researchers in the field of ageism to learn from knowledge acquired in the field of disableism and for the extending working lives agenda to be aware of disableism as well.

Age Discriminations In Belgium: Has Nothing Changed?

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An anti-discrimination law was adopted in Belgium on 25 February 2003. In this new context, protection against discrimination was extended to a set of criteria, including sexual orientation, age, religious or philosophical belief and disability. Despite this new legislation, indirect discrimination (Drury, 1993) continue to affect older workers. In this presentation, we will analyse age discrimination among older workers in the Belgian labour market. Indeed, this presentation will shed light on discrimination related to, in particular, recruitment process. Older workers have difficulty finding a job because of their age, even if age discrimination is strictly prohibited in Belgium. Age is never used explicitly to exclude the worker from employment, but real suspicions suggest that their exclusion from the recruitment process depends on their age. This presentation will be based on a double sample, separated by twenty years. Sample 1: in 1998, 28 semi-directed interviews of unemployed people (45-65 years old) Sample 2: in 2018, 36 semi-directed interviews of temporary workers in agencies (45-67 years old). The results show that age discrimination continues to exist, even if it is illegal. But the social interpretation of the failure has completely changed. In this way, in 1998, if an older worker was not able to find a new job, the social responsibility was collective and structural. In 2018, this failure is above all an individual responsibility. Moreover, the legitimization process has also changed from “you are too old” to “you are too expensive”.

The Economics of Labelling People: It's Time to Retire "The Elderly"

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Age-related labels are often used in economics and in common discourse. They can have both positive and negative effects on the people to whom they apply. This paper examines the use of the term "elderly" in economics, other scientific literature, public policy and common discourse. The issue is not solely about terminology, it is also about attitudes toward older persons. While the term elderly was initially introduced as a replacement for the word old, life expectancy and health at older ages has greatly improved while the term has been static as to the age group to which it applies, and thus has become outdated. First, we argue that the term "elderly" is too poorly defined to be used in scientific writing. There is considerable variation currently in its meaning in terms of the age at which being elderly starts. Instead, a better option is to specify the age group being discussed. Second, we argue that the term "elderly" has negative connotations of inability to work and frailty. It reflects negative perceptions of some younger persons toward the older population. It is a term that many in the group to whom it is applied consider to be objectionable because of its negative connotations. The term applied to persons who are participating in the labor market may foster discrimination against those persons. Third, if the term is thought to refer to advanced older age, the common age cut-off of 65 currently is too young. A problem with many systems for naming the older population is that they are static, not having a mechanism for adjusting to improvements in life expectancy. A dynamic rule is needed.

Unfolding Career Trajectories: Dynamics of Ageism in Contemporary Labour Markets

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Keywords: Ageism, Career Trajectories, Age Norms, Decision-Making. Background: Pension systems and social security systems globally are facing a major change with ageing populations. Prolonging working careers has become a widely accepted solution to these challenges; however, many older workers withdraw from the labour force before reaching the set retirement age. This paper examines the unfolding career trajectories after redundancy in former postal workers aged 50-65. Research questions: What are the dynamics of ageism and agency in the labour market decisions? How do age, ageist beliefs and practices influence career trajectories? Methodology: This paper uses qualitative longitudinal data from 40 former Finnish postal workers who were followed for approximately two years after redundancy. The data was collected between 2015-2018, through two waves of face-to-face interviews, and phone interviews between the waves. Discourse analysis is employed to unravel the dynamics of ageism within social constructs from the experiences of redundancy and unemployment the participants shared over time. Preliminary findings: The preliminary findings show that experiences of ageism can be deeply embedded in our age norms and practices. Current age restrictions and legislations consider age in simplistic chronological terms, without taking into account health disparities, which can cause problems to those with low socio-economic status. Conclusions: Chronological age determines widely the choices people have after redundancy, namely access to retirement, re-education and unemployment services. In order to prolong working careers, these age constructs need to be addressed.

RN02 | Sociology of the Arts

RN02_01a | Theoretical Development in Arts Sociology and Cultural Studies

Aesthetic Power and Aesthetic Fields: Theoretical and Conceptual Tools for Integrating the Work of Art into Sociological Analysis

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In 1987, Wendy Griswold discussed the importance of “aesthetic power” in sociological studies of art. She suggested that some works are more powerful than others, in their ability to link to “present and pressing” social concerns (p. 1104) and to sustain multiple coherent interpretations along with the capacity to “linger in the mind” and to “enter the canon” (p. 1105). More recently, Jeffrey Alexander (2008; 2012) has developed the concept of “iconicity” in a meaning-centred sociology. J. Alexander’s concept may at first brush seem similar to Griswold’s, but there are important differences. In this paper, we consider the notion of aesthetic power more fully, distinguishing it from iconicity, and integrating it into an aesthetically inflected sociology of art. We focus on a case study of a single work, a carved limestone sculpture entitled *Boxer* by the American artist William Edmondson (1874-1951). This sculpture is notable in that, in 2016, it set a new world-record price for Outsider art sold at auction and established a blue-chip auction market for the field. We analyse the elements of aesthetic power evident in the work and its reception. Our analysis also considers Edmondson’s canonization along with wider debates in the Outsider art world, which we characterize as an “aesthetic field.” We show that a consideration of the work of art itself is necessary for understanding the record-breaking sale of *Boxer*. This underscores the importance, more broadly, of attention to the work of art in arts sociology.

Bourdieu's Political Capital Revisited - Artists' Political Activities in View of the Field Theory

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In his fundamental text on field theory, Bourdieu (1993) presents artistic success as a product of relations between social positions that are taken actively by artists using their endowed powers of specific symbolic capital (SSC) and other types of capital. This position-taking is caused by the field-internal peer recognition of their artistic works, “but also [by] political acts or pronouncements, manifestos or polemics” (Bourdieu 1993: 30). Although often limited to economic issues, the “force of heteronomy” as a detriment for artistic autonomy can also have political elements; if members of the art field act politically, i.e., intervene in the political field, they might lose their status as autonomous artists (ibid, 51). In this paper I will focus on the significance of gaining or losing artistic symbolic capital (aSC) and political symbolic capital (pSC), neglecting the economic capital (EC) as a force of heteronomy. How much do participatory political activities of artists (and a subsequent gain of political symbolic capital, pSC) increase their artistic symbolic capital, aSC, today? Or is an informal political activity outside the political class detrimental to peer recognition? To test these questions, I will present a three-dimensional model of artistic symbolic capital, political symbolic capital, and political capital. The empirical data are provided by an extensive research project about politically active artists in four cities, Hamburg, Hanover, Jerusalem, and Tel Aviv. The paper also wants to advance the theoretical discussion about field theory in general, and heteronomy of artist (as a barrier in the arts) in particular.

The Impact of Cultural Competencies on the Reception of Visual Art

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It is well established that the consumption of art varies among people with different levels of education and other socio-demographic criteria. Theories of Bourdieu (1977), Berlyne (1974) and Becker (1964) posit that people differ in competencies to understand art and to decode its symbolic meanings. Especially modern and contemporary art may confuse people without a proper art socialization. The mechanisms between cultural competence and art reception are complex though (Daenekindt & Roose 2017). What are the effects of a well-grounded knowledge of the classical art canon? How important is it to know how art is practically produced in terms of colour or composition? Do more cultural competencies of this kind lead to an analytic rather than emotional mode of reception? In most quantitative research, only one, if any, of these constructs is measured in a differentiated way: either a direct measurement of cultural competencies or nuanced indicators of art reception are lacking. In a recent survey of the general population in Germany, we developed measurement instruments for both. We operationalized art reception in two situations: during typical exhibition visits and with regard to a work of art presented in the interview. Building on Bourdieu and Panofsky and guided by standards of competence measurement in international student assessments, we developed a competence test for the visual arts which allows us to investigate the levels of perception, historical context, analysis and interpretation of art works.

The Origins of the Structure of the Modern Art Field in Spain: Understanding Boundaries, Barriers and Belongings

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When the Spanish philosopher Marina Garcés asked about which cultural practices we should study in order to work for a better global society, she highlighted one of the keys to understand what could be the implication of the art worlds in recent social transformations in Europe. The global economic and cultural order started developing at least from the beginning of the 19th century with the economic and social revolutions of modernism. In this study we will highlight the importance of studying the origins of the transnational or global taste within the field of fine arts. We consider that understanding the inception of the organization of the modern art world based on the interrelation and tension between countries and diverse cultural models, is fundamental to complete the history of the transnational in the 20th and 21st century. Specific geopolitical centers and diverse expressive languages haven't been considered in studies on global taste. Similarly, we believe that historical perspectives aren't fully present in current studies focusing on contemporary culture, resulting in a marginalization of the comprehension of the past. Therefore, we want to suggest a comparative analysis of the inception and the development of the organization of the modern art system in two geographical centers characterized by varying degrees of influence within the cultural order, which are increasingly interconnected and, above all, hierarchical: Spain and France. Studying the potential origins of the transnational in the art field will help us to understand the possible foundations on which to build an interpretation of the present based on the past. From this, we can draw important observations regarding the genesis of the possible barriers, boundaries or belongings.

RN02_01b | Process of Production, Presentation of Arts

The Social Turn in the Literary Field – Is Sharing Reading Experiences and the Love of Books in Social Media Reshaping the Literary Field?

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The Internet and mobile technology have changed the reading habits everywhere. Literary blogs form a thriving part of contemporary book culture despite newer social media platforms whereas culture sections are shrinking in many quality newspapers (Hellman & Jaakkola 2012; Verboord 2009). Being aware of the power of algorithms, the publishing houses have included many bloggers to their marketing networks. By using netnographic methods, this paper compares the contents, esthetics and style of renown and popular literary blogs in Britain, Sweden and Finland and analyses whether a similar style of mixing personal reading experiences and more analytic book commentary is prevalent in each country. Furthermore, this research aims to find out, how blog posts curated by readers are cited and recycled in other forms of social media. Which genres of books and what kind of authors appear in popular blogs? Is the omnivorous taste pattern or taste preferring high culture (Purhonen & al. 2011; Peterson 1996) prevalent in literary blogs? In which cases are non-fiction books discussed in blogs or in other social media forms? Furthermore, by interviewing popular bloggers, the research aims also to find out, whether the bloggers motivations are related to enhancing their professional career as actors in a reputation market (Pierre Bourdieu 1984). Blogs and Bookstagram posts are also interpreted as part of a social turn in reading. Do they manage to fulfill a sense of belonging to a reading community? Could blogs or other forms of social media increase the popularity of books and reading? This paper is a preliminary report on an ongoing research and is planned to be a part of a broader research on social turn in reading.

The Legitimation of Art Photography in Italy

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Legitimacy, status and the establishment of genres are of utmost importance in fields of cultural production. Yet, research on the subject has not systematically focused on marginalised domains of cultural production within the globalised contemporary art system. Using the field of art

photography in Italy as a case study and drawing on a PhD research project, the paper examines the processes of legitimation, classification and status formation in a peripheral art world. Historically, art photography in Italy has failed to gain the status of a legitimate art form due to field-specific dynamics which fail to reproduce success stories of the same field in other EU countries. From a theoretical standpoint, studying peripheral art worlds – occupying a less market-oriented position, and less endowed with institutional resources – allows to challenge orthodox interpretations and fundamental oppositions in the sociology of cultural production. By combining different fields of investigation, namely the sociology of art with the sociology of organizations and market of cultural products, we articulate a theoretical framework that aims to challenge mainstream approaches in the sociology of artistic fields. We will present the salient analytic categories emerging from qualitative interviews to photographers, art critics, curators and gallerists conducted in 2019 and, in this way, we will demonstrate that a combination of analytical approaches is more appropriate for theoretical development than the adoption of a discipline-specific perspective. This ultimately allows to treat art photography as a distinctive field while enabling comparisons with other domains of research.

Masterpieces of Visual Art - A Survey

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Masterpieces, artworks distinguished among others, have been studied from numerous points of view in order to try to determine a common denominator in an otherwise notoriously heterogeneous group. And while the specific set of characteristics is still largely debatable – does it have to do with aesthetics, or craftsmanship, or is it more a question of ‘marketing’ – one thing is certain: In order to be considered a masterpiece, a work must be first be called as such and this label must stick. Thus a survey was designed to find out what people tend to name masterpieces. Besides the rather common questions related to age, gender, and occupation, the form asked the respondents to name 3-7 works of visual art that they consider as being masterpieces, operating on the dictionary definition of the word. The open-ended question also required that they mark the artworks which they have experienced live in order to hopefully add another layer of understanding to the mechanism behind their choices. This survey was aimed exclusively towards members of the art world, mainly those based in Cluj-Napoca, Romania. It is still a work in progress, but with over 200 responses from both professionals in various artistic fields, and from Fine Arts and Art History students, it is already shaping up to be quite revealing regarding the biases generated by a particular cultural sphere and educational environment. Ultimately it would be interesting to expand the targeted area as well as to include different categories of respondents and observe changes or constants.

Discursive Infection, Incubation and Delirium in Life Stories on Becoming an Artist

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Modernist street art decorating a youth festival in the ruins of 1950s' Warsaw, Salvador Dali's performance in communist public TV in the 1970s, or an album on hyperrealist painting, owned by an older sister involved in punk since a spell of seasonal labour in the 1980s' UK. These are examples of an electrifying first encounter with contemporary art in early childhood, still vividly remembered, emotionally recounted by my interviewees and reconstructed today as significant turning points in their lives. This paper will be based on a research project, that resulted in a sociography of becoming a renowned visual artist, based on autobiographical narrative interviews with key figures of the Polish art world. The virological metaphors in the title are theoretical proposals grounded in the material, put forth in order to describe processual narrative structures recurring in the interviews. The first encounter deeply influenced the lives of my interviewees, reoriented them towards new interests, practices, and role models, in a process that eventually led them to pursue artistic education and intensive artistic production. These early stages of entanglement with modern art seem particularly interesting in the case of my interviewees, who came from working class, peripheral, rural or small-city backgrounds, lacking the mixture of capitals associated with choosing an artistic career. The discursive infection and incubation will be described as a reconfiguration of the budding processes of subjectivation – an interpretation inspired by Deleuzoguattarian rhizomatic ontology, actor-network theory, and the debate on embodiment, from Foucault, Bourdieu and Butler to corporeal feminism and new materialism.

2018, I show how the most important institution for collecting and exhibiting fine art navigates in a complex landscape of artists, academics, cultural politics, visitors, media, and private sponsors – each with particular interests in the museum. To understand multiple and partially contradicting practices of museums, I argue for reconstructing the museums' perspective in form of a cognitive map of these dynamic organizational ecologies. My study refers to concepts of “conflicting pressures” (V. Alexander) and “tension of missions” (V. Zolberg) in modern museums of art. I critically add nuanced insights into museum's strategies for maintaining aesthetic and professional evaluative criteria for fine arts (P. Bourdieu, N. Luhmann) in times of neoliberalization, “instrumentalisation” and “commodification” (C. Gray), or contamination of the art world by “hostile worlds” (O. Velthuis) through particularistic market interests or an indicator-driven bureaucracy. My research design is based on constructivist organizational theory (K. Weick, N. Luhmann) and applies sociological concepts regarding (e)valuations (M. Lamont), comparisons (B. Heintz), and quantification (T. Porter). My findings show how museums gather, process and communicate different data in different form (language, numbers, visualizations) to meet own professional goals as well as external demands by different environments. I argue that these strategies are shaped by organizational constructions of these environments, which allow following professional art world logics without sacrificing the museum's cultural mission for economic or political profits.

73

RN02_02a | Museums, Arts Education and Population Imagination

Seeing like a Museum. Art Museums' Cognitive Map of Organizational Ecologies and Conflicting Institutional Goals

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How do public art museums meet multiple demands in times of a globalized art world, neoliberal cultural politics, and heterogenic audiences? Based on interviews with high-ranking museum professionals in Germany and Austria from 2015-

Meditated Seeing: Taking Photographs of Artworks in Art Museums

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Photographic recording has fabricated contemporary experience—everyday and extraordinary. When brought into the art museum space, this photographic perception challenges the institution which historically has attempted to keep popular forms of seeing outside its doors. How do art museums now accommodate both types of seeing—the photographic and the direct? How does the performance of the first type configure the visitor's encounter with the artwork? Visitor photography is treated in this research as a potentially destabilising factor which re-shapes both the art museum as an experiential space and the visitor's relations with the exhibited artwork. To explore this topic, ethnographic observation at four London-based art museums and galleries—complemented by that made in other museums in various cities and countries—and interviewing with both museum professionals—curators, educators, visitor experience managers, and invigilators—as well as visitors were conducted. On the one hand, while the curatorial plans still do not usually take the photographic seeing into consideration, visitors' demand for picture-taking is acknowledged by many art museums by loosening their photography policies. Visitor photography is thus gradually normalised. On the other hand, picture-taking—by occupying more of the attention and time of visitors and thus replacing to some degree direct-seeing—can be seen as a popularly performed ritual through which visitors establish their connection with the artworks and the museums. It is suggested that this altered dynamic between art museums, artworks, and visitors requires art museums to rethink exhibitionary design and their roles as art mediators.

“Artists’ Exhibitions”: The Museum Exhibition as Medium for Contemporary Art Practice

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This paper explores contemporary artists' engagement with museums, as both subject and medium of their practice, focusing on exhibitions that take shape as the result of artists' interventions within the museum. Referred to as “paramuseums” (Nora Sternfeld, 2017), “museum interventions” (James Putnam, 2009), “artworks” (Fred Wilson, 1994) or “artist’s museums” (Harald Szeemann, 1972), these practices should be understood within the context of the blurring of boundaries between artistic and curatorial practice and the phenomenon of the artist-curator. Moreover, they are rooted in the 1970s trend of artist's personal museums, and institutional critique. Drawing on recent theorization of the aesthetic medium in contemporary art practice – Rosalind

Krauss's reconception of the medium as paradigm (2011), Juliane Rebentisch's concept of “intermediality” (2003) and Thierry de Duve's concept of “multimediality” (1993) – we analyze the conditions under which museum exhibitions are considered artworks, and the museum, a medium in itself. We advance the exhibition apparatus and the museological methodology (the process of selection, design, display, arrangement, presentation, classification, hierarchization, labelling) as support, both material and as a paradigm or logic, in the artistic practice of Marcel Broodthaers.

At The Intersection Of Spatial And Conceptual Change. A Case Study Of The Amos Rex Museum Project

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Tracing the museum project of Amos Rex, the newly inaugurated art museum in the city centre of Helsinki, this paper offers a spatially driven theoretical perspective of how to examine processes of change in art organisations and more generally in art worlds. The Amos Rex project produced not only a new museum building, but brought along with it also a renewed museum concept. It expanded the former emphasis on experimental contemporary art of its predecessor, Amos Anderson Museum, to cover “visual culture” in all its multitude. The paper focuses on this dual process: how the space and the conceptual renewal of the museum intertwined and mediated each other during the project. The paper draws on the recent discussions of imagined futures: the impact that imagining possible future scenarios have for orienting our actions in the present (Mische 2009; 2014; Eliasoph & Tavory 2013; Beckert 2016; Tavory 2018). Following Ann Mische (2014) I approach the museum project as “a site of hyper-projectivity” – as an arena of “heightened, future-oriented public debate”. As such it presents future aspirations in an explicit and conscious form. The study demonstrates how in the project these very ideas about future operations are developed in relation to the ideas about space, location and different materialities. In this sense, the building is not only an empty platform, but also an active counterpart on re-thinking the museum conceptually. The case study is based on expert interviews, media articles and documents.

RN02_02b | Cultural Policy and Cultural Participation

Older Audiences and Cultural Policy

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Older audiences – 24% of the Austrian population is 60+ years old – occupy a rather marginalised position in the discourse of arts and culture. Many cultural policy programmes emphasise the cultural education of children and young people – which is worthy of support – but they seem to ignore the large group of older people. We worked on a research project (2016-2018) with the first intention being to explore the field: Who provides cultural educational offers that are consciously aimed at older people? And, what are the implicit images of ageing that are put forward by those offers? The second aim was to closely analyse some selected cultural offers to deepen our understanding of internal and external barriers as well as of the factors that inhibit inclusive policies in arts organisations. The third aim was to formulate some recommendations for the Austrian cultural policy authorities to improve the quantity and quality of cultural educational offers for older participants. The methodical approach combined an online survey to identify relevant providers and networks, and 6 case studies, which included field observations, expert interviews, quantitative questionnaires and episodic interviews with participants. The criteria for the selection of the 6 case studies related to the inclusion of different art forms (e.g. theatre, visual arts, dance, singing, poetry slam), by different organisations (public and private organisations, cultural and other educational organisations) from various Austrian regions. In the conference we would like to present and discuss the main results of this empirical project.

How Mega-Galleries Transform The Art World – Monopoly And Its Consequences

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The main issue I address in my study is that of the ever-growing phenomenon of small or emerging galleries that are closing because of the uncontrollable expansion of mega-galleries which have a great influence in the contemporary art world. In order to illustrate this process that led to a monopoly of mega-galleries in the art world I will be analyzing their structure and functioning mechanisms in relation to the contemporary art market. I consider the art market to be a defining feature in the understanding of this issue, given the fact that the market is an integrated part of the art world. Starting from Arthur Danto's approach that sees the art world as a network of conventions, as well as from Hans Abbing's perspective that

defines the value in art as being socially-determined, the present study will address some fundamental questions: What are the organization policies of mega-galleries? How did they manage to reach a monopoly in the art world and how is their expansion related to recent transformations in the global social-economic system? What solutions would there be for small galleries to develop and to continue existing in a context dominated by mega-galleries? For a proper analysis of the methods specific to mega-galleries and for an investigation of the possibilities that emerging galleries can have in the context of the contemporary art world, I will focus on a case study involving three mega-galleries with great cultural and economic capital: Gagosian, Pace and Hauser & Wirth.

Site Under Construction: The Reshaping of Hong Kong Culture After 1997

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The proposed project is focusing on studying Hong Kong government's cultural policy after the hand-over in 1997, which will compare past cultural policy in colonisation area and the intervention from Chinese central government in a globalization context. I will take West Kowloon Cultural District (WKCD), which is a Government-led urban regeneration cultural project, to exam the authority's intention and ambition to construct the territory into cultural hub in greater Asia that is also a commend trend to reveal policy mobility from Europe to the others. This suddenly cultured policy from the government provokes questions concerning its role in achieving status and visible cultural capital among current global phenomenon – the emergence of 'global cities of the arts' or the now global aspiration among major cities to be a 'Capital of Culture'. By examining the Hong Kong's cultural policy after 1997, the thesis intends to discuss the local government's intention to inculcate a specific cultural taste as constructing certain habitus (Pierre Bourdieu). Moreover, by drawing upon Marxist's formulation of Ideology and Cultural Hegemony, the thesis will create a framework of analysis how the central government intervenes in building local identity through culture projects after long-term absent in colonial period. Overall, I argue that the Hong Kong culture is an extension of Lingnan Culture (Cantonese culture) that originated from Southern China. The operation of construction and administration of WKCD should handle to Hong Kong cultural experts, rather than adopting western mode or tangling with bureaucracy. And the cultural projects should genuinely response to the needs from all social classes.

Towards Social Prescribing – Do Arts Come For Free?

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The recent move in the UK towards “social prescribing” has highlighted the role that health policy makers consider the arts able to play in addressing contemporary concerns around healthy lifestyles. At the same time, however, health policy is constructed around an assumption that arts come at no cost. Recently announced funding for social prescribing is to be used to employ people who will refer NHS patients to the arts, not into funding the arts activities to which they are referred. This presentation asks what an appropriate sociologically-informed response might be – not only from formal agencies such as Arts Council England, the Arts Council of Wales and Creative Scotland, but also from grassroots arts organisations and other providers which have long been endeavouring to involve in their work people who might otherwise be excluded from cultural activity, but who (for the very same reasons) might most stand to benefit from it. Whilst there are frequent attempts to justify funding of such activities on the basis of health economics, there is also a parallel track of social justification which draws on strands such as rights to culture, social capital and empowerment. There is also controversy within arts providers as to what the role of “professionals” should be. What does sociology have to offer here?

RN02_03a | Arts Management

Rethinking the Relationship of Management and Arts Management

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Arts Management usually be think as a subdiscipline of Management, this view has aroused different discussions about the relationship of these two fields. Some scholars and practitioners use the management tools into arts management teaching and practice. Meanwhile, some others believed there have obviously different features comparing the activities of arts management with activities of general management. Following the changes of network world has brought, management activities have to do some changes together, so it can response to the new environment. These changes happened in different management aspects. Some scholars of management believed these changes have led to thorough innovation in management field. Changes which happened in management field also bring an opportunity to arts management field, it will let the scholars and practitioners rethinking the relationship of two fields. Through analyzing some literatures and some interviews in this paper, I wish to present the relationship of two disciplines, and meanwhile

comparing common and different features in them. The following four questions are the main points of discussions. 1. What kinds of relationship between management discipline and arts management discipline? 2. What kinds of same and different features are affecting these two field? (Cross-disciplinary influence, the problems happened in education, methods of research) 3. What kinds of new trends in management? 4. What kinds of challenge that arts management field should think?

Social Boundaries and Exclusion in the Arts

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Symbolic boundaries in the arts become less important. But the social boundaries, which (potential) consumers and artists from various social groups face, remain important. This applies strongest to the established arts. In my presentation I discuss several mechanisms of exclusion in the established as well as popular arts and explain why they differ. An example is that of a combination of subsidies and vested interests, which largely explains why the formal and informal barriers, which keep larger social groups and younger people from participating in classical/serious music concerts, are still high. Subsidies plus vested interests also slow down innovation and the application of new techniques which could have led to new attractive music and lower barriers. Another example: Being artists is primarily a self-declared state, but recognition makes a difference. In the established arts with the help of public support the barriers which artists face to become recognized are differently “organized” than in the popular arts. I will show that in the first, more than in the latter this reduces, the chances of less well-educated and non-white artists to become a recognized artist with voice; that is somebody who artistically expresses him/herself and expresses the problems and needs of the own social group, and is heard. I will discuss more mechanisms of social exclusion. (The presentation is based on parts of my forthcoming book *The social economy of art; are the arts becoming less exclusive?*)

Cultural Management As Instrument Of Regeneration In Rural Areas: An Example From The Southern Periphery Of Europe

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The long-term goal to regenerate a rural area combined with a lack of systematic institutional support of culture and the need of the citizens to experience cultural activities, has led to the Giortes Rokkas (Rokkas festivities) initiative in Crete in 2013. The Festival is organized by approximately 40 citizens of two small villages in the inland of the western part of Crete in Greece and its vision is "The restoration of a viable framework for inland communities through the practices of cultural management" (<http://giortesrokkas.gr/en/about/>). The initiative has developed into a cultural institution attracting national audiences and has so far reached around 20.000 people through its various activities. The Festival involves the citizens throughout the culture-management and making process, developing relationships between inhabitants and strengthening the sense of community. Local inhabitants are active in the cultural production as well as the cultural management process, organizing events which they might have never attended themselves as an audience, but acknowledging the importance and power of them as tools to reshape community relations and raise awareness of the area and the region. This paper is based on empirical research and policy analysis using Giortes Rokkas as a case study; it looks into the conditions that shape the cultural life of rural areas in the border of Europe in the 21st century and investigates the role of cultural management as a tool to 1. restore and develop regional and community frameworks; 2. create a sense of belonging and social inclusion in small communities.

RN02_03b | Artists and Audiences

Richard Sennett and the Jewish Ghetto in Venice: for a Socio-Literary Interpretation of Cultural Displacement

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This proposal aims to further investigate the relationship between power, conflict and displacement developed by Richard Sennett in the first part of his volume "The Foreigner: Two Essays on Exile" (2011). The purpose is to focus on the literary references (Shakespeare and Castiglione among others) chosen by Sennett to snapshot the instable balances determining the cohabitation with the Jewish community in Renaissance Venice. The particular social and cultural scenario marking life in Venice allows Sennett to dwell on the contingent tensions begot by the presence of the Jewish community. To the fore is a clever reflection on the condition of exiled people in a foreign land, to the extent that this issue implies a reflection on the rights of citizenship and principle of tolerance at the dawn of our modernity. The practice of power may foster the confliction between justice and violence, as Sennett emphasizes in reference to the pogrom which afflicted the Jewish in 1627. This means the precariousness of the exile people, subdued to the unfathomable action of justice and the sudden manifestations of violence. Hence follows the reference to Shakespeare's play "The Merchant of Venice" that Sennett viewed as representing the centrality of the unwritten word in commercial affairs at the time of old Dukes. The role of trust among people and the communicative dimension highlighted by Sennett in reference to "the legitimation and protection of words in themselves" precludes to the social learning of Shakespearian work, so much needed in the quest for understanding of our post-modern complexity: "the connection between freedom of speech and sanctity of contract. This economic freedom derives from freedom of speech".

The Connection Of The Everyday Objects With The Reproduction Of Art- Working on Armenian Visual Culture Through Mahreç Arthouse, Istanbul

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Karl Marx argues that the economic mode of production i.e. infrastructure determines the culture of each society called superstructure. This life circle represents the production, reproduction, and transmission of the culture. As a special case, Urartian people created one of the most important civilizations of Eastern Anatolia. For Urartian people, visual ornamentations over jewelry and daily objects were depicting their public life, private memories, rulers, beliefs, ideas, hopes, emotions, desires, gestures, wars, holy icons, rituals etc. Urartian culture has been inherited by Armenian people who maintained this visual language over this background. Coming today, Istanbul, as we all know, is very famous with its historical accumulation in museums, galleries, antique shops, private institutions, and collections etc. One of the most important places of this archive is Grand Bazaar. Within this economic arena and having a close relationship with the art scene, Mahreç Arthouse in Istanbul is a private Armenian art school specialized on the design and production of jewelry. If we look at the organizational structure of this art school as “a big atelier” we can confront different memorial objects including historical equipment, visual materials, examples of products etc. In fact, these materials compose “the timeless, spaceless, traditional” cultural infrastructure upon which a contemporary understanding of jewelry design has been constructed. These valuable objects are very important to keep the social as well as the political identity of different social groups alive. In fact, these old objects symbolizing the social status and economic class of the owner, protect the aura of the “genuine, old, original and real” from unstoppable, faceless transformation created by the capitalist mode of production and capitalist lifestyle in modern times.

Is this even Theatre? Investigating Audiences of Contemporary Theatre and Performance

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Despite the growing interest in the study of theatre audiences over the last three decades (Bennett 1990; Reason & Sedgman 2015; Sauter 2010), little attention has been paid to the impact that different theatrical genres have on audience behaviours and experiences. Most often, similarities between classical, modern and contemporary theatre audiences have been assumed rather than addressed by empirical research, disregarding the aesthetic, productive, distributive and relational specificities of the field of contemporary experimental theatre. This paper presents a study on the Italian audiences of contemporary theatre that aims to 1) provide a preliminary profiling of such audiences, 2) investigate how spectators construct the field of the “contemporary” and the difference in terms of experience with other performing arts fields, 3) how contemporary theatre spectatorship relates with other types of media spectatorships. The methodology employed in this study comprises a survey (n= 1039) realized in the most prominent Italian contemporary theatre festivals, 15 semi-structured interviews and four focus groups with young attendees. In all these phases the differences between “frequenters of contemporary and experimental theatre,” “non-frequenters” and “spectators uncertain about the attribution” is addressed, in order to describe attitudes, motivations and attending behaviours by the different degrees of affection and competence towards this specific cultural sector. Although the investigated audiences present very heterogeneous features, they show a strong willing to accept the challenges of artistic innovation, they have an omnivorous media consumption routine and an appreciation for contemporary art, music and cinema generally stronger than that for more classical theatre forms.

From Art Museums to Galleries: the Role of Art Institutions in the Czech Republic through the eyes of their Audience

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While more than two decades ago the sociologist Vera Zolberg noted that many studies have been suggesting the advent of new audiences to be one of the main common motors of change in artistic practice, it seems that many art institutions still face many struggles with creating a better relationship between their status as art educational facilities and their visiting audience. Based on the empirical research study involving the collection of over 500 surveys conducted in ten different art museums and galleries in the city of Prague (over the period of two years), the case of the Czech Republic appears to be not an isolated one. The visitors participating in the survey and representing different generations, raise equal concern over scarcity of art history education and equal access to contemporary and historical art objects at their visiting premise. Furthermore, the presentation of art works in the museum\gallery space, oftentimes does not evoke desired expectations of their curators, hence weakens the propensity for effective perception. Indeed, the aim of my presentation is to examine and unveil the (un)\educational character of the Czech art museums and galleries as seen by their audience differentiated by age, education, and social class, among other other factors. Additionally, the opinions of interviewees relating to permanent and temporary exhibitions being visited, can offer better guidance to art institutions when making choices over subject, content, and display, to more effectively serve their institutional role as a facilitator in providing truly public education.

RN02_04a | The Aesthetic Experience in Everyday Life

Participatory Art Production - Invested Attempts of Equality and Horizontality

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This article departs from a participatory art project where the participants were a group of children and a professional artist. The project was both an artistic one, aiming at creating an artwork together, and a research project, driven by the urge to explore invested attempts of equality and horizontality in art production. The artist deliberately tried to create a flat structure and an open creative space through strategies of

“un-hosting” (Patricia Reed 2008), and the children responded to these in a number of individual ways. With the use of participant observation and qualitative interviews, the socio-material process of creating art is explored. Through in-depth analysis of both the participatory strategies from the children and the artist, and the actual art work they created, and with reference to theoretical perspectives provided by Rachel Anderson (2010), Claire Bishop (2004; 2012), Shannon Jackson (2011) and Eduardo de la Fuente (2007), the article discusses topics such as authority and horizontality, situational understandings, negotiation strategies and definitional power in art production. The article asks: Is the goal of equality and horizontality between adults and children in art production utopian? Who mimics whom in a flat structure, and what learning potential does it entail? How can we evaluate socially oriented participatory art projects?

The Models Of Contemporary Works Of Art Conveyed By The Dialectic Between Symbolic-Artistic Forms And Society

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The paper investigates the dialectical relationship between symbolic-artistic forms and society. The study aims to reconstruct the narrative models of the imaginaries conveyed by the works of art through the hermeneutic and sociological analysis of the interpretations of the users, compared to the narratives of the stakeholders of the artistic universe (Artistic Directors, Critics and Art Historians, Curators, Art Dealers, Artists). The research aims to answer the questions: How contemporary art interprets complex social themes and if it can be considered a form of "storytelling" of the present about themes of fear's perception, insecurity, uncertainty and identity fragmentation. The survey work presents a multidisciplinary scientific reconstruction and an empirical research. The case study is the Venice Biennial of Art 2019, where have been selected a corpus of contemporary works of art on show.

Cultural Logics in the World of Classical Ballet

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The aim of this paper is to provide knowledge of the cultural repertoires of the world of classical ballet by asking the following questions: 1) What are the main cultural logics available in the world of classical ballet? 2) How are the different cultural logics of the world of classical ballet related to each other in a social democratic context? Previous research has indicated that the hierarchical and authoritarian aspect of the tradition of classical ballet is under reform. Working methods and structures with a more human and democratic foundation has been evolving for a couple of decades. This paper will analyze how a traditional and modern cultural logic seem to be co-existing in the daily life of a ballet company. The paper will illustrate how the relation between the two cultural logics can be characterized as a relation of ambivalence due to some important dimensions of the specific work. First, classical ballet companies work very concretely in the cross-roads between national and international contexts. Second, classical ballet is a craft that is learned by practicing together with ballet masters that have the status of being legendary dancers and/or tradition bearers for canonized ballet repertoire. The paper is based on a case study of the Norwegian National Ballet in the period from September 2016 to November 2017. The material consists of field observations, 27 semi-structured interviews covering and documents.

Avantgarde or Pop - On the Relation of Sensual Perception and Discursive Situatedness of Pop Cultural Practices in the Arts

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That art as well as popmusic performance is heard, seen, smelled, tasted and perceived different according to time, space and physical conditions - that is an experience everyone has made joyfully or sorely once. Popular music performance often becomes art or remains business because of what consumers know about it. As sociological research object it demands innovating ways of analysis on the ground of a practice based sociology of popular culture, because of its steady transformation by popularization of "the New". The talk takes practices of perceiving on the border of artistic and commercial music into account and ask about when the output of artificial practices in interaction of the senses of perceiving generate art. The example of an accompanying research project during the exhibition "Komm nach Hagen, mach dein Glück" at the Osthausmuseum in Hagen Germany about the new german wave, brings answers. NGW consisted of different arts and accumulated in cities like Düsseldorf affected by euys or Hagen affected by music-, avantgardist and aesthetic

practices by Wolfgang Luthe, Ideal or Extrabreit. The oscillation between artificial and popular music is caused by affecting socialized bodies within performances and disturbing traditional schemes of perception of pop and art. With the help of poststructural concepts I will pre-sent practices of perceiving as conditions of popular culture on the boarder of becoming art and compare avantgardistic practices with popcultural practices during different events, to define the conditions of art in the field of popular music.

RN02_04b | Culture and Public Memory

Beyond Europe: Belonging and Repair in Visual Culture and Public Memory

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Our contribution refers to the connection between photography and memory, with a particular focus on the images associated to traumatic events. Our theoretical questions address the nature, the role, and the function of the photographic representation of a traumatic event: a picture is considered as a "condenser", a container of a particular part of the reality, and a conveyer of meanings in the public arena. In particular, we wish to stress the efficacy of the arts and their implications for questions of belonging and controversial pasts. In our view, this places the sociology of the arts on the forefront of the study of culture, providing a framework for the investigation of more general implications and human variables. Our investigation will focus on contemporary art works that speak of a past that cannot be forgotten and wounds that cannot be fully healed, but still demand recognition in European history or, we could say, an alternative form of "repair". Indeed, an act of repair always brings to the fore an open-ended process of transformation, particularly when it involves experiences of communal trauma. For example, in the provocative work of the Berlin-based French-Algerian artist Kader Attia, the attention is drawn on European colonialisms and wars, damaged bodies, and repaired objects. Here, the artist brings us into a decomposed and alternative archive, which is not a monument of the past, but an aspiration for alternative futures and ethico-aesthetic forms of repair.

The Social Construction Of Artistic Judgement: An ethnography of a theater rehearsal

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How can we understand artistic judgement sociologically? Theater or dance rehearsals arise from the multitude of small decisions made by participants. A play is an intentional and intersubjective product, which emerges when there is a shared knowledge in which "all-participants-know-they-all-know-what-they-know" (D'Andrade, 1995). Moreover, for ethnomethodology every judgment follows rules of interaction in context (Cicourel, 2002, Lieberman, 2013, Schwarz, 2013, DeNora, 2014, Fele, 2016). Artistic judgements happen in an institutional environment and in a specific geographical context. Thus, we need to start from an observation of the concrete, following Simmel (1903). We intend to understand a certain dimension of the artistic decision process, the shared attention of the participants of an essay. Specifically, we define synchronously the intersubjective meanings that go hand in hand with a sense of mutual orientation and collective action; and we analyze diachronically the multimodal communication that goes towards consensus or dissent. Methodologically, we started an ethnographic observation of the physical theater company La Fura dels Baus, which we analyzed through a conversational analysis and ELAN qualitative video analysis program. The results show that if art provides a field for innovation and new possibilities of meaning, it is thanks to (and not in spite of) a particular form of selective (dis) attention.

Constructing Collective Memory through Choral Singing in Fukushima

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This presentation will argue that a collective memory of a region can be made through choral singing practice, taking the example of the case of Fukushima in Japan. Fukushima prefecture is famous for eager participation in choral activities and is known as "the kingdom of chorus" in Japan. People in this area have reconstructed their homeland and cultural life after World War II through chorus. Eight amateurs first formed the "FMC Choral Group" in 1947, and they sang Western art music and Christian music, which have no relationship to this region. Since then, choral singing has quickly spread among various adult circles and school activities, so both young and old residents are involved in chorus. The daily choral activities in Fukushima constructed a community image among its inhabitants. In addition, after the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011, choral singing activities in Fukushima played an important role in overcoming the disaster and ascribing a collective memory of the landscape. Such activity led to cultural exchange with foreign countries. In this area, chorus was always the essential element to recovering from the

devastation of the war and the earthquake. Each time disaster strikes, people reconfirm their common image of their homeland. I will examine the constant choral activities in terms of Alfred Schutz's argument in "Making Music Together" and Maurice Halbwachs' collective memory theory.

Reimagining African Cultural Heritage in Lisboa Through Collaborative Projects

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As part of an ongoing ethnographic research on community art, a case study will be presented of a local association on the periphery of Lisbon and two of its recent projects to promote African cultural heritage. "Danced fado" involve dance workshops and public performances of a historical variant of the musical genre, now less known or even forgotten, quite different from the Lisbon urban song identified with the renowned 'fado' tradition. This project originates from a collective journey of researching and reinventing African cultural references, involving professional and amateur artists, while crossing different cultural repertoires associated with the origins of 'fado' (in particular Arab and Brazilian influences). The work process includes research of historical documentary sources, as well as the mix of traditional and contemporary artistic languages. " African Lisbon - Guided Tour" maps relevant cultural monuments and symbolic places from oral tradition, highlighting spaces of remembrance of African presence in Lisbon. The project is based on academic research and represents different partnerships and new challenges for the association, including a greater public awareness for its cultural and social work. Both projects entail partnerships that may open new horizons in the future. Crucial to this is the ability to establish collaborative networks with artists and academics, as well as public and private institutions. In short, these projects are part of the strategy of sustainability and activism in the urban space that the association has been looking for.

RN02_05 | Barriers and Opportunities in the Arts

Liberator For The Oppressed, Or A Useful Tool For The Dictatorship? Analysing Controversial Art Projects In North Korea, In Light Of Goffman

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In his theory on performance and reality, Erwin Goffman (1959) describes two kinds of extremes, sincerity and cynism. In this paper I discuss a series of controversial art projects conducted by a Norwegian artist in North Korea & Norway between 2013-2017. I analyse how the artist present the projects, as well as how they are debated in the media, in light of Goffman. The projects involve North Korean performers and audience, including many youths and children. A reason for examining this case, is also that the Arts Council Norway supported the projects economically with a great amount of money. In particular, I look at how the artist and the Arts Council defend the project in the media, in order to legitimate the costs and make the art project that appear unethical to many people, as expressed in the media debates, appear ethical. The artist claim that the projects are for the best of the North Korean participants. However, many of his statements to the media reveal another attitude to the projects, which is also in accordance with the theory of Goffman.

Barriers and Opportunities in Culture - Access to Art in Europe

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Access to art is considered a basic human right, but it is unequally distributed in society, since barriers to consumption appear in various forms and different contexts. Discrepancies in access to art between social groups generate differences in levels and manners of engagement with art which are referred to as 'cultural inequality.' A central goal of most arts policies is the promotion of access to art and 'cultural justice'. This paper explores access to art, cultural equality and cultural justice in Europe. I study how access to art is distributed in different countries along axes such as class, education, place of residence and ethnicity and what are the key factors that determine different types of access to art. I explore how access to art is related to the notions of cultural equality and cultural justice and how cultural policies are developed to support cultural equality in the face of contemporary economic recessions, immigration waves and the rise of digital art consumption. The study makes use of surveys from different countries that pertain to access to art such as The Eurobarometer survey in Europe; The Encuesta de hábitos y

prácticas culturales in Spain; The TGI survey in Ireland; The Norwegian cultural barometer in Norway and others. I conduct a comparative analysis of access to art based on these surveys. I distinguish between different types of access to art and link the discrepancies between countries in levels of access to art to differences in social stratification and arts policy.

Mapping Accessibilities Of Art Institutions

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At the interface between sociology of the arts and architecture, our lecture aims to make a spatial-sociological contribution to museums and public studies. The theme of our empirical analysis is the accessibility of the reknown Berlin art institutions "House of the Cultures of the World" (HKW): how inclusive or exclusive is the HKW? Addressing this question on a spatial-material but also social-political level, we investigated the entanglement between the architectural morphology and the feeling of belonging or exclusion (Bourdieu & Darbel 1991, 112). For that we focussed on three dimensions, including an original emphasis on physical materiality: the actors (artists, audience, staff, project partners); the resources (buildings, landscape structure, furnishing, symbolic capital, network, funding, ...) and the rules and regulations of inclusion and exclusion. Within an interdisciplinary research and teaching project, we conducted a methodical experiment on mixing different mapping techniques (Corner, 1997) with the aim of visually synthesising qualitative and quantitative data collections. Compiling expert interviews, participative observations, collective workshops, questionnaires and preliminary cartographies in one BIG Map, we analysed the entanglement between structures, morphologies and atmospheres of openness or closedness on the scale of the surrounding and the building of the HKW. On the basis of this visual analysis, we developed different aspects of accessibility – walkability, visibility, permeability, openness and appropriation – as a spatial sociological analysis of how people cross the threshold of an art institution. Bourdieu, P. and Darbel, A., 1991: The love of art: European art museums and their public. Trans. Caroline Beattie and Nick Merriman. Cambridge: Polity Press Corner, J., 1999: The Agency of Mapping: Speculation, Critique and Invention. S. 213–300 in: D. Cosgrove (Hrsg.), Mappings. Reaktion Books.

Experiences of Discrimination and Harassment among Artists: The Case of Finnish Visual Artists

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The #MeToo movement has raised heated debates in and around the art world. Stories about the film industry and the performing arts have made media headlines. Visual art has received less attention, although it also provides ample cases of discrimination, harassment and exploitation. My paper deals with visual artists in the Finnish context that has features that I presume make them vulnerable to abuses. They include, e.g., the high dependence on grants, hence on peer-reviewers. Also, the number of graduates, and women among them, has increased fast, and the field is very competitive. My presentation draws upon data from the Finnish Arts Barometer Surveys 2017 and 2018. With annually shifting key themes and respondent groups, the survey maps out the operational environment of the arts. The 2017 edition was targeted on young artists, while the latter covered all age groups and focused on mobility. Both surveys contained recurrent questions dealing with, among other things, experiences of inequality, discrimination and harassment. The number of visual artists in the data is altogether around 600. In the presentation I aim to connect the inequalities and abuses reported by visual artists to the established practices and structural features of the respective art field. Based on the first rounds of close reading, many types of discrimination and harassment emerge in the data, including sexual harassment by teachers, (other) gatekeepers and buying customers. The weaker status of young, female and immigrant artists is repeated in the statements. Many artists also feel that their job is despised and ridiculed in wider society.

RN02_06 | Music Practices and Access

Building Social Capital in a Port Town Neighborhood with Contemporary Art Projects and Classical Music Concerts

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Art is often thought to possess the ability to build social connections between people of different walks of life, a process Putnam called “bridging social capital” (2001). But suppose different art genres are involved in one neighborhood. Would the character of the neighborhood’s residents and their relationship differ? To answer this question, we analyzed the case of an art festival, Assembridge

NAGOYA, held in a port town suburb of Nagoya, the third largest city in Japan. In 2016, the local government initiated this festival to make art more accessible to local citizens. The festival involved contemporary art exhibitions and classical music concerts, though both activities were held not in strict spaces, such as museums, galleries, or concert halls, but in open spaces, including old buildings, streets, and aquariums. Though held simultaneously, the two activities drew starkly different audiences: The exhibitions featured younger attendees who were mostly female, while the concerts attracted an older crowd that was mostly male. Even though, the festival as a whole attempted to make the local community more connected. Hence, it appeared that the festival only reinforced the neighborhood’s fragmentation, rather than bridged it. Through observations of the events and interviews with the directors of both the exhibitions and the concerts, this presentation discusses the conflict between the directors’ visions and their audiences’ reactions, and searches for ways to overcome the barrier between art lovers and music listeners. In doing so, we seek to develop a new account of the social capital created by the arts.

How Music Festivals Contribute To The Social-Ecological Transformation

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Music festivals will not change the world, but they do serve as an acceleration torque regarding the advance of the social-ecological transformation of societies in terms of disengaging from the capitalist fundamental idea of economic growth. That’s the finding from an investigation which was conducted in 2017 on one of the biggest, commercialized and unpolitical open-air, rock-music-festivals in Germany, the Hurricane Festival. Surveys on five other German open-air-festivals corroborated this outcome. The study uncovers the festival audience as a temporary community dealing with different values and norms as in everyday-life within an improvised infrastructure over up to 5 days. The absence of obligations, competition and social hierarchies was the most obvious festival specific aspect describing the festival atmosphere by the festival audience. In return phenomena that are comprehensively explained by the concept of Resonance by the German sociologist Hartmut Rosa are identified as a main part of the festival specific aspects of think- and behavior pattern of the festival audience. In festival situations these phenomena are collectively experienced by young people in a positive setting and thus memorable. Resonance is identified as a possible solution for the grievance implemented in modern societies through the dominance of capitalist market logic. The study includes a combination of qualitative and quantitative research on the Hurricane festival with a response rate of more than 30 semi-structured interviews and 2077 completed questionnaires. It is accompanied by quantitative surveys on five further German open-air festivals with a response rate of in total 3.977 completed questionnaires.

Countering the Modern Japanese Self through Polish Art: Reflexive Reception of F. Chopin's Music by Contemporary Japanese

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The paper examines the social cognitive effects of the music of Fryderyk Chopin on Japanese pianists and music lovers in late modernity by analyzing their reception of Chopin's music through a Polish cultural lens. Poland's presentation of Chopin's music, based on the pursuit of both national and cosmopolitan ideals, keeps attracting Japanese musicians and music lovers. The amateurs, students and professional pianists, while brought up with Chopin's institutionalized presence in the Japanese classical music sphere, vigorously joined in the ritual of witnessing the current "sacredness" of Chopin's music in Warsaw, at such events as the International Fryderyk Chopin Piano Competition, Łazienki Park summer concert series and the brand-new International Chopin Competition on Period Instruments. What are the attitudes of Japanese pianists and music lovers to the Chopin-related music industry back in Japan? How do they observe today's national and cosmopolitanizing Chopin discourses in the Polish musical sphere? What are the values of Chopin's music that help them in their real and artistic life? The empirical materials, including in-depth interviews with Japanese pianists who underwent studies in Poland and those with Japanese listeners and participants of Chopin-related events in Tokyo and Warsaw (2005-2019), are examined by a method of narrative analysis and critical discourse analysis. The interviewees' answers suggest that the experiences of Chopin in Poland let them alter their "neoliberal" sense of self and recognize the importance of civil values such as freedom and reason, which are meagre in Japanese society, and that this changed how they pursued human performance and life.

A Matter Of Habitus: Musical Repertoires Of Music Teachers In Chile

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The current work explores the musical repertoires of an purposive sample of music teachers educated in Chilean universities between 1970 and 2010, from the analysis of descriptions and categorization ways used to name musical repertoires performed in the social origin and University education contexts. Using a qualitative approach, the study uses data obtained from a questionnaire of socio-musical characterization, semi-structured interviews, and, for comparative purposes, analysis of curricular proposals of initial teacher training in music. Subsequently, qualitative content analysis was used to propose a classification model of musical repertoires, supported conceptually from musicology

references (Tagg, 1980, Harris, 1995, Lena & Peterson, 2008) and sociology (Bourdieu, 1979, Bernstein, 1990, 1999). Results are showing a complex reality, where the heterogeneous use of language to denominate and classify musical repertoires constitute a sample of the relative power that University training would have in the recontextualization of knowledge acquired in the social context of origin. In this sense, categorisation of musical repertoires of music teachers allow to see the ways that origin social context and University participate in the conformation of musical experience of music teachers, showing us how they building part of their professional knowledge (in terms of specialized disciplinary language), in a fragile balance between personal experience and professional knowledge. Key words: musical repertoires, sociology of music, music teacher education in Chile.

RN02_07 | Arts Organisation and Strategies

Art Organisations of a New Era - A Media Analysis of the Changes in State Funding and Leadership of Orchestras, Art Museums and Theaters in Finland.

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The funding of arts organizations and the effects of the changes of the ongoing state subsidy system renewal process in Finland are at the core of this multidisciplinary research that combines sociology, law, cultural policy and leadership to analyze structures of power in the framework of critical theory. The research has progressed into a stage where a vaste media analysis has been conducted together with the juridical process analysis, since 2016. In 2016 PM Sipilä's center-right wing cabinet started a historical renewal process of the state subsidy system in Finland, the object of which was "to renew the legislation to meet the demands of the society today" by suggesting choices instead of even distribution of the state funds; quality criteria for arts organizations, and geographical equity. However, in 2018, after the legislation proposal was introduced by the Ministry of Education, the Minister Terho of the Blue Future, - formerly known as the Finns party - put the legislation process to a halt, advancing only a part of the performative arts legislation renewal suggested by a group of specialists as well as the museum legislation. The qualitative research's data consists of a media survey, statistics and policy reports as well as interviews in the field. Qualitative analysis been conducted to define which factors drive the change in discourse and thus have an effect on the leadership of future arts organizations in Finland through thorough analysis of the leadership of the legislative process of 2018- of the state funding structure for the arts in Finland, VOS, in the light of critical theory and CDA. Topic areas: Arts organizations, cultural policy, funding Keywords: Leadership, change, sociology, critical discourse analysis

From Diva to Democracy: An Assessment of Arts Organizational Governance Structures

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This paper is a conceptual analysis of the tensions between intent, ideal, and application in arts organization management practice emphasizing the role of ideological norms as factors influencing leadership and governance strategy. The focus is on nonprofit arts organizations in the United States. Recognizing that trends in management and policy have changed significantly through the 20th century, to today, I look at changes in the landscape of arts management in which the realities imposed by the art world, by funding dynamics, political vicissitudes, moves toward increased professionalization in trained staff, and public perceptions about the arts—create conflicts that “complicate leadership and decision making.” (Cray, Inglis, and Freeman 2007, 295). In fact, knowledge about leadership and management as they apply in the arts management sector remain underdeveloped in the literature (Evrard and Colbert 2000). Trends indicate, however an increased tendency toward collaboration and participation, fewer boundaries between leader and led, and more access and inclusivity for both internal and external actors. In other words, developments are toward more democratic and away from autocratic management structures. This paper asks, therefore, whether democratic principles and structures—a democratic setting, in other words—can improve leadership and management for arts organizations. If yes, what leadership models and management strategies can best support democratic aims. I argue that arts organizations, by their nature, are best suited for democratic leadership and governance. Assuming that the ideals of democracy “define a necessary frame of reference for analyzing work organizations in a democratic society (Vredenburg and Brender 1993, 99) I consider the prospects for engagement, perceptions of organizational purpose, and increased participation. Case study analysis of an arts center in the Western United States is considered.

Leadership Strategies in Amateur Arts. The Example of Latvian Nationwide Song and Dance Celebration Tradition

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More than 40 000 people from the 1,9 million inhabitants of Latvia participate in the Nationwide Song and Dance Celebration – the widest amateur choral singing and dancing tradition of Baltic states. The tradition is sustained due to continuous amateur art process and is aimed to be with high participation and high artistic quality. Amateur groups are led by professional artists thus they become key-actors in the

preservation of tradition and their leadership approach has to balance between the quality expectations and the limits and motivation of amateurs. A partnership between professional artists and amateur artists ensure quality and enhances the value of the experience for all participants but at the same time, professionals need a certain mindset in order to be able to successfully operate with amateurs (Smith 2006). Relational leadership (Fairhurst & Uhl-Bien 2012), collective leadership (Kuenkel 2016), the discourse of the inspirational and connectionist leaders (Chiapello and Fairclough 2002), arts leadership (Hewison, Holden 2011, Caust 2013) has been studied to define those elements that would be the most efficient working with amateur artists. A survey of group leaders (n=574), participants (n=1091) and 27 semi-structured interviews have been carried out to study various participation aspects of the tradition. The data shows that there is a tension between the wish of the professionals to raise the artistic quality, while most of the amateurs care more about social interaction and positive emotions. To deal with that group leaders use diverse strategies that combine the elements of leadership approaches mentioned above and can be characterized by the following keywords: the commander, the prophet, the partner and the shepherd.

The Construction of the Field of Light Art

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In this work we review the different processes of artification that take place around the industry of light festivals. We review the problems for the constitution of the field of the light arts, as a result of the lack of adhesion on the part of the artistic community that works with light as a medium; and the difficulties to constitute a professional identity. We also analyze the on-going attempts to legitimize this set of cultural practices. We study the resistance and opposition processes of the artists present in this type of events, and we deepen in the motivations that discourage them to integrate the community of light artists. We also analyze the possible causes that limit the appearance of light art in an institutionalized way, specially outside of a context of pseudo-entertainment event. We reflect on the conflict of interests between artists and curators and we question ourselves about the continuity of light festivals following their traditional formats. This work is based on the analysis of 55 in-depth interviews with artists, curators and artistic directors, as well as ethnographic work carried out in the context of light festivals (2017/19).

RN02_08 | Boundaries for Artists and Audiences

Art Intelligentsia: On Acting and Power in a Contemporary Western Theatre

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How should the point of view of artists in a current kulturkampf be understood? The lecture will probe how the Israeli mainstream theatre which is perceived as a liberal, critical and "leftist" actually became as a conservative space that does not uphold pluralist practices. This question will be viewed through the senior theatre actors as significant cultural agencies. By the interweaving of Bourdieu's habitus with Marvin Carlson's theory, I discuss how the theatre actors preserve their hegemonic status, which catches simultaneously liberal image with conservative and even racist elements. An analysis of the Israeli theatre actors' habitus follows the historical tendency of this bourgeois theatre, including its creators and actors, in this profession toward "possession" or the "back-to-the past, and signifies this tendency as additional sources of "artistic capital". This tendency establishes a close relationship between actors' heroic biographies and artistic conventions in the Western theatre. The article connects this theatrical habitus to an ideological justification of the Zionist movement in Israel. Theoretically, the novelty of the analysis concerns to the historical element of Bourdieu's concept of "habitus". The argument is that the duplexity of this element in the "back-to-the past" habitus, is embodied in mythization's processes of the theatre's actors thereby it provides to the theatrical habitus a relative durability against social transformations.

Who (What) Is An Artist? Israeli Visual Artists' Status

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The number of professional artists has grown over the past 30 years, and this process has not passed over Israel. Along with the growth in artist population, both sociologists and policy makers have increased their interest in these groups. Despite the fact that Israeli cultural sector is not an exemption, no in-depth study on these questions has been done so far. Our research project includes two stages, an online survey and in depth interviews. The paper will present the first findings from the survey that has recently started circulating amongst Israeli visual artists. The methodology chosen to conduct the online survey was online, via internet-based questionnaire. The boundaries of the category "visual artists" were set following the accepted definition in the Israeli field of visual arts: painting, drawing, print, sculpture, etching, installation, mixed media, photography and video. In order to detect new

definitions, the option "other" was included several times in the survey for respondents to describe their art. Before the survey could get underway it was necessary to compile the list of artists. The potential respondents contact information (email) was sourced on various websites of art institutions and schools in Israel. The purposes of the survey are threefold: the first, systematically gathering data about age, gender, ethnic belonging, art studies, art studios and information in relation to artists' employment and income. The second, mapping the stages of the professional artistic carrier and its social profile. Third, exploring artistic selfhood regarding local and international context.

Theater 21 And Inclusive Art Center: Downtown – "Placeless Spaces" in Warsaw

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For the last 14 years, Theater 21 has gone a long way - from the school hall to the stages of repertory theaters and the space of many other cultural institutions. Due to the lack of its own place, it became a "flying institution", which is a nomadic organization that fulfills the role of a cultural institution, but without permanent financing and necessary infrastructure. Today we already know that Theater 21 needs another step, which is transforming into a full participant field of culture - with its own place and resources for long-term functioning. This is also due to the fact that Theater 21 aspirations to expand the field of social awareness about intellectual disability are increasingly transformed into social postulates and an element of inclusion policy, which seems to be invisible for city authorities. It's a "non-physical" space, which engages people with disabilities in the artistic field in order to strengthen them as the full-fledged employees of the cultural sector. On the basis of 30 qualitative interviews (with creators of Theater 21 and representatives of institutions that have so far cooperated with this theater) and participant observation, I built a new model of cooperation that takes into account the existing barriers, but also emphasizes resources that have not always been noticed. This model is also a starting point of the institution called Inclusive Art Center: Downtown, which is planned to be a physical representation of socio-political processes concerning intellectual disabilities issues and inclusion policy.

“If You Show an Italian film, Serve Italian Wine”: (Re)constructing Authenticity Through Film-going Experience

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After 1989, film exhibition in Czechia have been affected by several major transformations that significantly changed the film-going experience. Post-1989 decline in film attendance has been gradually averted by the establishment of numerous multiplexes starting with 1996, reflecting the same development that took place in the West during the 1970s and 1980s (e.g., Gomery 1992; Acland 2003; Hanson 2007). An opposition towards multiplexes stemming from their association with shopping malls, Hollywood blockbusters, and popcorn paved the way for the establishment of art-house cinemas in larger cities that provide spectators with more highbrow offerings. Most recently, film exhibition has been characterized by what has been termed an eventization and festivalization of culture (see e.g., Bennett, Taylor and Woodward 2014): Regular film screenings are replaced by the rising number of film festivals of various kinds and unique one-off events that combine film-going experience with other social activities. This trend is apparent both in the operation of multiplexes (opening nights of blockbusters are marketed as global events) and art house cinemas (e.g., a screening of an Indian film is combined with a tasting of Indian food). The presented paper addresses this trend through an analysis of cinema programs, participant observation at film events, and interviews with film industry professionals. The trend is interpreted through theories that address the desire for and decreasing sense of authenticity and belonging in the globalizing world (e.g., MacCannell 1999; Zukin 2010).

RN02_09 | Arts Education

What Is the Value of Aesthetic Education? Going Beyond the Work First Principle at the Swedish Folk High School

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How is aesthetic education valued in society? In the Swedish public discourse, the perceived value of an education is its “usefulness” for labor market integration, where an education is valuable only if it leads to work. With highly competitive winner-takes-all labor markets for artists, the aesthetic education is conveyed as a useless credential not leading to work. Nonetheless, is an aesthetic education useless for the

participants themselves? What motivates them to choose an aesthetic education? The study draws on 43 interviews with participants and teachers at 27 aesthetic courses at the Swedish folk high school. Each year these folk high schools offer aesthetic courses, at the post-compulsory level, for several thousands of participants. Participants are aware of the work first principle for the evaluation of school choice. Nevertheless, their own participation becomes an implicit or even explicit critique of this principle of evaluation. In justifying their school choice, they see the (1) course offering them a chance to regain health and general well-being after burn out from work or not having found a job, (2) allowing them to be in a particular state of creativity and creating room to plan for the future, not made possible in other educations and work-related experiences, or (3) the course being a stepping-stone to becoming a professional artist despite slim chances for its fruition. The relative institutional autonomy of folk high schools enables school cultures based on artistic self-exploration, challenging hegemonic ideas of education that disallow non-instrumental desires of self-discovery and artistic creativity.

Twilight Of Musical Education - Between Traditional Textbooks And Modern Generations

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In recent years, fewer students have graduated from secondary music schools and are enrolled in music academies. After finishing high school, they prefer to choose to study at some other faculty. There are also those who move from a secondary music school to some other high school. For most, these passages also mark the cessation of interest in music. The aim of the paper is to examine whether and to what extent the content of the textbooks and the manner of its presentation is adapted to social changes. The basic source of data is the research carried out using the method of content analysis. Content analysis was applied to textbooks for the subjects the Music High Schools, Music theory and Harmony. Textbooks that are currently used in music schools in the The Republic of Serbia are included. The paper will also use relevant statistical data, as well as interviews with students and teachers. The data was collected via a biographical interview. The research was conducted in 2018. The results of the research point to a disbalance between the content of the textbooks and the way it is presented, on the one hand, and new learning models, on the other hand. The lack of interest of lecturers in adapting textbooks to young generations is a consequence of their dissatisfaction with their position in the society as well as marginalization of art in it. Key words: musical art, learning, social changes, Music theory, Harmony.

Manifestations of Inequality in Finnish Arts Education and Basic Services in Arts

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The ARTSEQUAL research initiative (for more information see: <http://www.artsequal.fi/>; coordinated by the University of the Arts Helsinki and financed by the Academy of Finland's Strategic Research Council) has examined the arts as public service, with equality as the starting point, and explored how the arts can meet the social challenges of the 2020s. In my presentation I will present some preliminary results from the ARTSEQUAL project based on on-going analyse of the publications and other results of the initiative. I will focus to the main research question shared by the whole ARTSEQUAL initiative: what mechanisms in Finnish basic services in arts and arts education sustain unequal participation and, assuming equality as the starting point, how should practices in basic services in arts and arts education be changed? In my presentation I will concentrate to manifestations of inequality researched by the Arts[at]School team (a subproject of ARTSEQUAL initiative, lead by professor Eeva Anttila, the University of the Arts), which has investigated as how the arts can support equal participation and learning in Finnish schools. Arts[at]School team has identified ways to foster every student's possibility to participate in arts education and learn through the arts in support for his/her learning, school engagement, and well-being.

Artistic and Leisure Production and Consumption and Wellbeing among Swedish Schoolchildren

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Applying topic modelling to a survey of schoolchildren in the southern Swedish region of Skåne we trace how artistic, cultural and other leisure activities cluster, or are composed by youths, and how various patterns of artistic and cultural activities correlate with self-reported psycho-social and somatic health, as well as residential and socio-economic variables. The survey (Folkhälsoenkät Barn och Unga i Skåne 2016) is the most comprehensive such survey of schoolchildren, with 27 400 respondents in the region of Skåne (total population in the region 1,3m). The survey is administered to schoolchildren in all 6th and 9th grade classes in Skåne, as well as students in the 2nd year of (non-obligatory) high school. Preliminary results show that as school children get older, their cultural and leisure activities become more social and less individualised, and less focused on specific activities and more diffuse. An interesting preliminary result is that schoolchildren who engage in artistic and cultural consumption activities have better psychic wellbeing than their colleagues who do not, but that those who are engaged in

artistic production activities have worse psychological wellbeing than their colleagues who are not active in artistic production.

RN02_10 | Arts Performance and Grants Allocation

Grant Proposals: Strategic Discourse or 'Reasonable Without Being Reasoned'? A Field Analysis of Visual Artists and their Justifications for Government Money

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For many visual artists, government funds make up an essential part of their livelihood. We analyze (1) what kinds of justifications visual artists deploy when they request government money, and (2) whether the nature of these justifications is related to artists' field positions. In other words, we explore whether Bourdieu's field-theoretical framework—, which links positions and dispositions through the habitus, can be deployed to understand variation in artists' justifications. Analyzing 500 Flemish visual artists' grant proposals (1965-2015), we find five value registers underlying justifications: the reputational, aesthetic, romantic, socio-logical, and entrepreneurial register. We explore with Multiple Correspondence Analysis whether artists' capital—prizes, previous subsidy success, exhibition career—is related to these value registers and artists' subsidy success (i.e. decision by the selection committee). Firstly, we find that subsidy success is linked to the symbolic capital of an artist, validating the reliability and validity of our approach—so, capital does matter for success, even more so in the more recent applications. This suggests a Matthew effect underlying the subsidizing process, which we discuss in light of the professionalization of cultural policy and organizational isomorphism. Secondly, we find that the five value registers are only marginally related to an artist's field position. The justificatory discourse used in the proposals does change over time, but hardly varies with the field positions artists occupy. Supposedly, strategic interests overrule the workings of the habitus. This suggests that the habitus indeed works to its full only by the 'complicity of the unconscious'.

Street Art as a Point of Conjunction between Figurative Art and Conceptual Art

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This work focuses on the contraposition of Figurative Art and Socio-Experimental Art between 1960 and 1980 and how Street Art succeeded in reconciling the antithetic vision of the figurative versus the socio-experimental. In 1979, highlighting the period between 1960 and 1980 during which, for some critics, art only focalized on the ideological, Barbara Rose held "The Eighties: American Painters" exhibition at the MoMA. According to Rose, Rudi Fuchs, the curator of documenta 7, based this exhibition upon the subjectivity of artists who created artworks employing figurative language which could be decoded, albeit to varying degrees, by the general public. This artistic language made use of a code which was not only that of the artists themselves, unlike the cryptic language used by abstract artists; it was a language similar to that of the public of the times. Reflecting the importance of Figurative Art, Street Art has now gained global popularity, its being a means to present concepts and underline socio-political issues simply. Since street artists are well-acquainted with everyday problems, Figurative Art is not exclusively ideological. The accessibility of Street Art and its ability to express real issues is the point of conjunction between the socio-experimental artist who aims to highlight social issues using language which only he can explain and the figurative artist who may pay less attention to the conceptual and more to the aesthetic.

Georg Simmel's Sociological Aesthetics as "Treasure Hid in the Field" of Empirical Art Sociology

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Georg Simmel and his sociological aesthetics or aesthetic sociology are not given much attention in the field of empirical art sociology nowadays. This strikes me as very surprising. Simmel has not only provided Weber and Bourdieu and probably also Adorno and Foucault with far-reaching methodological suggestions, but has also presented a very stimulating critique of historical materialism. The low attention paid to Simmel's work is probably due to the fact that any form of simplistic dogmatism was a horror to him. Instead he provided us with a vast number of extremely delicate analyses of very diverse subjects. These studies often encourage all kinds of misunderstandings and misinterpretation. The proposed paper argues that it is precisely the sophistication of Simmel's analyses that makes the strength of his position. I will argue that Simmel offers far-reaching methodological suggestions for researching art and its publics in present times. Current positions in art sociology like Tia DeNora, Antoine Hennion, or Sophia Krzy's Acord reinforce questions of

perception and materiality in the sociology of art. Simmel provides here far reaching suggestions: The reconstruction of the relational sociology of Simmel offers very inspiring alternatives to pseudo-objectivistic tendencies within the field of audience research while not following an exaggerated relativism or the decay diagnostics of (Neo)Marxism. I will show that Simmel's far-reaching reflections on the epistemological foundations of sociological research are very fruitful for art sociology as they were actually modeled by using the arts as their template. To lift this "treasure hid in the field" (Gessner) of art sociology is the task of my paper.

Songs and the Performance of Kurdish Identity

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The Kurdish language(s), oral traditions (particularly stories and songs), and more 'recently', written literature, have been central to the 'construction' of a Kurdish cultural identity, supporting the claim for an independent nation-state. In the contemporary world, the transmission of songs in the media and on the Internet and the recordings of highly influential singers, cross over national boundaries, helping to give Kurdish people across the globe, a sense of common identity. Simultaneously, these cultural strands strengthen the claim of an 'authentic' cultural identity, which further supports the arguments for the long desired foundation of a Kurdish nation state. Taking into consideration the importance of songs in contributing towards this sense of a distinctive cultural identity (and the quest for national sovereignty), this paper will start by presenting the results of a questionnaire, two focus groups and 16 in-depth interviews. These are held with higher-education students and their relatives in southern Kurdistan, in relation to the 'use' of Kurdish songs in their day-to-day lives. We will then proceed to briefly analyze examples of different song types considered to be common in Southern Kurdistan: historical songs, battle songs, love songs, and laments. We argue that the lyrics of the songs, their performers, and the spaces and times of their performances will provide initial insights – if only partial – into what is designated by Kurdish culture. Furthermore, the analysis of intergenerational attitudes towards different song types can reveal modifications and consistencies in the construction and perceptions of Kurdish national identity.

RN03 | Biographical Perspectives on European Societies

RN03_01 | Biographical Methods in the Qualitative Research

Considerations on Triangulation of Biographical Narrative Interviews and Expert Interviews - Methodological Modifications and Extensions to Identify Relations Between Biography and Practical Theory

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In the foreground of biographical narrative interviews are especially life stories and not the acting (strategies) of pedagogies. Inverse with other interview forms information about the pedagogical acting can be captured but biographical process sequences are neglected. As biographical professional research operates in the conflict area between biographical and work-related (professional) sense structures it is currently discussed in what extent triangulation is able to capture biographical constitutional conditions of pedagogical professionalism. The paper outlines the similarities and overlaps between biographical narrative interviews (cf. Schütze 1983) and expert interviews (cf. Meuser/Nagel 1991). It is justified theoretically why the combination of both interview forms makes it possible to identify biographical and work-related (professional) sense structures in practical theories and why they can be related to each other. Moreover, reasons are given how and why category and sequence analytical methods can be productive combined for analyzing the biographical constitutional conditions of pedagogical professionalism. With the help of a research project, which deals with the biographical genesis of practical theory structures of teachers, it is illustrated and exemplary shown how with Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory (1981) and the narrative analysis (cf. Schütze 1983) the interview material can be analyzed. Additionally, it will be shown how methodically controlled connections between biographical and work-related (professional) sense structures can be worked out. References: Bronfenbrenner, U. (1981). *Die Ökologie der menschlichen Entwicklung*. Stuttgart: Klett Verlag. Meuser, M./Nagel, U. (1991). *Experteninterviews - vielfach erprobt, wenig bedacht: ein Beitrag zur qualitativen Methodendiskussion*. In SFB 186 *Statuspassagen und Risikolagen im Lebensverlauf*. Bremen: Universität. Schütze, F.

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Understanding Socio-Political Values through Biographies

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Data from European Values Study show that Italians - with regard to the socio-political values at least - are increasingly discouraged and distrustful toward political parties and institutions. Nevertheless, in the 2018 Italian general election, the Forza Italia party (centre-right) and its leader Silvio Berlusconi gained almost the 14% of votes; and this, despite all the scandals – despite all the corruption allegations, the abuse of women, the conflict of interests and so on – and despite the almost complete failure of the Berlusconi governments to bring about the change and renewal promised at the time of his entry the field in 1994. Staying within the topic of values, our question is: what the Berlusconi's voters think about him and which values he represents for them? To understand the nature of electoral support for the Forza Italia party, we have gathered 40 life stories of Italians who always voted for Berlusconi's party. Through their biographies, we have analysed the socio-political values and the political traditions and orientations that lead their vote.

Connecting The Dots: Mapping The Field Of Biographical Research In Europe

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The long and established roots of biographical research have been documented throughout the years in a rich body of reflections directed at the main trends and traditions of its evolution within social sciences. However, many of the texts mapping its key approaches and methods tend to be exclusively qualitatively driven, cross-disciplinary, and focused on particular approaches and national traditions, zooming in the context of specific research designs or issues. In this presentation we aim to contribute to this mapping of biographical research by narrowing down the disciplinary focus to sociology and the scope to the European academic context, while simultaneously broadening the analytical approach to include both a qualitative and quantitative outlook on the field. The main results of a bibliometric analysis and literature review are discussed, taking into consideration elements such as year and type of publication, geographical scope, type of concepts used, main focus (theoretical, methodological, mixed), methodology, type of approach, use of content analysis software, among others. With these approaches (content and statistical analysis) we are able to identify and characterise the major trends, debates and stages in the development of biographical research in the European sociological literature. This analysis is part of a research project entitled "Biographical echoes: triangulation in the study of life histories" whose main goal is to reconstitute a person's life history by means of autobiographical accounts, but also using the testimonies that significant others (family, friends) share about that biography.

Lifeworld - The Sociology of Alfred Schutz, Screening and Discussion of the Documentary Film

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The documentary film "Life-world: The Sociology of Alfred Schutz" (directed by Hermílio Santos, 56', Brazil, 2018), with interviews on different aspects of the work of Alfred Schutz is divided in four parts: some notes on his biography; the main theoretical influences on his work, as Edmund Husserl, Max Weber and Ludwig von Mises; the main concepts of his sociological theory and how his sociology have been used currently in theoretical and empirical researches. Among the interviewees are Claudia Schutz Gahagan, Michael Barber, Lester Embree (USA), Hisashi Nasu, Mototaka Mori, Masato Kimura (Japan), Ilia Srubar, Martin Endress, Jochen Dreher, Andreas Göttlich, Joachim Renn (Germany), Thomas Eberle (Switzerland), Michel Maffesoli (France), Carlos Belvedere,

Silvana Figueroa-Dreher, Daniela Lopez, Mercedes Krause (Argentina), Luigi Muzzetto (Italy) and Tomas da Costa (Brazil). The interviews were conducted in English, German, Spanish, Japanese, Italian, French and Portuguese with English subtitles, with locations in Vienna, New York, Tokyo, Porto Alegre and Buenos Aires. After the screening the director of the film will discuss some topics explored in the film. The proposal of this film session is based on the increasing worldwide interest on the sociology of Alfred Schutz, showed by the publication of his complete work in twelve volumes in German, by the creation of the Journal Schutzian Research, initiated in 2009, by the establishment of the Alfred Schutz International Circle for Phenomenology and Interpretive Social Science (created in 2012), besides the publication of recent books and articles exploring different aspects of his sociology and his influence for the biographical research. The teaser of the film is available under: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gn05zvZJXwY&t=42s>

RN03_02 | Methods of Analysis of Biographical Data

Global Migration And Local Communities: Social Solidarity And Collective Grievance With The Absent State In The Italian Island Of Lampedusa

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This paper takes its cue from the case of the Italian island of Lampedusa, to explore the question of how global migration affects the 'social solidarity' of local communities and, relatedly, what keeps their people together in face of fast social changes. Lampedusa, Italy's southernmost territory, is the ideal context where to explore this question. As the first port of arrival for migrants crossing the Mediterranean Sea, the island has turned from a tourist destination into a new symbolic place of the European migration debate. Based on interviews and ethnographic fieldwork, and disseminated by a film documentary, the research suggests that although Lampedusa is at the frontline of the European debate about migration, the concerns of Lampedusans are only marginally about migration. Instead, islanders address their grievance toward the Italian absent state, as expressed by a number of unresolved local issues, marking the island's enduring marginality even under global attention.

Hearing, Heading and Holistically Analysing to 'See' That 'Unsaid' in Biographic Interviews

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In this paper I seek to share the benefits of holistic data analysis of biographical interviews, and of using both sociological and psychological perspectives, by offering several examples of occasions when this established new insights that went 'beyond' the words uttered. As a researcher I had early learned to 'do qualitative research differently', to recognise when language was indicative of inner discomfort and capture this through conversation analysis (CA), to find ways to help participants unearth and share their newly sculpted truths. CA encourages data immersion and I find the lengthy involvement with each narrative frees the mind to think associatively and creatively, enabling new ideas to emerge; dramatically, as private epiphanies, more often seeping quietly into the consciousness. For this paper I will share three specific examples. Firstly, an understanding gleaned after analysing 30+ interviews with adult students when, unable to write a focused education chapter, I realised I was missing the point entirely. Secondly, how searching for narrative structure – examples of emplotment – revealed that a seemingly irrelevant story was hugely informative about the person interviewed. And finally, a conversation about doctoral study where the student seemed only to want to tell me her family history. By letting the narrative run before asking why (it offered rich insights into class, gender and social regulation) and considering the interview holistically, we together uncovered the shackles of 'imposter syndrome', enabling her to breach these constraints. This was truly a case where biographical and therapeutic conversation converge, raising some interesting issues around the benefits and challenges of biographic interviewing and the importance of anticipating the unexpected.

Biographical Experiences of Transformation in the Cohort Born 1980-1990. A Case Analysis

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Usually taken for granted "typologies" of contemporary Poles ("winners" and "losers") in their simplified version do not really reflect complex and ambiguous biographical processes and their interplay with social processes in everyday life. Still, they have a real impact on social policies and media ways of explaining social reality. The analysis of the autobiographical narrative interview with Julia (compared with many other accounts of people born between 1980-1990) verifies this schematic image. It will be argued that the cohort (entering their adolescence period and later labour market) in a socio-cultural context framed by the dynamics of interrelated

processes of political transformation, vibrant modernization, globalization, and development of neoliberal ideology has been the first one in Poland to be exposed to the deep and overwhelming biographical changes. They have been oftentimes connected with the feeling of biographical trap and the experience of precarious balance of everyday life that is a consequence of belonging to intensively multiplying social worlds with their divergent stocks of knowledge, clashing ideologies and conflicting moral standards. Additionally, we will deal with a biographical irony: Julia is both – a zealous propagator of allegedly universal attitudes of neoliberalism and a victim of this subtle mode of power. Her autobiographical account is not a story about the path to success, but about continuous efforts to maintain the precarious balance of everyday life and to deal with excluding logics of different social worlds as well as the constant necessity to suspend her own biographical plans. All these contradictions and tensions are seen in the renderings of many people born in the 80's renderings, which are nonlinear, incoherent, emotionally overloaded and full of fading-out phenomena.

Biographical Research in the Era of Big Data: CV Analysis of the Management Business Elite in Russia

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The report analyzes the educational and professional trajectories of social mobility of a special group of elites - general directors of leading companies (CEOs and directorates) of public joint-stock companies. The research methodology is a combination of cohort and event analysis. The study uses a CV or resume as a source of data: this is information about career trajectories, professional mobility and mapping of intra-industry and inter-industry relations of the social actor. The Moscow Exchange has been selected as a platform for the formation of the object of analysis of professional trajectories of the business and managerial elite with open information about open-stock companies-issuers. As a result, 646 CV (resume) of managers (CEOs) and members of the board / of directors from 50 public joint-stock companies were analyzed. The total sample was segmented by three main age cohorts: the eldest (60 years and above), the middle (41-59 years) and the younger (24-40 years). The traditional type of career from the bottom up in one enterprise / corporation / industry with an increase in status and with a transition from the regional to the federal level is characteristic of more than half of the subsample of the CEO, these are mostly so-called technocrats, as well as the banking sector. The rest represent complex types of career, industry, position in the academy, the executive, and again in the economic sector. An important routing to the position of the CEO seems to be an early professional career with the experience of crossing the boundaries of industries and its subsequent conservation in certain leadership roles.

Second Order Sexual Harassment And Solidarity Networks In Universities

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Understanding sexual harassment from a wider perspective involves analysing Second Order of Sexual Harassment (SOSH) and its implications. From its first definition (Dziech & Weiner, 1990) SOSH raised awareness on the need to protect not only survivors but also those who actively support them. While sexual violence' prevention and response actions have been broadly approached during the last decades, the role of SOSH for the overcoming of gender violence is still little explored. This paper pretends to fill this gap from the case of the Solidary Network of victims of gender violence within universities. It was created in 2013 facing the lack of institutional commitment with the first complaint against a professor for sexual harassment at a Spanish University. 14 victims dared to complain and followed the entire process, suffering from revictimization, among other effects. They could keep fighting because of the support gathered from other professors, who also suffered attacks because of standing with survivors, becoming second order of sexual harassment victims. While it is known that bystander intervention (Banyard et al, 2005) constitutes one of the most efficient mechanisms for action and prevention, bystanders protection is crucial. The efforts for combating sexual harassment have to contemplate SOSH while protecting direct and SOSH's survivors. Aiming at contributing to overcoming sexual violence, the pioneer contribution described in this paper demonstrates the impact of approaching SOSH from considering biographical perspective as a way to empower survivors and to engage people into action; contributing to the agenda of sexual harassment eradication.

RN03_03 | Biography and Memory

1968 in Poland – Biography and Memory

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In March 1968 Poland witnessed both an anti-Semitic and anti-intellectual campaign which led to the arrest of hundreds of people and forced thousands to leave their country. Therefore, there are at least two main motifs in the collective memory of those events, based mostly on biographical experience that emphasises the perspective of political events taking place in Warsaw. The aim of the presentation is not to question this "central" version of collective memory, but to possibly supplement it with the biographical experiences of the participants of March '68 in Łódź who, in this context, represent the "peripheral" memory. In other words, this analysis seeks an answer to the question whether there are any variants of the phenomenon referred to in the literature as the March '68 generation, in which apart from the "central" version there is also a "peripheral" one related to a different community of experience and different ways of interpreting it. This presentation is based on an analysis of interviews conducted with participants of March '68 in Łódź, and on the assumption that the wider use of analytical tools provided by the biographical method might be a potential opportunity to extend the existing interpretive patterns of interviews with the participants of March '68. The list of potential benefits from such a research perspective includes going beyond the scope of history as perceived from the point of view of political events, the course of which is determined by a small group of people, towards analyses of social ideas understood in a more egalitarian way.

Narrative Construction Of Generational Experience In Latvian Life Stories

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Biographies demonstrate a variety of trajectories, resources and opportunities, choices and acting strategies. It may be reflected through life stories, which are studied like personal experience narratives developed along the master scripts and collective memory. However, in some approaches the notion of generation is utilized to describe the social dimension of life stories (see Passerini 1996). Generally generation refers to an age-defined subgroup, where individuals are exposed to and shaped by similar historical events and experiences (Mannheim 1927), which in turn generate a 'community of perception' (Olick 1999). In this way, it provides a space where memory and identity, change and transformation are problematized and performed (Assmann and Shortt 2012). In my paper I focus on interplay between memory and formation of generational experience. Historic shifts, wars and changes in value systems left deep impact on people's biographies especially in Eastern Europe and the Baltics (Aarelaid-Tart and Bennich-Björkman 2012). What kind of historic generations can scholars locate studying biographies and narratives there? We are aware of similarities and diversity in terms of history and nation-making within the space once covered by Soviet power. Therefore, there must be particular factors used for different contexts to recognize relevant generations. Historic turning points have driven dynamics into the formation of generations and open a question about subtle generational consciousness. I will use biographic interviews from Oral history archive in Latvia to elaborate generational model and compare it with similar approaches from Estonia (Kirss, Kõresaar, and Lauristin 2004; Jõesalu 2016).

Winners And Losers Of The Process Of Transformation From The Biographical Perspective

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One of the common and schematic descriptions in the perspective of the 1989 breakthrough are two ways of dealing with it by people who are respectively called winners or losers of the process of transformation. These stereotypical characteristics are not only the tool to draw the general image of effects of transition but are also based on the specific way of interpretation deeply rooted in neoliberal perspective. In my presentation I would like to present some findings of the project Experience of the Process of Transformation in Poland in Biographical Perspective. Sociological Comparative Analysis based on the collection of autobiographical narrative interviews with people born in three decades: 60., 70. and 80. I will show that the categorization of winners and losers not only simplifies the description of social reality but also is difficult to

be easily biographically justified. The etic categorization not always is relevant to the emic perspective. It can be also noticed when we compare life history of an individual - showing the main phases and events of biography - with his/her life story - the way that an individual interprets biographical experiences. The analysis of these two aspects of biography (what is lived through and it is interpreted) shows how people dealt with the process of transformation. I will discuss the topic by presenting some cases of narratives.

Reception And Integration: The Narrative Of The Riace Case

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The migratory phenomenon in Italy is at the heart of the political debate for a while already. It has resulted in different narrations that divided the public opinion considerably, with meaningful political consequences for our Country. The Riace case, which refers to a little town in the Tyrrhenian Calabria, emerges as "extremetype" within the framework of the common actions of the SPRAR (Sistema di Protezione per Richiedenti Asilo e Rifugiati; i.e. the Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees), and it is also a contentious matter. Thinking a case in point is that of Riace, the aim of this speech is to describe the way of constructing narratives aimed at rousing public opinion, shifting the focus of attention from the factual dimension of the migratory phenomenon to the symbolic dimension. This is justified by the fact that migrations are a real phenomenon as well they have a dimension related to the sphere of imagination, i.e. the culturally constructed. The narratives on the facts of Riace, featuring its mayor, Domenico Lucano, were retrieved from some particularly representative Italian newspapers, from October 2018 to January 2019, and elaborated through textual analysis conducted with the T-Lab software, will show how the "supporters-detractors" polarisation does not have as its object the "substance" of the action of Lucano, but rather the but rather the former focus on the merits, the latter on the method, using -the detractors- the method to discredit the merit and failing, however, to debase the value and the behavioral content.

RN03_08 | Biography and Identities

To Become or Not to Become a Parent? How Childless/Childfree Men Experience Their Life Trajectories

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An increasing number of adults today have never experienced parenthood for a variety of reasons. While in Western societies being 'childfree' became a non-stigmatised lifestyle option and particular attention has been paid to this phenomenon, in Central-Eastern Europe there have been only a limited number of empirical studies focusing specifically on childlessness (mainly quantitative surveys or qualitative studies focusing mainly on childless women). Special attention has not been paid at all or insufficiently to childless/childfree men. However, it can be expected that, at least partly, different reasons contribute to the development and increase of childless not only women, but also men in Central-Eastern Europe from those in the West. In the qualitative study, 14 in-depth interviews were conducted with men from the Czech Republic (between the ages of 40 to 60, with different level of education, from cities as well as small localities) who remained childless/childfree as a result of certain constraints and choices. This study reveals how these men experience their life (and especially reproductive) trajectories and what meanings they attach to them, what mechanisms underpin the changes/stability of their experience, identities and attitudes to childlessness/parenthood in a new societal situation (i.e. after 1989). Special attention is paid to non-normativity of fatherhood/fathering (compared to motherhood/mattering) as well as new life's opportunities for self-realization after 1989.

The Racialised - not being Polish, not being White, not being European

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Racialisation is an essential area of race through which, for centuries, the ways of life of the people of the Middle East and Africa are gazed through Eurocentrism. Using different ways of representation, Europeans often represent the Other as the European fantasy of exoticness, strange and foreign. It is a kind of representation that has been advanced in the discourses on race and nation-state. Studies on migration in Poland often focus on in-out migration in the country. What is largely ignored is the complexities of racialisation in the configuration and negotiation of racial identity in the country. Perhaps, the consensus that Poland is strictly homogeneous state beclouds the possibility that identity is never fixed in time or place. Studying the everyday lives of sub-Saharan African immigrants in Poland provides an opportunity to explore racialisation processes during a time when European boundaries are undergoing migration transformation massively influenced by the 2015-2016 EU migrant crisis. It is within such crisis that I examine the racial contours that are often neglected in migration discourses in Poland. In doing so, I draw on the long tradition of representation of Africa as the racialisation of people of colour in Poland. I argue that such representation puts immigrants from sub-Saharan Africa and their children, either born or brought up in Poland, in a condition where their link to Polishness, if not disconnected, is fragmented through the processes of racialisation. Hence, I situate the European migration crisis within the representation of those racialised as White, Black or Brown.

Boundaries Un/Making By Young Refugees In Urban Spaces

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The European societies are confronted-especially since summer 2015- with the consequences of civil wars in Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan refugees. Meanwhile, the rise of right-wing populism and an increasing anti-rhetoric migration discourse has created a 'moral panic' concerning immigration in Europe. Frequently, the discourse portrays refugees as an existential threat to traditional European values and individual countries national security (Lazaridis, 2016). This narrative has spurred on feelings of resentment, prejudice and discrimination, all of which contribute to sense of unequal worth among refugees (Fozdar & Torezani, 2008). The refugees who experienced the episodes of violence and a long coercive journey, this exclusion and hostility results into the cliffhanger where immigrants encounter uncertainty and discrimination in the arriving society. In this context, the study aims to explore the experiences and practices of belonging when they are confronted with boundaries and stigmatization. Zooming into micro experiences of young refugees to answer the research question: how are the social boundaries contested and re-negotiated by young refugees in localized and transnational spaces? With two supporting sub-questions: a). How the cultural repertoires and biographies of these young refugees intervene with the re-figuration of such boundaries? b). How discrimination and discourse have impact on these boundaries making and unmaking process? In order to answer these questions, the study will take multi-sited ethnographic approach to uncover the lived-experiences and imaginaries of young refugees by participation observation and interview with them. The protagonists of study are young refugees aged 18-26 years-old. Analysis of study will be built up on symbolic boundary making underpinnings, getting respect (Lamont et al., 2016) that will help us to understand the social integration of young refugees.

"I Get Along Better with Whites than with Blacks." Discursive Imprisonment and Ways out for Third Generation of "Others" in European Space. Czech-Slovak Roma Mothers Narrating their Way to Upbring the Early School Children

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The paper develops the coping strategies of contemporary parent generation (namely mothers) of third generation of Slovak Roma who came after 1945 to Czech lands. It is based on the analysis of 25 biographic interviews that has been realized within the H2020 ISOTIS project, and collaborative analysis that confronted the Czech case with research fields in Greece and Portugal. The international perspective on the nature of contemporary European Roma mothers' narratives revealed the importance of wider context of everyday life, namely cultural and political climate in the affected countries. The contemporary Czech Roma mothers present in their narratives of upbringing early school children the symptomatic melange of assimilative approach and stereotyping labelling discourse. They are using their habitual gear to influence the identity shaping of the upcoming generation. Many of the mothers we spoke with are bilingual, they speak Czech and Roma, sometimes other languages. Thus, the early socialization in their own families concerns choice of mother tongue for their children, which presents strong input into the process of cultural identity shaping. The variety of coping strategies with othering processes (in the Czech context essentially driven by the recognition of darker pigmentation as undesirable) serves as inspiration for considering today's newcomers into European space upcoming generation upbringing choices when coping with othering. Identity processes are always situational and interactional and thus we need to elaborate on structural conditions contemporary newcomers entered while they immigrated, together with the micro analysis of their strategies and tactics they employ in everyday life.

RN04 | Sociology of Children and Childhood

RN04_01 | Borders and Theory in Childhood Studies I

Children and Animals as objects of study of the Sociology of Childhood

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In this communication, we ask how the Sociology of Childhood can theoretically address the relationships between children and companion animals. We depart from one perplexity: despite animals are ubiquitously present in the lives of children, they have remained surprisingly absent in the new waves of childhood studies, both as direct or indirect objects of study. While developmental psychology has addressed children-animals interactions, this approach has been mostly human-centred, focussing on the benefits for children of having a pet, on the one hand; and considering children mostly as “adults in the making”, who have to learn (through animals, among other ‘tools’), how to reach the ‘better achieved’ condition of adulthood, on the other hand. Crossing contributes from the Sociology of Childhood, and Human-Animal Studies, and drawing on some pioneer research that has questioned the historical conflation of the two categories “childhood”/ “pethood”, as well as the presence of pets in children’s lives), we are proposing a different approach. One in which animals are considered as companions in the lives of children, members of different species with whom children develop companionship relations (Haraway, 2003), rather than stewardship ones. For this, we focus on what children and animals do, together, in their daily lives. Therefore, we bring to the forefront the importance of (social and affective) practices in the making, through which both children and animals co-build common worlds – across the species barrier?

Childhood Studies And Politics Of Childhood: Essential Contributions To The Future Of Democracy In The 21st Century

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From the early Frankfurt School to M. Castells today there is a social analysis of bourgeois capitalist societies which focuses on the significance of the ‘cleavage’ between technological overdevelopment and social underdevelopment for the

constitution of subjectivity and the survival of both democracy and humankind. Recognising that under this state of affairs the future of democracy is very much at stake, this paper will argue that a core means of bridging this cleavage lie in the full integration of children as democratic subjects into the social life of our societies in order to enhance the political voice and the political consciousness of everyone. We will show how the correspondence between the new childhood studies and concepts of politicization open up the possibility of an emancipatory societal perspective undergirded by real participation and political education leading to the democratization of all areas of everyday life and of all institutions. This offers a direct challenge to authoritarianism, populism and the rule of power.

Panopticon, Materiality and Generational Relations in Early Childhood

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In recent years, materiality has become a rising interest of childhood researchers. From his historical studies, Michel Foucault provides us with conceptualizations of power and control that are applicable to get insights into everyday life events in contemporary childhoods as well as wider social processes. Panopticon, or panopticism is one such concept, that Foucault also connect to traits of modern society, in which power relations might take form of continuous supervision, control and correction. This concept is beneficial for paying attention to materiality and architecture in research within Sociology of childhood. This will be illuminated in the paper, which presents an analysis from the context of Early Educational institutions. I will attend to power and regulation embedded in architectural elements and generational practices, which have daily life consequences for both children and adults. When seen in light of earlier research and experiences, the analysis might be related to changing discourses that are actualized in childhood as well as the wider society and culture in a Nordic context.

Play-based Participatory Research with Children: Transforming Boundaries and Belonging

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Participatory approaches for research with children are growing in popularity and research on children is losing favour. While children as researchers are becoming increasingly recognised many academics caution against a panacea assumption that participation is inherently "good" without questioning what it entails and how to do it well (Tisdall, 2008; Davidson, 2017). This presentation will operate from a sociology of childhood, social ecological, and child rights framework to introduce a qualitative play-based participatory research process that uses a relational approach with newcomer children and adult researchers in Metro Vancouver, Canada. This research explores the role of play-based methodologies in child researchers' psychosocial wellbeing and meaningful participation. Similar to arts-based research that refers to the use of art during the research process (Knowles & Cole, 2008), I employ the term 'play-based research' for intentional play-based research tools and spontaneous play that arises in the research process to gather and interpret data. Akin to Lester (2016) I suggest that play in research and practice can be seen as a form of minor politics that can transform bordered spaces into participatory spaces and that can be used to reconstruct boundaries and belonging. This presentation will introduce: 1) the research design; 2) the play-based participatory research training with children; 3) the process of research led by children; and 4) preliminary reflections on the role of play for child researchers. This presentation aims to contribute to the conference dialogue on reconstructing boundaries and belonging.

RN04_02 | Children, power, politics and dialogue

Teens and Brexit in Northern Ireland: A Generational Chasm

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On June 23rd 2016, a referendum was held on Brexit – the exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union. A narrow majority across the UK (51.9%) voted to leave. The results of the referendum have been contentious especially in Northern Ireland since the region retains a border with the Republic of Ireland which remains within the EU. Since teenagers under 18 years of age had no voting rights, the implications of Brexit decided by adult voters in mainland UK has been imposed on them by the voting choices of an older generation. The purpose of this presentation is to report on a qualitative study

of teenagers aged 15-16 living in Belfast on their attitudes to this referendum and its implications for their future lives. The data draws on reflections from teenagers on how they feel about adults voting in this referendum and if they feel they made the right choice. Young people were asked if they felt they would be better-off or worse-off outside the EU and if they had the vote would they have voted to remain or leave. Initial findings suggest teenagers feel that they have been let down by the older generation and that this will have a negative material impact on their future lives where they will be economically worse off in a post-Brexit Northern Ireland. A generational theoretical framework will be utilised to discuss the findings.

Children and Young People's Voice: Moving from Monologue to Dialogue

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Popular constructions of child participation, portray 'voice' as something expressed by children and listened to by adults or decision makers. This conceptualises voice monologically with meaning emerging from within the child and expressed to the adult through language. The limitation of this have been highlighted previously with many calling for more emphasis on dialogue with children and the relational aspects of participation. Drawing on Bakhtin's theory of the utterance (Todorov 1984), and psychosocial concepts of intersubjectivity and recognition this paper will explore what a dialogical approach to child participation might look like, both in theory and practice. It is based on in depth analysis of small group dialogue within a co-production project between children and practitioners considered in the light of poststructural and psychosocial theory. The paper proposes new ways in which practitioners and researchers might understand and engage in child and youth participation. It will demonstrate how we can understand children's voices as constructed intersubjectively with the adults they are in dialogue with. This involves the adult and child triangulating and shaping both of their identities with each other and their understanding of the external world. It explores questions of the boundaries of thought and voice between one person and another, and how these may relate to child and adults when engaged in dialogue, as well as how dialogue enables the recognition of children as active subjects. Todorov, T. (1984) Mikhail Bakhtin: the dialogical principle, Manchester, Manchester University Press.

Building Belonging: The power of an opportunity

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This paper considers power and how it informs belonging with implications for children's meaning making when they engage with a boundary or barrier. The paper will reflect on the structure/agency dialogue as it explores children's meaning making. It will highlight the extent to which researchers must engage with 'elements of agency' and how through this we can look at a range of processes that shape children's sense of belonging. Drawing off the notion of intra-generacy (Leonard 2016) - this paper will focus specifically on how perceptions of power influence agentic action or reaction. Reflections on self and other highlights themes such as risk and capital and can disclose feelings of power/lack of power. With this it offers an opportunity to examine the nature of actions and the ways in which children might come to establish, reinforce, maintain, or discard a sense of belonging within the context of certain relationships. Notably, combining this with barriers and boundaries brings into focus the multilayered process that come to inform children's decision making and how this connects with a moral component as children assess the acceptability of the situation they are engaged with. This paper will touch on these themes in relation to children's perspectives on everyday relationships as well as topics such as Brexit. It considers the way in which children's sense of belonging and their moral competence to explore what is and is not acceptable is more informed by a search for possibilities to build relationships rather than reject them.

Narratives of Exclusion, Narratives of Belonging. Irish Social Work at the Intersection between Adults' and Children's Voices

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Five years since the creation of the Child and Family Agency that embodied the cultural shift towards in Irish Social Work towards the recognition of children as active participants in making decisions that affect their lives(1)(2), a research was designed to explore the spaces of children's voices in Irish Social Services. The methodology consisted in 8 interviews with children aged 12 to 14 to promote children's narratives around their interactions with Social Workers. The narratives collected allowed a phenomenological description of the interplay between adults' voices and children's voices(3)(4). The presentation discusses three types of narratives: 1) narratives of boundaries between children and social workers along the lines of a difficult construction of trust based on ephemeral interactions; 2) narratives of barriers for children's voices that are subordinated to the Family-State partnership,

indicating the ambiguous status of rights-based policies. These narratives appear to be tightly intertwined. More eccentric is the position of narratives of belonging to child-adult relationships based on affective expectations(5), when children are promoted as the main partner of the Social Workers and their authority raised consequently to circumstances affecting their family. Sociological research argues that between representations of childhood and practices of working with children the gap regards the actual spaces for children's voices(6)(7). Whilst children-adult partnership and empowerment of children's voices underpin Irish policies, yet children seem to recognise boundaries that alienate from, as well as barriers that prevent, a meaningful involvement in decisions that affect their life. However, in situations when family-State partnership is precluded Services need to upgrade children's authority. The risk of trusting children can foster their sense of belonging to the relationship with the Social Worker.

RN04_03 | Childhoods and Children's Rights

Differences In The Construction Of Belonging Of Missing Children

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According to Missing Children Europe (MCE), 250,000 children are reported missing in the EU every year. MCE distinguishes between five categories of missing children cases, namely runaways, abductions by a third person, international parental abductions, lost, injured or otherwise missing children and missing unaccompanied migrant minors. While cases of criminal abductions by strangers dominate the media discourse, runaways make up the majority of reported cases in the EU. Despite the increased risks that all missing children face due to their vulnerability without adult supervision, their identities of belonging are constructed differently, depending on the category they are assigned to. Specifically, the parental bond can be traced as a key theme in media reporting on stranger abductions as well as international parental abductions, which is in sharp contrast to the far more contested parental relationships in runaway cases, which influences both the construction of belonging as well as the intervention responses to the children going missing. The EU-funded research project ChildRescue (HORIZON 2020 Grant Agreement Nr. 780938) that is currently being implemented in four EU countries (Belgium, Cyprus, Germany, Greece) aims at understanding underlying structures of missing children cases as well as improving the immediate response to those incidents through an innovative technological solution. As a part of the research project, interviews with international experts, who work on different types of missing children cases, have been conducted (N=13). The results of these interviews have illustrated the different needs and challenges faced by missing children, both in their experience of being missing as well as in their (non-) belonging to their families.

Is This a Child? Rights, Protection and Responsibilities in a Globalized World

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In 1989, the UNCRC working group decided that a person is a child until the age of 18. This was done despite a minority opposition from African and Asian countries. The UNCRC held out a subject position 'child', which was, and is, based on children's vulnerability and rights, aimed at a legally binding protection of all children. This categorization of 'child' is an ambiguous one and is contested in and between states in the global community. Norway, prominent in endorsing the notion of 18 years, nonetheless operates with provisos defining different age-levels denoting the child's moral and judicial responsibilities for crimes (15), sexual relations (16), voting rights (18) and access to alcohol (18/20). However, within the child protection services, a person may be a child until the age of 23. In this paper, I want to investigate shifting meanings as well as identity politics in Norway in relation to childhood with the UNCRC as the constitutive other. In so doing, I direct special attention to specific limitations and moral connotations of the 'child' - especially in cases where children have committed crimes versus those where they have been subjected to harm entitling them to care under the child protection services.

Child Sex-Trafficking: A Qualitative Analysis Of Risk Factors From The Experiences Of Survivors

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According to the ILO (2017) one million children are victims of sexual exploitation worldwide. In Europe, 14% of registered victims of sex-trafficking are minors (Eurostat, 2015). Scientific literature has described risk factors for sex-trafficking of children pointing to poverty, violence, lack of educational opportunities, domestic violence, child abuse, among others. In this paper, we focus on the influence of these risk factors for sex trafficking, particularly on family violence, abandonment, and abuse. Under the Spanish research project END-TRAFFICKING (Puigvert, 2015-2017) we carried out extensive qualitative fieldwork using the Communicative methodology of research (Gómez, 2011). For this paper, we selected 10 interviews with professionals and 15 daily life stories with sex trafficking survivors who were trafficked when they were underage, some of them were also migrants. This contribution aims to reveal the experiences and the silenced voices of the underage victims of trafficking, through the analysis of the life trajectories of adult sex-trafficking survivors. The results show the violation of children's rights suffered and the gravity of the consequences. The findings confirm some of the risk factors indicated by previous research and point to new dimensions of

analysis like the relevance of social relations within the peer group and with other adults. Also, the findings show the lack of an adequate social response in front of risky situations that the children endured, which increased their risk for being victim of sex-trafficking. Implications for preventing sex-trafficking of minors and future sociological research on this issue will be discussed.

Growing Up with Violence in a Kashmiri Neighbourhood

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In Kashmir the inevitability of state violence and its entrenchment in the everyday has brought to the forefront the voices of the Kashmiri people, marking a shift from understanding Kashmiris as passive receivers or victims of violence to focusing on them as agentic beings. While the scholarship interrogates suffering, resilience and resistance of men and women as 'adults', there is no significant academic work which looks at children in Kashmir to bring out how they live in/with violence. Based on ethnographic field work in one of the downtown neighbourhoods in Kashmir which is essentialized as a 'stone-pelting' hub, the paper would look at the everyday of children and explore the subjectivity of childhood through individual as well as group experiences of children. Taking a departure from the pornography of violence, it would look at the way children are impacted, reflect upon, challenge, resist and live with various structures - which constrain as well as offer possibilities. It is going to be an exploration of the 'social' in the lives of children thus, arguing for a different kind of 'childhood' in Kashmir and at the same time explore multiple childhoods within.

RN04_04 | Children navigating economic inequalities

The Liquid Lives of Poor Children: Water, Waste and Work in Informal Urban Childhood

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This paper explores the social relations of urban childhood through the prism of water. More specifically, a focus on water permits understanding poor children's integration into the informal social relations that increasingly define the cities of the global south (Davis 2006). Bounded by these informal urban childhoods, the paper specifically considers the opportunities and constraints that water presents to children when living in the context of acute urban poverty. As the basis of life, attention to water reveals some of the fundamental barriers children face to their existential reproduction and the labour required if access to clean drinking water is to be maintained. A focus on water further reveals how poor children confront the dilemmas posed by living in an environment where water is an endemic vector of dirt and disease, and the effort expended in maintaining a modicum of personal hygiene and well-being. As precipitation and flooding, water also reveals the precarious living conditions of children living on pavements or in dilapidated buildings and jerry-built shacks that increasingly define urban habitats. And in its commodified form, exploring the hawking and selling of water throws light on the terms upon which poor children are integrated into the informal economy. These themes will be explored by drawing on data from long-term research with street children in Accra, Ghana, and those living in a huge informal settlement adjacent to the city's central business district.

Does Money Matter? Examining the Relationship Between Material Resources and Children's Subjective Well-Being

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This study examines the links between children's material resources and the overall subjective well-being (SWB) by using regression analysis. The data is based on the international Children's Worlds Survey (ISCWeB) collected 2016 in Finland. ISCWeB's main idea is to collect data on perceptions and evaluations of children (8, 10 and 12 years olds) especially on subjective well-being matters. The data (N=2840) used in this paper is a representative sample of Finnish school-children. Adopting a child-centred point of view and focusing on subjective well-being has significantly shaped the child indicators research. Children themselves are increasingly used as informants of their own lives. Despite the growing interest in child-derived measures there is a shortage of examining the suitable measures in detail. Previous research indicates contradictory evidence on the relationship between material resources and subjective well-being. Qualitative studies suggest strong evidence whereas findings from quantitative studies are more elusive. In this study the measures of material resources are child's concern over family's financial situation, their satisfaction with the things they have in general and material deprivation index. The Brief Multidimensional Students' Life Satisfaction Scale (BMSLSS) is used as an indicator of multidimensional subjective well-being. BMSLSS contains of single-item measures of five key domains in children's lives – family, friends, school, self-image and living environment and is academically widely accepted measure of SWB. The preliminary results indicate strong relationship between children's material resources and the overall subjective well-being. However, the material deprivation index appear to be inconsistently connected to the overall subjective well-being.

RN04_05 | Approaching capabilities in diverse childhoods

Barriers, Boundaries and Belongings: Complementary Angles on the Participatory Capability of Children in Street Situations

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The notions of “barriers”, “boundaries” and “belongings” are insightful to understand the participatory capability (Stoecklin, 2014) of children in street situations. These children are often treated in discriminative ways because of the barriers erected between childhood and the street environment, and are behaving according to the boundaries and belongings generated, reproduced and negotiated through their own strategies. Inspired by the capability approach (Sen 1999), we consider childhood as the set of choices at hand for the population aged 0-18. Yet, the boundaries of the options children can choose from are moving. Their capability set is expanding or shrinking not only because of institutions acting for or on behalf of children but also through their own agency. We are suggesting that the adoption, in June 2017, of the General Comment 21 on Children in Street Situations by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC, 2017), is potentially reflecting these moving boundaries. In order to come to a closer understanding of these social dynamics, we build a theoretical framework that shall allow us to observe the implementation of children’s participatory rights. We will do this by focusing on the participatory capability of children in street situations in two countries with very different institutional arrangements, namely Brazil and China. We examine modes of action (Stoecklin, 2018) to analyze the interplay between the factors converting rights into participatory capability (Sen, 1999). We thereby intend to specify the recursive dynamics of “rule-resource properties” in the structuration theory (Giddens, 1984).

Economies of Belonging: Conceptualising Child Care Under Neoliberalism

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In 2016, a health economic report on child development (Anand and Roope, 2016) resulted in media reports suggesting that ‘children are better off at nursery than they are with their parents’ (Independent 2016). The authors use Sen’s (1979) capability approach, which emphasises capabilities, wellbeing and activities as indicative of life quality, to examine the happiness and development of toddlers. By characterising child-rearing as an input-output relationship of activities and interaction on the one hand, and development, ability and wellbeing on the other hand, the authors, perhaps unwittingly, further a mechanistic view of care work where parents and children remain, in a very real sense, separate. In contrast, recent work in feminist maternal studies (Ruddick, 1995; also see O’Reilly, 2016) repositions mothering as a relational practice producing profound and transformative ethical effects within — and also beyond — the mother-child dyad. We examine the consideration of the young child as ‘haver of capabilities’ and ‘doer of activities’ rather than the ‘cared-for’ standing in a complex and rich dynamic to the ‘one-caring’ (Noddings, 2013) as a symptom of the transformation of childhood under neoliberalism. Applying contemporary critiques of neoliberalism by Rottenberg (2018) and Holloway and Pimlott-Wilson (2014), we problematise and unpick the move away from a focus on the child as a relational subject, towards an image of the child instead as a future subject in a market of human capital.

"We Are Here To Improve San Jerónimo, Aren't We?" TekeLab, a Neighborhood Technology Project del Moral-Espín, Lucía (1); Madero-Silva, Macarena (2); Pérez-García, Alicia (3)

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San Jerónimo is a peripheral neighbourhood of Seville (Spain). It emerged in the 19th century as an urban settlement based on self-built housing linked to the works of a railway station and some factories established in the area. Geographically, it is located between the Guadalquivir River and the train tracks and it is surrounded by a cemetery, a wastewater treatment station, a funeral home and a power plant. These metropolitan infrastructures and facilities fostered a (perception of) historical isolation of this neighbourhood from the rest of the city. This is the context in which the initial phase of the TekeLab takes place. TekeLab, a research, art and technology project theoretically based on the capability approach (Sen 1985, 1993), aims at fostering children's social and cultural participation. For this purpose, it promotes children technological autonomy while exploring and reflecting with them about their own experience regarding public space and, more precisely, about the barriers, resources and needs of their neighbourhood. Through the whole process, the collaboration with local organizations, networks and institutions is extremely important. In this paper, we first introduce the objectives and thesis of the project. After that, we describe the actions developed and the outcomes generated so far (cartographies, photos, videos, audios, apps, interviews). Then we analyse children's experiences and aspirations for their neighbourhood through the capabilities lenses and how they would have (or not) changed through their participation in the project. Finally, we propose some preliminary conclusions and reflect on possible methodological improvements and the potential replicability of the project. More info: <http://www.tekeando.net/>

Boundaries Inside The Hearth: When Our Parents Mustn't Be The Ones We Grow Up With. The Case Of Foster Children In France Oehmichen, Helene

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This paper proposes to address the barriers to affiliation faced by children in France removed from their parents and placed in foster care at a judge's decision. Since the 1980s, the legislative framework requires children to count their family of origin as relatives, even if they never see them. They must not belong to their foster family with which they share their daily lives. From a field survey conducted for my thesis, based on

interviews with foster children, family monographs (long-time observations), judicial files review and statistics on their trajectory, I will present the experience these children have of family belonging. I will first explain what are the material and symbolic supports of this barrier in the home put on by professionals. I will then show how and why foster children may want to break the barrier and belong to their foster care: age at the placement, frequency of contact with the family of origin, but especially sharing of intimacy (with the heat of the hearth), of norms and of worldview during a long time, and even more the place dedicated by the foster mother (who places or not barriers between the child and her relatives). Finally, I will describe which conscious or unconscious strategies are put in place by the child who wants to belong to his foster family: looking for the physical resemblance, the similarity of tastes and skills, playing on words of kinship, hiding his placement in the outside world, or even eventually asking to be adopted.

RN04_06 | Children in space and place

Place Meaning for Children in the Forest Garden

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Previous studies show that outdoor places have different meanings for children's lives based on children's preferences from experiences and memories. The purpose of the study is to investigate the forest gardens' places from the children's perspective. The theoretical framework is Social Studies of Childhood, where children are regarded as competent social actors and right to give their voices. This study intends to use empirical material from walk-and-talk conversations and photography with 28 children. The results from this ongoing study presents the four most photographed places in the forest garden, which are places with plants, the pond, the fireplace and the tipin place. Places with plants give children a sense of belonging to the nature and think they are friends with the insects. Boundaries in forest gardens are fuzzy and barriers like the fencing are designed to keep animals out rather than children in. Educators positively encourage risk taking, inviting children to try different activities and offering a range of opportunities from which children can select and self-regulate their level of risk and challenge. Barriers, however, exist in taking up of all opportunities because socioeconomic disadvantage and cultural norms mean many participating children have never before experienced such natural environments in their deprived home neighbourhoods or for immigrant children, in their countries of origin. It is therefore interesting to report that theme of boundaries, barriers and belonging are intersect in shaping children's relationship with the places in the forest garden.

Inside and Around Schools' Toilets: Theorizing Boundaries Between Adults and Children

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Toilets are an unique place inside schools where children can escape from the "panoptical" (Foucault, 1975) power of adults. They create boundaries between adults and children regarding cleanliness, which are both physical, symbolical and moral (Douglas, 1966). These age boundaries (Garnier, 2015) are not only that of the segregation of toilets for adults and for children, which is systematic in France, as well as the gendered divide. Inside and around children's toilets, these boundaries are also disputed and performed through their respective strategies and tactics (De Certeau, 1984). In order to study them, our inquiry in French schools is based on an ethnographic study in écoles maternelles (2), elementary (2) and secondary schools (2), using interviews with adults and visual methodologies with children (aged 3 to 16 years). Our results show how adults' control children's body, but also the failure of their strategies in order to keep the "proper" uses of the toilets. From children's point of view, schools toilets are often avoided individually and criticized as too dirty and dangerous, but they are still attractive for groups of peers. Boys and girls have very different uses of schools' toilets, but they exert a same collective resistance against adults' power upon their body. It seems that what they also challenge is the conception of "the body" rationalized by the institution as an individual territory and object of hygienic care, for a more collective and joyous embodied performance (Bakhtine, 1965).

Why Emil Spend His Breaks at the Outskirts of the Schoolyard. Anthropological Perspectives on the Battles for Territories in the Schoolyard

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The purpose of the presentation is to look closer at the relation between children's social status and their possibilities for taking up space in the schoolyard. Said in other words how children's social relations intertwine with the physical spaces. I am inspired by Thorne, who has shown how boys take up more space than girls in school in her book "Genderplay. Girls and Boys in School" (1993). Some activities take up a lot of spaces in the schoolyard, e.g. boys playing soccer. But not all children who want to play soccer are allowed to play, as there is not space enough for everyone. Thus there is a battle for territories - age and skills are central elements in these battles. These battles is related to childrens possibilities for being physically active - if you cannot take up any space in the schoolyard you cannot move and be physically active. Some

children like Emil who cannot take up any space in the schoolyard thus cannot move physically. Emil tries different strategies to change his position both socially and physically. The presentation is bases upon fieldwork among children in Danish public school, where I followed the children from two classes from two schools from the 5th to 7th grade.

The Children of Kypseli Square

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My presentation relies on a short film that was created in the framework of a post- graduate summer school, organized by the Athens Ethnographic Film Society, in cooperation with the Netherlands Institute of Athens, in 2015. The film deals with the children's appropriation of the urban space around Kanari Square (commonly referred to in Greek as Platia Kypselis), in Athens. That square is located in one of the most densely built metropolitan areas, in the heart of the multiethnic quartier of Kypseli that has been basically inhabited by first- and second generation migrants for the last few decades. While the Square environment represents one of the very limited social encounter opportunities for the mostly unemployed- and starkly impoverished local population of all ages, the youngest ones reclaim it as an exciting and ever transforming field of action and as a terrain to negotiate their affiliations, tastes and sense of belongingness on a steady basis. The authors undertake to trace the multitude of playful trajectories and creative ways that reattribute meaning to an otherwise mundane piece of urban space 'at children's eye- height', in order to remind us of the enrichment carried along with the childrens' presence and the value entailed in the existence of free, public spaces open to all.

RN04_07a | Belonging and Migration

The Interactional Construction Of Migrant Children's "Belonging"

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This presentation concerns some research results of a European project on innovation in education, aiming to promote children's agency in the construction of their personal memories and dialogue around these memories. The research results regard the ways of constructing the meaning of migrant children's experiences and identity. The data were collected through the video-recording of 96 meetings, coordinated by facilitators, in 48 classrooms, in Germany, Italy and the UK. During these meetings, the children's narratives of cultural identities were influenced by both the way of facilitating communication and the specific social context of the schools. The narratives of cultural identities are observed as contingent constructions in classroom interactions, rather than as essential components of children's personalities. In particular, the way in which facilitators act as co-tellers is important in this contingent construction of narratives, which frequently highlight the importance of children's personal experiences and preferences, rather than cultural values or principles, thus showing the distance between children's personal life, on the one hand, and stereotypes about their cultural identity on the other. This presentation highlights two results of this research. First, the facilitated interactions led to the construction of different types of narratives, regarding cultural belonging, uncertain or hybrid identities and rejection of cultural belonging and identity. Second, the facilitators' sensitivity for the delicacy of children's conditions of migration led the facilitators to give up the promotion of the children's narratives, but this also led to the failure of the promotion of the children's agency and dialogue around their experiences.

Young People Migrating In Ethiopia And Nepal: Editing Social Norms While Still Wanting To Belong

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The paper challenges assumptions that young people want to break traditional bonds within families and communities and change social norms, following Bauman's theories of insecurity and community. Instead, marginalised young people, who often have successful migrants as their role models, tell stories of desires to maintain respect in their communities of origin. To be able to support their families, feel accepted and a sense of belonging on their return. Participatory and large scale qualitative research started from the perceptions of children and youth (aged 15-24) in fragile and conflict affected research

sites to understand how they negotiate and navigate uncertainty. In both countries, young people move to small towns to find pathways out of poverty, but find services are inadequate and inaccessible to the most marginalised. Many young women may want to escape from traditional systems of early marriage and strong gendered norms that discriminate against girls. Young men feel an impossible burden to meet expectations to provide for their families. Rural-urban mobility is often a step to international migration where youth hope to find new futures. Children and youth may embrace uncertainty and find creative solutions to their marginalisation and poverty, but this is temporal. They break with traditional transitions, form new social bonds and seek alternative ways of earning a living in the informal sector, but they only want to 'edit' social norms and to still feel that they belong.

Fluid Boundaries, Fixed Borders and Belonging? Homes Of Asylum Seeking Young Children In Finland

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In my presentation I ask how the material and affectual boundaries and borders of children's homes are made and re-made. I focus on the homes, experiences and everyday practices of young children who are either in the process of seeking asylum in or have recently received asylum permits to Finland. My analysis suggests that the homes in the reception centres or the first homes after gaining the asylum permit consist of fluid boundaries keeping some entities outside while letting some in. To make sense of the dynamic nature of the homes of the asylum seeking children I conceptualise them in relation to the concept of space as produced in relation to and in the networks with other spaces (cf. Massey, 2008; Ingold, 2011). A home is, thus, seen as a nexus for different networks of human relations as well as material artefacts. The borders of the homes are not fixed but dynamic (cf. Barad, 2007). I explore what passes through the borders of the homes and its relation to the belonging of the children. The presentation is based on my on-going research on the material and affectual practices of making homes of asylum seeking children in Finland. I am currently conducting ethnographic fieldwork for data generation.

RN04_07b | Lived experiences of generational relations

Exploring Children's Experiences, Barriers and Boundaries in the City and (Re)Imagining Children's Places

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Recent sociological research on childhood has emphasized children's agency and autonomy as social actors, who interpret and experience places differently from adults. Nevertheless, children are seldom heard in matters of urban planning. Consequently, some of the public places designed for children are not appropriated by them as their own, making these "places for children", but not "children's places". These discrepancies are related to boundaries between children's and adults' living experiences and place-making processes. They can also be understood as barriers (both symbolic and material) to children's access to the city, or as restrictions to children's social and cultural rights, namely their "right to the city". However, cities are also, by their spatial and relational characteristics, potential contexts for promoting children's rights and empowerment (a rising number of child-friendly cities initiatives, as well as participatory and inclusive urban planning are examples of this). It is in this dialectic relation between restriction and possibility that CRiCity project tries to analyze the condition of childhood in the city, from an interdisciplinary perspective anchored in the work of Urban Studies, Sociology of Childhood, and Public Administration. We present preliminary findings of our analysis of children's experiences and sense of place, including their own notions barriers, boundaries and belonging, in various urban public spaces in Lisbon, the capital of Portugal. Diverse child-centered methodologies, as well as ethnographic observation are used, including techniques that focus on the children's imagination of the ideal neighborhood, park or city to grasp children's aspirations of belonging. Note: The presenting author will be Eunice Castro Seixas. Authors have all equal merit in this communication and are presented by alphabetic order.

Being a Grandchild: Meanings, Practices, and Experiences with Grandchildhood

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Given the demographic changes in Western countries, specifically the increasing life span, grandparents have emerged as potentially significant figures in family life. The roles of grandparents and grandchildren become more important as the long-lasting intergenerational relationships across three or even four generations are increasingly common. While the research on grandparenthood is booming, researchers have paid little attention to the meanings, experiences, and practices of grandchildhood as seen from the perspective of grandchildren. How do the grandchildren make sense of grandchildhood? How do they reflect upon the relationship with their grandparents? What does it mean to them to be grandchildren? The paper answers these questions, drawing upon in-depth interviews with grandchildren living in three-generation households (age 16-26). This paper elaborates the notion of 'grandchild practices' (drawing upon 'family practices' proposed by Morgan, 1996) and focuses on the minutiae and mundanities of everyday life that shape the role of a grandchild in early adulthood and retrospectively in childhood. In the context of three-generation households, four dimensions of grandchildhood are key: everyday grandchildhood, direct grandchildhood, caring and cared grandchildhood, and teaching and learning grandchildhood. These dimensions are examined to show the active role of grandchildren in negotiating intergenerational and family relations.

The Role of Social Stratification In The Childhood Life Of Generation Z

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The eventfulness of the new generation depends on many characteristics of the historical situation (primarily an ineffective social family policy, process of informatization, the formation of consumer behavior patterns, the childhood industry etc.). Innovative methods and analytical schemes of the research results allowed us to describe the determinants of the childhood events of 2000-2010, based on the inequality of society, and to assert that they potentially provoke contradictions within the juvenile groups. A survey of young people to determine the age of the most important events of childhood was held in 2018 (N 774). The study of the transition from childhood to maturity showed that the age of the end of childhood depends on stratification: children from poor families "childhood ended" at 12.6 years (average age), in families of average wealth at 13.8 years, in rich families at 13,4 years. Practices of everyday life of the children themselves, family, parental behavior models also depend on the socio-economic situation of families and resources of the places of residence where they grew up. Poor children earlier than children from middle-income and high-income families go to the grocery store to buy groceries and household goods; walk in the yard without an escort; move independently (to school, to grandmother, etc.) in a locality, city. On the other hand, they later than their peers began to engage in community, received their nominal document (award), did a tattoo, piercing; went on a diet. With a marked independent mobility, they are limited to travel to another city, terrain and abroad. Interestingly, respondents from poor families noted that teenage conflicts with their parents also began later.

Participate to Planning: Children Thinking Together for Urban Design

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Becoming an adult-centered and anti-democratic social space, the contemporary city is a resource and a bond for social action. More specifically, the city represents a limitation in the biographical development of the child, violating their right to citizenship. The theme of the relationship between the child and the urban environment urges us to look at childhood as a social category on a par with all others and to rethink the urban planning discourse on city planning practices. The study starts from a recognition of what social research techniques can create, among the participants of the research, a theater of democracy that promotes participation and cooperation, respecting the child's own freedom as a person, and the expression of one's opinion. In this sense the thinking together of children was necessary, because on the individual and collective level it allowed them to assume critical and responsible attitudes. Through an mixed methods approach, aimed at the convergence of the experience of children, we

have tried to restore the creativity and the evaluation of the protagonists of the research, considered as "future citizens". In conclusion, the work aims to bring out, also, the methodological solution that is implemented through the activity of participatory planning: the activation of a preparatory phase of mutual learning and convergence of meanings of the protagonists. In fact, with regard to the communicative aspects in the participatory planning processes there is an understanding of the different languages and the acquisition of a perspective that includes the other, important for involving the child in a dialogue on his / her own city.

Coming Of Age With Asthma: Chronic Illness As Accelerator In Acquiring Autonomy?

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Epidemiological studies describe a propensity for asthma to decline during adolescence (Akinbami et al., 2011), its beginning (12-14 years) and its end (18-21 years) being considered as critical points in the care pathway. Sociological perspective concentrates on the logics of action of adolescents collecting their experiences, discourses as closely as possible (Corsaro, 2018; Diasio, Vinel, 2017). To explore these issues, a group of sociologists and anthropologists is conducting a mixed-methodology study in France. The quantitative study explores 120 trajectories of persons aged from 12 to 21. The qualitative study analyzes the experiences of 15 children. In-depth analysis shows that children develop skills in asthma management in terms of self-administration of treatment, body techniques, risk management. Even if they are helped by their parents and professionals, the adults' objective is to make them, as they say, responsible and autonomous. Children are expected to conform themselves to care trajectories elaborated by professionals and parents, their capacity of playing by these rules is seen as a sign of maturity (Mayall, 1994). A recent study showed that the young with a mental disease do not really access the statute of adult (Eideliman, 2012). As it comes to physical sickness, this issue seems to have never been treated. We will thus question whether having a chronic illness might work as an accelerator in coming to age, if proving one's maturity through managing the disease has an impact on gaining autonomy in other everyday life choices (leisures, studies, housing, etc.). And on the contrary, if being seen by parents and professionals as incapable of managing one's disease can be an obstacle to the access to autonomy.

Institutionalized Childhood as Barrier to Fitting in while Transitioning to Adulthood

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This research discusses the topic of boundaries impeding social inclusion of young adults with childhoods marked by institutionalization. As part of the SASCA Project ("Support to adult survivors of child abuse and neglect", www.sasca.eu) the Romanian team interviewed 45 young people (19-35 of age) who spent their childhood in child protection care-settings in Romania. They told stories about their childhoods marked by traumatic experiences due to chaotic environments, lack of emotional and social support, and various forms of abuse perpetrated by other children, by family members, educators and other professionals. The objective of this presentation is to highlight their efforts of fitting in in the period of transitioning to adulthood and reflect on the effects of the victimization experiences. Disclosure of being rejected and abused were followed by reflections about becoming aggressive, revengeful, angry, distrustful, solitary and secluded, or eventually powerful and persistent. Interviewed young adults define their identity as different compared to their peers raised in their own families, and identify themselves as being different ("others"). Our interpretation is based on the conceptualization of 'othering' (Spiviak, 1985; Powell & Menendian, 2016): young adults with childhood experiences in residential care have built their own identity by incorporating otherness and seeing themselves as incomplete (sub)human beings, without the rights to be protected or to express pain. Listening to their stories and recognizing their suffering is a first step on the road to regain their dignity and to strengthen their selves.

Studying Parental Mediation of Children's Internet Use as a 'Tangible' Part of Socialization: An Eight-Years Perspective on Barriers versus Belonging

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Parental mediation of children's internet use, defined as 'regulatory strategies that parents introduce to maximise benefits and minimise risks for their children' (Kirwil, Garmendia, Garitaonandia & Martínez Fernández, 2009) in their online lives, enjoys an increasing attention as an interdisciplinary research field. This paper, by looking beyond a narrower focus used in media and communication studies, addresses parental mediation as an empirically tangible part of

broader patterns and dynamics of socialization and intergenerational relations. Particularly, restrictive and monitoring mediation strategies (rules and restrictions) tend to match authoritarian parenting style and 'barriers' in parent-child interaction, while active mediation (help and guidance) corresponds to supportive family atmosphere and 'belongingness'. The analysis is based on two waves of the cross-national EU Kids Online survey, conducted in 2010 and 2018 among 9-16-year-old children and their parents (N=1,000 in each country). The paper focuses on one of the surveyed countries – Estonia – that has experienced remarkable technological and social transformations during the last decades. By looking at comparable indicators of parental mediation (active mediation, restrictive mediation, technical restrictions, and monitoring), asked from children as well as their parents, the paper aims at delineating main trends in Estonian parents' practices and strategies of (media) socialization. Preliminary analysis indicates the increased prevalence of technical restrictions as well as active mediation, according to both children's and parents' answers, evidencing (1) the rising level of parents' online safety awareness and digital skills; and (2) the continuing struggle between different, often contradictory, socialization values and parenting paradigms (such as old, child obedience-oriented, and new, child autonomy-oriented ones).

How do Family Relations Alter the Relationship Between Parent-to-Child Physical Violence and Adolescent-to-Parent Physical Violence?

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The present contribution examined the extent to which beneficial and hazardous family relationships altered the relationship between childhood exposure to parent-to-child physical violence and self-reported physical adolescent-to-parent violence (APV). Current levels of perceived family cohesion, family conflict, and interparental violence were assessed as moderators. Based on data from 2,490 ninth graders who took part in a large school survey in the federal state of Lower Saxony, Germany, results showed that parent-to-child physical violence was positively related to APV. Family cohesion buffered detrimental effects of parent-to-child physical violence on physical APV, while family conflict exacerbated this link. Specifically, parent-to-child physical violence had weaker effects on APV for students who reported greater levels of family cohesion, while stronger effects were observed for students who reported greater levels of family conflict. In sum, APV, and the role of family relationships deserve greater attention in discourse about lasting, adverse effects of childhood exposure.

RN04_08 | Boundaries and Generationing

No Diapers, Not a Baby Anymore! Constructing “Babyhood” as an Age Boundary while Toilet Training

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Different conceptions of growing up are sources of multiple tensions in the field of the sociology of childhood and children, as well as in everyday practices. The modern child-rearing is torn by conflicting precepts. On the one hand, the parents must give the child time to grow by respecting his needs for care and protection. On the other hand, they should nurture him to become autonomous. Indeed, the increasing social value of the childhood restricts forcing the child to grow up, but at the same time, many aspects of early childhood education consist of pushing children to quit the “infantile” attitudes or attributes by challenging them and emphasizing the benefits of being a “big boy” or a “big girl”. Being a child appears as a discrete period composed of both rhetorical and material “milestones” to pass. Using the example of toilet-training, this paper aims to explore the construction of children’s agency and of growing-up as a sequence of stages and barriers to surmount. The empirical data comes from an ongoing sociological study of toilet-training in different cultural contexts (France, Norway, Russia) that includes the analysis of childcare books for parents, toilet training books for children, interviews with parents and observations in educational settings. The comparison of different methods shows that the more the toilet-training is conceptualized as something that depends on child’s will, the more it is presented as a “rite of passage”. The test of crossing a symbolic border may be ratified by some market products or by institutions.

Symbolic Boundaries Of Time: Exploring The Production Of Temporal Socialisation

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According to Elias (1992), in order to take up the position of an adult in society, children must learn how to regulate their behaviour and feelings to make them compatible with the social institution of time. As implied here, temporal dimensions can be highlighted as important boundaries when approaching ideas of the child in various settings (James et al. 2016). In exploring the concept of temporal socialisation (Darmon, 2018), this study sheds light on various symbolic and moral dimensions at play when children struggle with disparities between individual and collective temporal frameworks. In contrast to studies that depict children as

workers or students from whom all knowledge of time was deliberately withheld as a means of power (Kydd, 1857; Lærke, 1998), this study shows children who are expected to know, embody and practice time in multiple ways. Based on ethnographic fieldwork carried out among first, sixth and ninth grade children in Danish schools, the study draws on a particular institutional setting to examine what, how and why certain temporal attitudes are made more significant than others. The purpose of this paper is to: 1) pay attention to culturally specific and age-appropriate temporal norms in terms of temporal socialisation and to 2) show how these norms are contested, produced and reproduced through everyday practices involved in the transformation and diversity of children’s classifications of time.

Childhood in Germany – The View of Refugee Children

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An “anthropological view” characterizes an observer who is a stranger to the group or culture under study. Relating to this, we assume that children who have recently migrated to an unfamiliar country may have such an “anthropological view” on local childhood. In an ongoing project, we examine refugee children’s views of childhood in Germany, focusing particularly on the way they acquire knowledge of the generational (and social) order and how they manage their own position in it. Our study focuses on refugee children who have lived in Germany for about two years. We combine three kinds of data: interviews, group discussions and photo-centered chats. In the group discussions, participants were asked to describe childhood in Germany. Although not explicitly asked to do so, they contrasted childhood in Germany with childhood in their home countries, bringing up a broad variety of topics such as teachers’ and parents’ expectations towards children, concepts of friendship and children’s safety in the public space. However, the interviews show the heterogeneity of (generational) expectations perceived and managed by children in different social worlds (family, school, peers). As they identify differences and similarities concerning their social worlds in both (sometimes: several) localities, differences in concepts of childhood and generational order become tangible. In line with the topic of this conference we will discuss our first results against the background of the questions 1) How are boundaries between adulthood and childhood drawn within different social worlds? 2) To what extent are (contradictory) generational expectations perceived as barriers and how are they managed?

RN04_09a | Borders and Theory in Childhood Studies II

Child-Led Research, Children's Rights and Childhood Studies: a Defence

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Recent articles by Kim (2016) and Hammersley (2015, 2017) have critiqued, respectively: the methodological and normative assumptions that underlie research 'by' children; claims that have been made about the implications of children's rights for the ethics of research involving children; and some of the central commitments of Childhood Studies, including the idea that children are worthy of study 'in their own right' and that participatory methods are the gold standard. These distinct but connected critiques deserve a serious response, and that is the aim of this paper. In doing so I distinguish between three categories of criticism made by Kim and Hammersley: (i) those that are pretty obviously valid, and should be accepted to the extent that they apply; (ii) those that seem to be based on a misreading or misunderstanding of the claims being made by proponents of child-led or participatory research, or by scholars of Childhood Studies; and (iii) those that represent serious challenges to defend, redefine or rethink our aims, claims or research practices. In particular, the paper will consider: what we are saying when we make claims for children's competence and agency; questions around the purpose, and ownership, of knowledge; the relationship between ethics, research and the study of childhood; and the relevance of Spyrou's (2017, 2018) call for a 'decentering' of childhood.

How to Look at Childhood and Modernity: Beyond the View of the New Wave

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This paper attempts to reconsider the New Wave view of childhood and modernity. Alan Prout stated that the New Sociology of Childhood reached modernity by stressing the agency of children and childhood as a structural form, while social sciences reconsidered the concrete views of subjectivity and the social system and that persistent dichotomies surrounding childhood and adulthood made it impossible for us to grasp complex childhoods in late-modernity. Alternatively, he and his followers suggested a plurality of childhoods and the heterogeneous network of the social, using theories such as Deleuze and ANT. However, plurality seems to be too broad. Can we allow the strength of modern views to

be ignored? As Phillippe Ariès described and Prout himself insisted, modernity constructed childhood in certain ways and the child-adult dichotomy is rooted in our society as laws, institutions, and academic theories; and the New Sociology of Childhood might be the effect of this construction. We need to review the strength of modernity and, as an extension of it, the complexity and liquidity of late-modernity, in which even the disappearance of (the modern) childhood has been repeatedly announced, should be described. With this interest, this paper will explore an alternate frame by referencing Jacques Donzelot's metaphors of "tutelary complex" and "lines of flight" to understand modern and late-modern childhoods. In doing so, Japanese examples will be used, in which the child-centered tradition has been strong, and post-war economic growth has constructed a strong monolithic view of childhood.

Acting Children, Care and Subsumption in Late Capitalism: the Fantasy of the Agentic Child

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Since the global financial crisis of 2008, Capitalism, and the crises therein, have been on the agenda of many academic discussions. However, within these discussions, little attention has been paid to the realm of social reproduction despite its significance for the capitalist mode of production. In this paper I draw on Nancy Fraser's work on the crisis in social reproduction to analyse an instance where children figure as key actors in social reproductive work through carework in an advertisement for IKEA. I argue that within the advert there is both a fantasy of the child as an actor and agent of intervention, and an alignment of IKEA with values of love, care and emotion in the family nexus even whilst the care work is directed to the social reproduction of the worker – in this case a nurse. The advertisement in question is one produced by IKEA for a UK television audience in the winter of 2016 in which a narrative is presented which emphasises values of care rather than selling goods to the consumer. Sociologically, I examine both the mobilisation of a fantasy agentic child and alignment with values of care at the boundary between the commodified (the IKEA product) and the non-commodified (the child's care and/or family love) in terms of questions how children feature not only in questions of social reproduction, where their contribution is largely invisible, but also in questions of subsumption and commodification in late capitalism.

Crossing Roots: Interdisciplinary Challenges Of a Critical and Public Sociology of Childhood

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Childhood sociologists often come across demands of interdisciplinary dialogue with scientific researchers and other professionals from different fields and disciplines. This is especially true when they assume a critical paradigm of the Sociology of Childhood which seeks, not only the understanding and interpretation of the living conditions of children - especially poor children or children in specific situations of subalternity (ethnic rations, gender, disability, or other) -, but also contributing to the transformation of the social structures that (re)produce those conditions. The dialogue generated in the scope of the design, development or evaluation of social intervention programs or forms of advocacy or action in public policies contributes to the test of constructs and concepts, but it also challenges sociological theories and perspectives. The development of the field of "Childhood Studies" is perhaps the greatest evidence of this interdisciplinary epistemological challenge, but it is largely due to the balance of the effects of this dialogue on the evolution of the discipline of Sociology of Childhood itself. From the analysis of theoretical practices of authors in Critical and Public Sociology of Childhood, of researches about the local childhood citizenship in the city and in educational settings, this paper seeks to interrogate the theoretical possibilities of dialogue with areas such as urbanism, psychology, neurosciences, educational sciences and law studies, amongst others, contributing to a multimodal theoretical positioning, without losing its critical and transformative perspective.

RN04_09b | Protecting and promoting children's rights and well-being

A Critical Sociological View on the Child Rights Governance of the EU: Where European Children Stand?

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The main objective of this paper is to offer an alternative society-centric perspective on the Child Rights Governance (CRG) in the EU which could be grounded on the new theory of the sociology of childhood while using the operational capacity of the New Modes of Governance (NMG) applied to the children's rights sphere. The research will follow a descriptive

analysis which is mainly based on the literature review. The legal perspective on CRG of the EU has many shortcomings such as tokenism on children's political participation and a need for better mechanisms; the stress on the protection of children and less interest in their empowerment; the fact that the EU as a non-state actor in international politics cannot ratify the UNCRC; and formidable changes which UNCRC presupposes and requires running against the grain of popular beliefs and practices of elected officials, administrators, and the generality of citizens. By addressing these shortcomings and gaps of such normative approach it is debated that the new theory could provide a bottom-up approach for CRG in which children are better represented with further reaching their participation rights in the EU. The NMG will be also debated and compared with the existing child rights institutions and mechanism (both private/civil and/or public) including various actors such as the special networks, NGOs, and, other formal mechanisms regulated by laws (such as the ombudsmanship for children). The findings and the results could lead to future research aiming to design better political participation models and tools for children in the EU. Keywords: Child Rights, the EU, New Modes of Governance, Sociology of Childhood.

Does Economic Distress Undermine Children's Wellbeing?

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Even though Finland is known for its comprehensive family policy, sluggish growth, uncertain labour markets and austerity policies such as cutting of child benefit, have undermined the economic security of families with children and put families in the risk zone of poverty, health inequalities and other kinds of ill-being. Earlier research show that austerity policy and economic distress have affected the wellbeing of families and hence the wellbeing of children. However, earlier studies mostly have focused on parents' or family wellbeing and the knowledge of children's experiences has mainly been studied by asking parents or other adults. We analyse the experience of wellbeing amongst Finnish children and whether wellbeing is related to the economic situation of the family. We also study the influence of self-confidence, health, friends, bullying, leisure time activities and school satisfaction on children's wellbeing. We use the data of the international survey of children's lives and wellbeing conducted by Children's Worlds project during the years 2013–2014. The results show that worrying about family economic has a significant impact on the wellbeing of children. The other factors related to subjective wellbeing are for instance self-confidence, health, friends, bullying and school satisfaction.

History as a Playground. A Study of Children's Visit to a Historical Theme Park

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The mix of entertainment and education – edutainment - is an ever-growing trend blurring the distinction between for example museums, zoos and amusement parks. Edutainment establishments attracts growing numbers of children, families and schools every year. The edutainment business is said to offer new methods and different ways of spreading knowledge and tries to introduce novel, surprising approaches to attract visitors. Often the parks use hands-on-pedagogy and visitors get to experience and try features first-handed. The establishments thus expect an active, explorative and interested visitor. Then again, at times it is questioned what visitors actually learn from edutainment institutions, and if the entertainment does not more or less dominate a visit to these places. Research in the field is still scarce and particularly when it comes to studies where researchers follows visitors during their visits. This paper report on a study of 10-12-year-old school children's visit to a western theme park in Sweden, a theme park distributing an historical journey back to the 1870s America. In the paper we use Gibsons theory of affordances to highlight how the children take on different features and how they through their actions enacts the park. Using material from participant observations during the children's visits to the park we specifically analyse how the children react to the parks use of history and the parks mix of entertainment and education. The paper thus highlights the visiting children's contribution in the very learning experience.

Participation As Methodological And Ethical Issue In Child Protection Research

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The presentation discusses children's participation in recent child protection research by asking how children are involved with research activities and what are the methodological and ethical decisions made by researchers. The dilemmatic issue in child protection research is the balancing between children's rights to participation and protection, which is interlinked, in essence, to the matter of power relations between adults and children. The presentation discusses findings of an integrative literature review of 78 journal articles. The integrative review methodology summarises and synthesises research from diverse range of methodologies to provide more comprehensive understanding of a phenomenon. The review addresses so-called emerging topic, which means holistic conceptualisation and synthesis of the literature, as there are

very few comprehensive reviews made on this topic. Studies included in review are peer-reviewed studies with original data (collected from children), methodological quality, and with clearly defined research questions. In review, children's participation is approached by using the conceptualisation of ethics in practice (Guillemin and Gillam 2004). Ethics in practice means day-to-day ethical issues that arise in doing of research and are the ones that arise and persist after the ethics approval has been granted. Majority of the studies included in the review have rather traditional adult-led approach for doing research with children. Researchers are the ones who decide on the research design and child welfare professionals and parents assess the eligibility of the children. To put it short, children are the ones who adapt (and be suitable) for research, not the vice versa. The presentation addresses, with more detail, the boundaries and barriers of children's participation in child protection research and their possibilities for recognition.

Do Children Have a Voice? The Legitimacy of Research with Children on the example of Poland

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Research with children in Poland is not a common. It is even said that they are silent voices. This may be related to the marginalization of this social group. Unfortunately, children are barred from the opportunity to speak out on the one hand because still exist people who believes that they are incomplete creatures, and on the other because these kinds of researches are difficult. If we want to answer the question whether research with children is justified, we have to talk to them. During my research I used the methodology that I consulted with my specialists - children. The same research tool developed together was used later during the focus groups and individual interviews with children and representatives of their social world, such as, for example: parents, teachers, pedagogues, psychologists, family judges, architects, employees of community centers and NGOs, etc. In Poland, the approach to children as citizens has been slowly changing in recent times. For the celebration of the 100th anniversary of independence of Poland, the Polin Museum decided to create an exhibition in accordance with Korczak's assumptions for small and large people. The action is aimed at convincing about the sense of conversation with children about the history, including topics as a war. In my research, I am trying to analyze such movements by confronting them with actions that exclude children. Research with children can broaden the description of the examined social reality, show an important perspective, however, only when we design them well. Key words: research with children, children's voice, qualitative sociology, research with children in Poland, public policies

'School is Just a Problem. All They Care About is the A Grades.' Young People Navigating Barriers to Their Educational Journeys

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This paper will argue that boundaries and barriers to young people's educational journeys are culturally specific, value laden and do little to ensure children's participation and education rights. The UK has increased access to higher education for growing numbers of young people but a gap remains between those experiencing disadvantage and those less so. Young people's lives can be complex, influenced by multifarious experiences and circumstances, which present obstacles to their educational journeys. However, how they are supported to navigate such journeys may be more significant than the obstacles themselves. Standardisation and emphasis on subject teaching rather than opportunities for active participation and nurture of young people's talents, personalities and abilities in schools, draws attention away from structural boundaries, whilst placing artificial responsibility on individual children to adhere to increasingly narrow courses of education that many are ill equipped to follow. Through arts-based methods in a qualitative study in disadvantaged areas of Lancashire, young people identified barriers to their educational journeys, the ways they are sometimes able to overcome such barriers and the relationships necessary to do so. Belonging is an essential ingredient in young people's understandings of such resilience, built through consistent and positive relationships, where capabilities are acknowledged and encouraged.

The impact of the Great Recession on the wellbeing of "Latchkey Children" in Spain 2008-2018

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The effects of the Great Recession in Spain (2008-2018), analyzed through daily life and people's life aspirations, expose the limits related to improving wellbeing in a Development model based on economic growth. These limits can be perceived in the inconsistency between social policy arguments that focus on employability as a mechanism of social integration, and the cost that this has had for thousands of families. It is also evident in the challenges faced by organizations and local governments as a result of the increase in social problems and needs, and the lack of necessary resources for addressing them. The dilemma in both examples is to find individual or local solutions to structural and supranational problems. Bearing in mind the characteristics of the period, this research on the lives of latchkey children, developed by Educo, shows the effects of the Great Recession on a vulnerable, diffuse, invisible group that has brought

poverty and precariousness indoors. These are children unwillingly living in social isolation, with parents who have little time, few resources for resisting the risk of poverty, and above all a lack of close family and social relationships. The scarcity in these three areas shows the relational impact of poverty and social exclusion on children and adolescent wellbeing. The research has also revealed the existence of a particular group that survives in extreme hardship, in densely populated urban environments, and most often in single mother families. The Other Latchkey Children reflects an apocalyptic version of globalization in the 21st century.

RN04_10 | Naming and Intersectionality

Speaking Darija: A Value or a Stigma? Language Proficiency as Ambiguous Cultural Capital in the Discourses of Young Migrant Children and Their Families Living In Rabat, Morocco.

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Scholars often look at migrants' cultural capital as ethnically defined, univocal and homogeneous. This article questions this approach by focusing on the way in which language can assume ambiguous and fluid values within various frames, and, based on the relation within which it is inscribed, it can represent a stigma or a mark of honour. Stemming from my PhD project, which explores how young migrant children residing in Rabat, Morocco, construct their identities and belonging, I will look at the way children reflect on their use of multiple languages, in particular Darija, Classical Arabic, and one or more home languages. I will explore the circumstances in which these languages represent a bridging or bonding capital or, contrarily, a factor of exclusion and highlight the relational functions and values attributed to different languages. While I will foreground children's experiences and narratives, I will also present parents' and adult migrants' own perceptions and use of languages, to point out the way children can unsettle the adult's view on their own identities and belonging. The aim of the paper is to reflect on the multiple social positions that young migrant children occupy in society, at the crossroad between various forms of belonging, inclusion and exclusion, and how this influences their autonomous ability to make sense and utilise their cultural capital.

He and She in IT: How Stereotypical Gender Portrayals in Social Media Marketing impact Children's future Social Practices

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Children in Norway are forced to navigate through a highly complex digital marketplace targeting them based on individual characteristics such as their gender and age. The Norwegian Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child are intended to protect children against discrimination and promote equality. In spite of this, sophisticated algorithms based on personal data collected from social media leave certain markets overtly gendered – and discriminatory. This study aims to investigate how gender stereotypes are expressed and marketed to children as consumers on social media and how such stereotypical portrayals may affect future social practices. Existing stereotypes will be mapped through a content analysis using over 800 screenshots of marketing directed to children between 2016-2018. Children's attitudes and experiences with such stereotypes as well as their scope will be explored through focus groups and a nationwide survey among children (N=1000). Preliminary findings suggest an apparently rigid traditional dichotomy between competent masculinity and esthetical femininity, where girls are cute and caring and boys are tough and productive. The results will be discussed in terms of these stereotypical portrayals' potential impact on social practices related to identity formation, gender diversity, equal rights, body pressure, and vocational choices.

Sea, Sun and a Sense of Adventure: Uncovering The Bullying, Belonging and Business Barriers to Children's Enjoyment of Natural Coastal Environments in a Time of Brexit

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Children from socio-economically disadvantaged and minority ethnic backgrounds are less likely to spend time in outdoor natural environments than their peers. This can exclude them from the potential mental, physical, social and emotional benefits that are associated with spending time in nature. Research was undertaken with 59 children and young people (aged 11-17) from disadvantaged communities. They used mapping, discussion, song writing, drama and art-based techniques to reflect upon barriers to their enjoyment of natural coastal environments. A participatory critical realist approach to data analysis was also undertaken through repeat meetings with research participants and an advisory group of young people. The barriers they identified included adult attitudes about risk; children's risk competence; experiences of bullying and the weather. Barriers could be overcome when: children felt like they belong; they can secure employment by the coast; a variety of clean and adventurous environments are accessible; activities, food and travel are affordable; and information about opportunities and risks is shared. Underpinning potential causal mechanisms were explored by naming and exploring silences in the data, for example causes of bullying that were hinted at. Young people subsequently identified the most significant barriers as related to adult attitudes towards childhood and youth and child and adult attitudes about gender, sexuality and race. The role and politics of business interests remained largely unexplored. Reflecting on this remaining silence, in the context of Brexit and changing patterns of parental employment, I suggest additional theoretically informed approaches to bridging boundaries between childhood sociology and critical political economy.

RN05 | Sociology of Consumption

RN05_01a | Consumption and inequalities

Economic Scarcity and Wellbeing: Consumption-Based Measures for Poverty and Deprivation

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Abstract. It has been widely recognised that income in itself may not accurately reflect people's economic circumstances. In recent years, there has been an increasing focus on multidimensional measures of poverty and material deprivation. In this study, we employ the newest survey data from Consumption Research Norway to explore the relationship between economic scarcity and psychological wellbeing in Norway. The study first defines economic scarcity by identifying multiple disadvantaged social groups in terms of income, wealth, consumption, and material deprivation. It then studies the impact of economic scarcity on psychological wellbeing, using propensity score matching estimations with bootstrapped standard errors. The study applies empirical evidence from Norway to the existing literature of poverty and wellbeing studies. It also has policy relevance in improving the quality of life of people with low socioeconomic status.

Too Poor to Die: Commodification and 'Market Violence' in Funeral Crowdfunding

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GoFundMe is the world's largest social fundraising platform where fundraising campaigns range from the mundane to the more socially and politically acute causes. In this article, we approach funeral crowdfunding as a form and consequence of 'market violence': harm or suffering inflicted on people by the inherent logic of the market (Firat, 2018). Drawing from Marxism, there is no escape from being part of—and in some ways enslaved by—the market; yet some people suffer from market violence more than others. Through the conceptual lens of market violence, we can see double harm: First, the market harms especially the poor by excluding them from essential services like healthcare; funerals are another socially important service needed for a dignified life. Second, individuals subjected to this kind of market violence are offered a market solution, crowdfunding, where the memory

of the deceased becomes a commodity exchanged for money. However, the platform solution does little to help with the original problem of market violence. Engaged in a grotesque popularity contest, many campaigns fail to reach their funding targets; crowdfunding can thus further marginalize the already marginalized. In addition, there is the ethical question of lack of consent on the part of the dead. Taking a critical discourse studies approach, we analyse the texts and images used in funeral crowdfunding on GoFundMe. We shed light on how the memory of the dead is commodified in the narratives aimed at attracting donations, and how deservingness is constructed in these narratives. Reference: Firat, A. F. (2018). Violence in/by the market. *Journal of Marketing Management*, 34(11–12), 1015–1022.

'Welcome to the Shopping Revolution': The Metro Centre and the Rise of Neoliberal Consumerism

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In October 1986, the Newcastle Chronicle devoted its entire edition to celebrating the opening of the new shopping mall, the Metro Centre. Marking a dramatic shift in terms of 'new' modes of consumption and commerce, the Metro Centre promised 'choice', 'sparkle' and 'a focal point for a community'. A letter from the then Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was published on the front page and promised that the Metro Centre would bring community enhancement, employment opportunities and an increased sense of local pride. Drawing on and presenting original archive material from the Metro Centre and Tyne and Wear Archives, the paper will examine the extent to which the Metro Centre marked a call to 'accept the prevailing ideals' of consumption (Coward, 1984: 29) and a key moment for the reformulation of selfhoods and consumer identity practices. It argues that rather than offering community and collectivity, the Metro Centre marked the rise of hyper-real dream-worlds (Baudrillard, 1992) and a highly individualized and anonymous consumer experience (Chaney, 1993). Furthermore, the shifting discourses around consumerism that occurred during this time, set the foundations for the emergence of a new neoliberal consumer citizen; one which offered the illusion of choice, personal growth and betterment. These aspiration and meritocratic ideals became interwoven into a new language of consumption promoted by the Metro Centre. The paper concludes by proposing that the Metro Centre came to embody new neoliberal notions of social worth, value and inclusion entwined with engagement in new processes and practices of consumption.

RN05_01b | Prosumption

Smart Home Technologies Enabling Energy Flexibility: The Importance Of Embodied Know-how

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The influx of renewable energy sources (RES) in the energy system entails that energy consumption must be increasingly flexible in order to compensate for the intermittent nature of RES. Throughout recent years policy initiatives have tried to shape a flexible energy demand, utilizing the smart grid and employing digital demand-side-management tools. Smart home technology for enabling energy flexibility is an example of such. However, these technologies have been criticized for their embedment in a techno-economic paradigm and have not yet proved widely successful in enabling energy flexibility, resulting in a so-called performance gap. This has called for an understanding of user practices and their engagement with smart home technologies. Theories of practice have proved useful in analyzing energy consumption as intertwined in everyday practices, thus being in focus. This article uncovers how occupants in 20 Danish households engage with smart home technology and examines how practices of space-heating are intertwined in everyday life. Conducting qualitative interview and 'show and tell' tours of the home, it is highlighted how practices of heating are intertwined with embodied technological know-how and that user adaption AND adoption of smart home technology is dependent on previous engagement with technology and competences for doing such. The results highlight the importance of understanding differences in embodied know-how and taking this into account when designing and integrating smart home technologies for enabling energy flexibility. The results contribute to the emerging research on the gap between embedded understanding of smart home technologies and embodied everyday practices of mundane consumption.

'Prosumption' At Night: Are 'Prosumers' More Likely To Time-shift Everyday Practices To Reduce Peak Electricity Demand?

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Engaging and activating energy consumers is seen as important mechanisms to reduce peak demands in the energy system. Transforming consumers into prosumers, which refers to consumers producing their own energy by installing micro-generations technologies, is considered a useful approach to achieving this. However, to what extent (if at all) does being a

'prosumer' make households more likely to time-shift their everyday practices to hours with lower peak electricity demands? In this study, we investigate this by comparing electricity consumption patterns of households with solar panels systems to a comparison group of households that have not installed solar panels. Using cluster analysis on hourly electricity consumption data, we are able to identify different electricity- and load profiles. By focusing on hours when the sun is not shining, for example at night during summer and in the afternoon, night and morning during winter, we are able to investigate whether prosumers also act differently than other households when they are not directly 'prosuming', but still are 'prosumers'. By combining the data with administrative data, we are able to compare households with and without solar panels by using matching. Moreover, the administrative data enable analysis of social differences within the groups of prosumers and non-prosumers. These results become important with a growing focus on adjusting energy consumption to fluctuating patterns of production, which becomes a fact in future energy systems that are intended to rely on fluctuating renewable energy production such as wind and solar photovoltaic.

Prosuming Lifestyles: Young People's Prosumption as a Means of Establishing and Evaluating Lifestyles

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The relationship between production and consumption has been the centre of attention in sociological studies. The expansion of new digital technologies and social media has rendered the notion of prosumption (Ritzer and Jurgenson, 2010) even more crucial and it has attracted an increasing interest from scholars. This paper introduces the concept of prosumer lifestyles and the transformation that has occurred in a complex world where young people self-work daily in the digital sphere. Young people use prosumption as a means of establishing, evaluating and promoting lifestyles in an age of precarity. In particular, this study investigates how young people cope with insecurities and seek affirmation from their peers. It cannot be denied that lifestyles lie at the heart of young people's experiences and in that sense, they affect the construction of young people's identities. Young people are dealing with a number of social and economic challenges as part of their everyday lives. I argue that while social media expansion has given even more choices to young people, it constrains youth to the orthodoxy of prosumption. The research examines based on focus groups and photo-elicitation interviews of a qualitative research project in which I assess the changing nature of young people's consumption in Manchester and Athens. I consider whether prosumer lifestyles can play the role of the primary means by which young people's transitions can be better understood in a world which is characterized by a lack of stability.

Employee Branding as ‘Class’ Consumption: Towards a Reframing of Employee Agency from ‘Pro-sumption’ to ‘Refor-sumption’

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In the context of employee branding, this paper problematizes the role of employees as consuming agents in their firms’ strategic orientation to creating brand value. The paper argues that this orientation has failed to account for the active process of collective employee agency in creating their own sociocultural values from employment. Taking the practice-turn in consumption studies, this study draws upon the multifaceted ontological frameworks of ‘Class’ relations to critically examine the role of collective agency in employee branding. The employee branding literature is seen to offer agency a limited role since the structural theories of ‘Class’ relations underpin its managerial practices and consequently develop a hegemonic process of production-stimulating consumption--‘Pro-sumption’. Using a praxis-based analytic framework of socio-historical ‘Class’ relations, an ethnographic study contextualizes Egyptian employees’ practices working for a global supermarket brand within the broader socio-historical praxis of the Egyptian working-class. While handling their daily duties for a global brand, Egyptian employees’ practices were found rekindling a sociocultural tradition of working-class identity reformation in national-colonial Egypt. Broadening the analytical scope of agents’ practices from intra-organizational to extra-organizational, the study reframes employee branding as a sociocultural process of reform-stimulating consumption-- ‘Refor-sumption’: a process whereby employees’ agency to reform their own ‘Class’ norms creates the value of consuming/working for a brand. The paper concludes with a broader discussion on the potential of ‘Refor-sumption’ in consumer branding where ‘Pro-sumption’ is becoming the norm.

RN05_01c | Leisure

Between Data Collection And Learning – Focus Group Interviews As A Tool For Informing Policy

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Large scale population level surveys are the standard scientific tool to inform policy decisions. Surveys are however bound to the notion that informants have their answers ready to be collected. This might be less a problem regarding easy, clear-cut and publicly present questions, but becomes problematic for more complicated matters. Inquiries on attitudes, opinions or justifications of gambling regulations is such a matter. 19 Focus groups with altogether 88 Finnish gamblers and non-gamblers have been conducted. Focus group participants took also part in a population survey. During the focus groups gambling commercials and tasks concerning gambling regulations and the Finnish gambling monopoly were used as discussion stimuli. The focus group discussions showed a considerably higher degree of criticism than the parallel population survey. The focus group participants even actively reflected on their learning process regarding the issues addressed by the tasks and the commercials. Population surveys on complex subjects need to be triangulated by qualitative studies in order to inform policy decisions properly.

Social Practices in Consumption of Theatre

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Consumption of theatre in sociology has often been researched from the taste point of view. In my research, I concentrate on different kinds of social connections concerning the consumption of theatre. The data consists of twelve interviews among Finnish adults concerning their consumption of leisure time and especially theatre. Theatre seems to be involved not only to presenting one’s high cultural taste, but also to diverse social practices. For example, family relations among adults and their parents as well as socializing with friends and actors came up in the interviews. Consumption of theatre, then, should be seen in a wider context of social practices instead of restricting the analysis to social capital and its transferring to the following generation.

A Study on the Importance of Leisure Activity: How to Improve Quality of Leisure

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The purpose of this paper is to argue that it is important to improve the quality of leisure as well as work-leisure balance. While labor and accumulating wealth through it was considered the most important part of life as a form of social 'calling', social and economic development resulted in stable income acquisition and a consumption-oriented society emerged, the use of income has become an important social phenomenon. As a result, leisure, as a way of spending what people get, has gone beyond dictionary meaning and has become a key element in shaping modern life. Thus, simply defining leisure as 'time other than physical and economic activities' now does not fully reflect the social meaning of it. While the importance of leisure is increasing, the fact that it is undervalued relative to its actual value is shown by the following results. First, the world is actively reducing working hours. Second, however, the results of these politic movements are merely increasing the time for leisure physically and therefore showing a flaw that overlooks the quality aspects of leisure life. Third, previous studies have mostly discussed the impact of satisfaction with securing leisure time on job performance or the inequality in leisure due to income inequality. To compensate for this deficiency, I would like to reiterate the importance of leisure in modern life and study what social and personal methods can be taken to improve leisure quality. Keywords: leisure activity, importance of leisure, quality of leisure, consumption communities

RN05_02a | Conspicuous consumption

Change in the Consumption of the Rich in the UK, 1967-2018

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The Financial Times is a British daily newspaper with a readership among the business community and especially the City of London. For just over 50 years it has included a section called 'How to Spend It', initially a single page, now a magazine supplement, which reflects upon possibilities for personal and household consumption for the exceptionally rich. Primarily concerned with purchases of goods and services, it offers insight into how the wealthy engage with the culture of consumption. We examine changes in patterns and justifications of primarily conspicuous consumption by sampling the newspaper at strategic intervals. This gives a preliminary account of how, as inequalities accelerated rapidly

during the period, the very richest minority has adjusted its behaviour in relation to globalised consumer culture. We address themes of conspicuous consumption, trickle down effects, cosmopolitanism, omnivorousness, luxury and justifications of privilege.

It is not just Class and Status: Network Correlates of Consumption Tastes and Practices in Poland

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According to popular proverbs such as: "birds of a feather flock together" or "who keeps company with the wolves will learn to howl", what we think, like or do depends on or affects with whom we keep in touch or where we belong to. It is widely accepted in the sociology of consumption that our interests, tastes and practices are not socially neutral but fulfil socializing and communicative functions. Nevertheless, most researchers have rather focused on the class variety in consumption, leaving social connections beyond the scope of their attention. To fill this void, we refer to the state-of-the-art theorizing on the mutual links between social network characteristics (e.g. size, diversity, resources) and cultural preferences, knowledge and activities and present them in the context of Polish society. We draw on data from a large – scale survey carried out on a random sample of the large city adult population (N = 1010), complimented by qualitative in-depth interviews with its representatives (a research project financed by the National Science Centre in Poland - UMO-2016/21/D/HS6/02424). We hypothesize that consumption variety is a function of networks of larger size, more diversified, rich with cultural incentives and spanning larger distances in social space (especially through weak and non-family ties). Additionally, we investigate whether there is a systematic connection between strength of preferences (intensity of engagement) and a type of network correlates (e.g. density, closure, strength of ties)?

Disclosures, Cover-up, Mocking: Comparing What Individual vs. Focus Groups Interviews Do Best When Studying Cultural Consumption

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Interviewing still stands at the heart of qualitative research methods, with individual interviews and focus group interviews as their most well-known and oft-used practical applications. Yet, few empirical studies consciously argue and debate on exactly why a specific kind of type of interview is chosen above many other possibilities. While individual interviews are associated with a potentially strong confidentiality and a high level of disclosure between the interviewer and interviewee, focus groups are usually understood to uncover group understandings, social and cultural contexts and interactive dynamics about the topic in question. In this paper our aim is to shed systematic light on what are the pros and cons of individual versus focus groups interviews when studying cultural consumption, understood here as the manifestations of cultural taste, knowledge and participation. We will draw empirical evidence from a large Finnish research project and the interviews collected in it in 2018. The data includes 10 groups interviews and 40 individual interviews, all conducted with an identical set of open-ended questions touching upon life course, leisure, taste, highbrow and lowbrow participation and different pieces of art used as vignettes to evoke conversation. Our analysis shows that interviewees mobilize radically different cultural competences and exhibit different modes of cultural capital depending on whether they face the interviewer alone or in a group, both types of interviews being essential for understanding the studied phenomenon in depth.

The Changing Consumption of Luxury among Different Consumer Generations

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This paper focuses on the consumption of luxury products and service in Finland during the past 30 years. The perceptions of luxury and necessity have changed, as the standard of living has been rising. The environmental concern and demands for sustainability have also changed the perception of socially desirable consumption. Traditionally, products and services that go beyond necessity, are expensive and generally desired for the comfort and enjoyment they bring, are regarded as luxury. The perceptions of luxury varies with age, gender, income and social class, in particular. This paper presents the trends of luxury consumption in Finland between the years 1985 and 2016 in different age groups. The data analysed in this study are the Statistics Finland's Household Budget

Surveys that produce data on changes in the consumption expenditure of households and on differences in consumption by population group. The luxury products and services in the focus are products such as cars and boats, antique and arts, jewellery, as well as travel and some new technology items. The preliminary results reveal that macro-economic conditions cause notable differences in luxury consumption in all age groups. With regard to age, young people spend relatively less than older people on vehicles, arts and antique, for instance. Travelling and technology seem to be typical young people's luxury consumption. However, spending on "traditional" luxury has generally decreased in all age groups.

RN05_02b | Sustainable food

Feeding The Melting Pot:

Inclusiveness in accessing healthy and sustainable food in multicultural cities

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The need for a shift toward healthier and more sustainable diets is evident and is supported by universalized standards for a 'planetary health diet' such as provided by the recent EAT-Lancet report. At the same time, differences exist in tastes, preferences and food practices among diverse ethnic groups, which becomes progressively relevant in light of Europe's increasingly multi-ethnic cities. There is a growing tension between the current sustainable diets standards and how diverse ethnic resident groups do or don't relate to it within their 'culturally appropriate' foodways. What are the mechanisms and processes around inclusiveness in healthy and sustainable food practices in a multi-ethnic urban context? We study this question among Syrian migrants with different lengths of stay in the Netherlands. Our theoretical framework is based on practice theories, which emphasize the importance of socio-material context and of bodily routines, skills and competences. We use qualitative methods, combining in-depth semi-structured life history interviews with participant observation. Our findings indicate that mechanisms and meanings of inclusiveness change over time as migrants' food practices and the food environment change. In terms of health and sustainability in food practices, understandings and competences around particularly fresh food change over time among both long and short term migrants, replacing making from scratch in the season with buying more processed products and out of season vegetables and fruits. Still, awareness of seasonality and buying local was relatively common, revealing some 'inconspicuously sustainable' elements in migrants' food practices: not intentionally sustainable but nonetheless with positive environmental effects.

How Can Sociology of Consumption Contribute to Sustainable Food Transformation?

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The Paris Agreement (2015) and the IPCC report (2018) call for drastic changes at all societal levels and in all sectors. Reports strongly urge dietary shift towards more sustainable food consumption in order to mitigate climate change and biodiversity loss. Although both policy and lifestyle changes have been painstakingly slow, many indicators, such as widespread media publicity on sustainable foods and eating, sales of vegan foods, vegan pledges and cookbooks, show an increased interest in plant-based diets, at least in some population groups. We claim that the increasing interest in sustainable eating builds momentum for a paradigm shift in food culture. The presentation, based on the results of POPRASUS and RUOMU projects, will discuss how sociology of consumption may contribute to what has been recently termed as "The Great Food Transformation", i.e., an ecologically sound food system offering a healthy diet (Lancet 2019). We will analyse the characteristics of the momentum and the barriers to the shift. We have located the following characteristics of contemporary consumer societies that hinder the shift: The positive meanings of indulgence, the high cultural value placed on meat and dairy, the focus on short-term rather than long-term benefits in consumption and politics, the ephemeral nature of many food fads, conflicting information in the media, the crisis of expert knowledge, the responsabilization of consumers, and lack of effective food policies. In the presentation, we discuss these factors and the conditions for sustainable food transformation through empirical examples and sociological theorization on consumption.

Food Waste Reduction Practices in the Digital Age

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The sociologic research results (starting from a PRIN research) about food waste reduction practice through Italian food sharing platforms study are discussed. Most of investigated web platforms represent the training factor to the food sharing, at a rational and non-economic logic, promoting the relationships because accessible and collaborative increasingly. The alternative models of food supply downstream of the food supply chain, in the process of domestic consumption, are the target. The aim of these platforms has revealed the redistribution of food surplus for solidarity more than food waste reduction, through innovative sharing, participation from below and social networking

practices. Indeed, these practices often involve charitable associations as a response to the economic and social sustainability of local communities. Against the background of a systemic crisis that has undermined the prospects of many people for personal, professional and social inclusion fulfilment and has reduced the possibility towards primary goods like food, mostly of quality one, and towards basic services. In order to understand the motivations, the type of users, the kind of practices and their possible replicability, the impact upon the local community, 5 case study have been examined. The main limit of the web platform investigated, peer-to-peer, is emerged to be that rely on a limited number of nationally active users because of a trust low level as well as digital divide among the users. The trust plays a decisive role. The platforms have revealed to be an information hub that are able to offer users empowerment and agency.

Challenges and Potential of Interdisciplinarity in the Study of Healthy and Sustainable Food Consumption

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This paper explores the difficulties that arise when taking an interdisciplinary approach to healthy and sustainable food consumption. Trying to understand food practices towards the normative goal of supporting transitions to healthier and more sustainable diets involves not only deciphering consumption practices and what supports them, but also defining a 'direction of travel' as to what and how we should eat. For a Swiss national research project on healthy and sustainable food consumption, we brought environmental and health impact assessment together with social practice theory, to understand how 'healthy and sustainable' Swiss diets could look like, taking into account dominant food prescriptions and actual food practices, as well as consumers and stakeholders concerns. This interdisciplinary collaboration did not come without challenges. We will explore three of them: engaging in a pedagogical effort, working with ambiguous categories, and putting disciplinary baggage aside. We will also present the most important findings that came out of our collaboration in relation to dominant food prescriptions in Switzerland, and how they can be used to develop policy aiming at transforming the context of consumption, rather than trying to change individual intentions and motivations.

RN05_02c | Consumption and the body

Crossing Taboo Boundaries: Facilitators And Barriers In Women's Sex Toy Consumption

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There are consumers that may prefer to operate in relative secrecy. It may concern the purchase of 'exclusive' products that are silenced and hidden. And it may simply concern barriers in consumption practices which are deemed necessary of exploration. Bringing attention to the consumption of specific products that are largely concealed due to potentially inconvenient consequences, this paper focuses on the role of women's sex toy purchase as one example of taboo consumption (Scott, 2017). Yet, since some taboo products are unmentionable, like sex toys, it seems to be instructive to study how women perceive and buy these products. Hence, this paper addresses following research questions: (1) which motives favour or impede women's purchase of sex toys? (2) which factors help women to overcome economic, cultural and social barriers in buying sex toys? Concerning the methodology, the paper integrates and extends the theory of planned behaviour (Ajzen, 1991) as a theoretical framework. Semi-structured interviews with female consumers are used to gather data relevant to the subject matter of this study. In particular, the paper represents one of the first efforts to identify women's motives that interact with facilitators and barriers that are involved in a taboo purchase. Since little research on taboo consumption and women's sex toy purchase is currently done, the paper can act as a catalyst for future empirical investigations on the role of taboos as boundaries in consumption. Ajzen, I. (1991). *The Theory of Planned Behavior*. *Organizational Behavior & Human Decision Processes*, 50, 179–211. Scott, S. (2017). *Sexual embodiment and consumption*. In M. Keller, B. Halkier, T.A. Wilska, M. Truninger (eds.), *Routledge Handbook of Consumption* (pp. 372-383). New York: Routledge.

Rhythm and Booze on the Transpennine Real Ale Trail

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Ale Trails, where a series of pubs noted for serving real ale and craft beer are linked together along a prescribed route followed either on foot or by bus or train, are now a well-established activity in the UK and beyond. One of the most prominent examples of this is the Transpennine Real Ale Trail which links eight villages and towns along the Manchester to Leeds train line. While Ale Trails were initially praised as a moderate mode of alcohol consumption and a novel way of

bringing customers to rural and suburban drinking venues, the Transpennine Real Ale Trail has in recent years courted controversy for being 'hijacked' by large groups of rowdy drinkers characterised by excessive consumption and disorderly behaviour. Within the spaces constituting the Ale Trail - including pubs, train carriages, station platforms and village streets - real ale and craft beer enthusiasts are thrown together with these more hedonic revellers, and both come into frequent contact with local residents and hospitality service workers. This paper will present findings from a group ethnographic study of the Transpennine Real Ale Trail and will use Lefebvre's model of rhythmanalysis to explore these various alignments and conflicts between the drinking practices found amongst various groups of actors along the Ale Trail. It concludes with reflections on the spatial, temporal and affective dimensions of alcohol consumption and demonstrates the relevance of rhythmanalysis concepts and methods for exploring contemporary forms of leisure.

Well Beshaved Women Rarely Make History – Exploring Gendered Beauty of Body Hair

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The unruly bodies of women have been normatively governed by beauty ideals throughout the ages. One of these norms is the "hairlessness norm" (e.g. Tiggemann & Kenyon, 1998), forcing women to remove the hair on their legs and underarms. According to previous literature, despite its naturalness, the body hair of women is often considered unfeminine, and common reasons for removing body hair include the willingness to appear sexually attractive and desirable (Tiggemann & Lewis, 2004). Since the 1960's feminists have addressed this norm, yet the body hair of women is still considered an anomaly or a radical statement. Our data consists of tweets and Instagram-posts under the hashtag #januhairy, a social media project for women to challenge social norms by going "au naturel" with their body hair in January 2019. We analyze the data for reoccurring gendered discourses and analyze the imagery of participants in this project to understand their visual strategies. According to our preliminary results, discourses of visceral repulsion are to some extent endorsed by both women and men. Despite the alleged inclusiveness of the #januhairy project, the imagery generated in the project is young, thin, white and 'pretty'. Moreover, the imagery uses the sexualization of underarm hair, in particular, as a strategy for opposing gendered beauty-related norms. Our research adds knowledge of the appearance-related norms for women and explores the field-specificity of such norms, ultimately asking whether in some social fields body hair could act as a form of capital.

The Marketisation Of HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) In The United Kingdom: An Exploratory Consumer Culture Inquiry

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New HIV diagnoses in the UK have dramatically declined in recent years, mostly due to the proliferation of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP), which is up to 99% effective in protecting HIV-negative people from contracting the virus. London's biggest sexual health clinic, for example, recorded an 80% drop of diagnoses within two years. While PrEP has been approved in the US since 2012, it is currently not available on England's public National Health Service (NHS). Indeed, a one-month private prescription of PrEP can cost up to £800 at high-street pharmacies, a price inaccessible to many. We trace the surprising success of PrEP, despite its lack of institutional support, through international networks of consumers, activists, healthcare-providers, and other stakeholders, who helped to legitimise, de-stigmatise, and disseminate this radical healthcare innovation. For example by importing cheaper generic PrEP through online-pharmacies from India, or by educating fellow consumers, the emerging market-system of PrEP has empowered consumers to take responsibility for their own sexual health, and that of their extended social networks, well before institutions like NHS England conceded to act. Adopting a consumer culture approach, our research explores how these networks transgress and transform traditional geopolitical and socio-cultural boundaries between concepts such as 'citizen', 'patient', and 'consumer'. We discuss the phenomenological, practical, and political implications of producing and participating in markets of sexual health products, and theorize how consumers incorporate PrEP as a disruptive innovation into their existing regimes of risk management, social responsibility, and hedonistic intimacy within the neoliberal paradox of privatised public health.

RN05_03a | Stratification 1

Highbrow Parents Raise Omnivorous Children? The Inheritance of Cultural Capital in Finland in 2007 and 2018

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Parental influence on cultural capital and lifestyles as a research theme has gained prominence in recent sociology of culture. Following Bourdieu's division between embodied cultural capital (taste, participation, dispositions) and institutionalised cultural capital (educational credentials), it has long been known that institutionalised capital is intergenerationally transmitted. Recent research on the inheritance of embodied cultural capital has provided evidence that parents' cultural participation increases the cultural participation of their children. In Finland, research on the topic has been scarce. This paper contributes to this discussion by focusing on the degree to which parents' cultural capital (both embodied and institutionalised) influences the level and type of cultural participation of their children in contemporary Finland. More precisely, drawing on two nationally representative and comparable Finnish survey data from 2007 (N=1279) and 2018 (N=1425), I analyse how parents' example in appreciation of culture and parents' active guidance (during children's childhood) influence the cultural participation of their children. The datasets also permit an analysis of change over the past decade. Parents' example and guidance are measured by an array of cultural activities, out of which a highbrow orientation seems to have the best explanatory power regarding children's participation. However, children's participation (measured with the same array of activities) seems to be omnivorous, not highbrow. This suggests that while there is an intergenerational transmission of cultural capital, the content of the capital has changed between the generations from highbrow towards omnivorous.

Building a Sociologically Meaningful Classification of Food Products for National Household Budget Surveys

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Do food consumption patterns remain different across social class? This question has been vastly debated in the 1980s and 1990s. Updating the debate is urgent, tempting, yet difficult. It is urgent because after the eastward European enlargement and the economic downturn of 2008, one can hardly assume that every European household is affluent enough to buy whatever food they like. It is tempting because new theories of the social stratification of taste (the omnivore thesis) have yet to be fully tested as regards at-home food consumption; and because Eurostat is harmonising national Household budget surveys (HBS) and adopting a proper social class scheme, ESEG. It is difficult because HBS still raise a number of problems. Notably, the European Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP), may not suit the interests of consumption sociologists. The authors of this presentation have been working at building a nomenclature of food products based on COICOP, that allows them to capture sociologically relevant processes such as distinction (through the difference between varieties of fruit or vegetables), convenience (ultra-processed foods), or adherence to nutritional norms (foods containing added fat, sugar or salt). The presentation will introduce the COICOP nomenclature and its critique, present our ongoing attempt at rearranging items into more sociologically meaningful categories, and first results on the French HBS 2011 data.

Barriers and Catalysts of Cultural Consumption: The Role of Family and School

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Tendencies of intergenerational transmission of cultural consumption are well established in sociological research. However, patterns of cultural mobility can also be found. There is not much systematic evidence of the detailed processes that stimulate the development of cultural taste and consumption patterns deviating from parental exemplars. Drawing on a large population survey on cultural education and participation conducted in Germany in 2018, we take a socialisation perspective on high and popular forms of cultural consumption. In contrast to many conventional studies, we collected quite detailed retrospective information on parents' taste and behaviour, their children's consumption patterns at

age fourteen and at present. We also investigate the cultural influences induced by curricular and extracurricular activities at school. Although indicators from several cultural domains are available, our presentation will have a special focus on the development of musical taste, consumption and (auto-) production.

Cultural Evaluation of Urban Space: Mixed Methods Study of University Students in Prague

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Study of taste and symbolic boundaries mostly focus on explicit cultural fields like music, movies or fashion, while specific urban locations of cultural consumption and taste inscribed in materiality of urban places are neglected or taken-for-granted. There are significant accounts of evaluation and production of urban places from perspective of producers or connoisseur users (e.g. Zukin 2010), however there is still little attention paid to more general evaluation of urban space approached in similar way as analysis of other cultural fields. This paper is based on mixed methods research focused on University students in Prague that combines large survey data of student population and in-depth interviews with photo elicitation. Study explores differences in evaluation of urban places in the context of students' cultural consumption. Preliminary findings show affinity between cultural capital axis of cultural space and preferences of alternative or 'hipster' cultural venues. On the other hand, mention of traditional Prague heritage spots could be considered as a sign of weak urban connoisseurship, as a cultural goodwill of students endowed with a low level of cultural capital. These issues will be further developed based on detailed analysis of in-depth interviews.

RN05_03b | Digital food

Meat Porn: Considering Practice / Discourse Formations

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This contribution is interested in practice-discourse formations. In the context of sustainable and healthy food consumption, I want to explore practice / discourse formations that relate to a particular type of meat consumption: the practice of barbequing. I am interested in how the practice of barbequing is influenced by societal discourses rendering food consumption as morally and normatively acceptable. The research question asks: how are ways of thinking about barbequing in media debates contributing to normative and performative repertoires in practice / discourse formations? In the analysis I am drawing upon a monthly published magazine entitled "beef" and adjacent societal debates on barbequing. The results underscore the interdependencies between the sayings of discourse shaping the doing of practices. The particular practice of barbequing can be considered as relating to what I call meat porn, a way of rendering the preparing and eating meat as a particular masculine activity that is drawing upon normative repertoires of authenticity and the understanding of "proper" food.

The "Digitalization Of Food Practices (DiFPra) Project": Understanding How Digital Tools Intertwine With Daily Food Practices

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Nowadays, seven in ten Europeans use internet every day. Plus, the use of digital tools like mobiles applications is increasing in different food practices: shopping, cooking, storing, balancing diet, etc. Digital tools can also be used to consume more sustainably, to be sure of a choice or even to opt for more convenience: How do food-related digital tools facilitate food practices? In parallel, digital tools can sometimes interfere with food practices (e.g. texting while sharing a meal, listening to a podcast while shopping, etc.): How do digital tools interfere with food practices? Our two questions aim at characterizing the use of digital tools to understand how they re-shape food practices (Choi and Graham, 2014), focusing on three dimensions of food practices: commensality, task sharing, health and sustainability. In view of the omnipresence of digital tools in our daily consumption, they can be considered as a mirror of the everyday life (Hine, 2015). This work will be a two-year project which will be submitted in September 2019. The authors would like to share this project with the RN05, to

validate that it will inform how technologies intertwine with daily (food) practices (Ruckenstein and Pantzar, 2015).

When Digital Devices Come Home for Dinner - Devising Food Consumption

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Digital devices are increasingly intertwined with everyday life. Websites, web shops, social media, QR codes, smartphones, smart watches, and other digital artefacts are now incorporated into our ordinary consumption, replacing other entities and reconfiguring our practices. In the area of food consumption, digitalization has given way to a number of digital food platforms such as food box scheme, food sharing apps, and online food stores. These digital platforms are often presented as sustainable alternatives leading to the increased sales of ecological products (online stores), diminishing food waste (food sharing apps), or promoting healthy vegetarian lifestyles (food box schemes). In this paper we want to explore if, how, and under what conditions digital food platforms are able to "disrupt" household's food consumption and promote sustainability. Drawing on an ethnographic study of a food box scheme company, Årstiderna, which presents itself as promoting sustainable, healthy vegetarian food, and combining insights and concepts from practice theory and STS, we set out to explore what happens as these digital market devices enter the household. Preliminary findings show that this digital food platform disrupts and reconfigures household's food practices, taking over some of the tasks of food planning and food shopping, thereby decompressing time and creating pockets of time that can be used for cooking and eating. However, this "work transfer" comes at a price, as what is cooked, how and how it is enjoyed is now configured by the market device.

Food Bloggers: The Role of Immaterial Labour in Shaping Cultural Values Around Sustainable Food Consumption

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This paper explores the role of bloggers as influential figures who contribute to market understandings, shape values and influence consumer behaviour around sustainable food consumption practices. Blogs are increasingly read by a wide range of consumers, as both information sources and as forming part of leisure time. There is a general decline in reading traditional print media formats; instead, consumers are expressing a preference for the immediacy and convenience of online sources. Simultaneous to the rise of blogs, food as a genre in both new and established media formats is dominant and popular. Given the increasing public interest in food alongside growing concerns about food security and unsustainable food practices, blogs offer the potential to act as a significant source of influence. Despite the increasing number of consumers engaging with blogs, there has been little academic attention on the people who are producing this content. Blogs facilitate non-professional producers to take part in cultural production through meditating messages, which in turn is shaping cultural values and tastes. As such, it is essential to consider these new producers' roles in more detail. The paper, derived from interviews with food bloggers, will examine the motivations behind amateur bloggers and the practices they enact in the creation of their blogs. It also looks at how bloggers legitimise their work and value production, given the lack of formal credentials, or institutional authority to draw on. The research contextualises the work of creating and maintaining a blog as immaterial labour and uses this a lens to study how amateur bloggers are contributing to the production of cultural values around sustainable food consumption.

RN05_03c | Gender and consumption

Transgressing Traditional and Neo-liberal Expectations as well: Non-compliant Maternal Food Choices in the Italian Foodscape

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The paper focuses on mother blaming in relation to non-compliant maternal consumption choices in children feeding. We thus the explore the processes of cultural stigmatization of

mothers due to the supposed inadequate and/or deviant behaviors of their children towards food. In a context such as the Italian society, where the gender balancing of the family duties is still strongly uneven, the mothers are indeed considered the main responsible for the "correct" physical and social development of their sons and daughters, and the food choices plays a crucial role in the evaluation of the maternal performances. In order to observe dynamics of mother blaming, we take into account two different targets: the mothers of fat children and the mothers who adopt vegan or vegetarian diets for their offspring. Indeed, they both tend to be blamed for not complying with the mandates of the mainstream nutritional sciences (which in the neo-liberal societies play a pivotal role in the bio-political agenda), as well as for not reproducing the traditional Italian maternal foodwork model. As a consequence, by transgressing their charge of control and protections of their children's bodies, they end up being considered "improper citizens". Drawing on an empirical research carried out in the Northern Italy, we analyze the representations and the discursive strategies which inform the mother blaming about foodwork.

Using The Menstrual Cup. How Different Intimate Materialities Afford Different Socio-Cultural Experiences Of Menstruation.

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Based on a qualitative, ethnographic study we explore the embodied practices of using a menstrual cup. We find that the cup's material qualities and practical affordances allow users opportunities to renegotiate the cultural performance of menstruation. As experienced by the women in the study socially conditioned menstrual etiquette prescribes women to hide their period, yet pads and tampons often fail to satisfy this requirement. Moreover, for some women, they can promote feelings of disgust, alienating the women from their own body and period, triggering gendered social stigma. Differently, for reported reasons of effectiveness, comfort and practicality, the menstrual cup enables a 'successful' cultural performance of menstrual etiquette. Importantly, the cup as a material technology also affords a renegotiation of the meaning of menstruation, as women reported no longer feeling distanced or disgusted from their bodies during menstruation. Findings are based on a 9 month ethnographic fieldwork study in Denmark comprising more than 50 interviews with 23 women, combining in-depth interviews and a personal diary with both users and non-users of the menstrual cup, and an additional observation and interview component with 8 companies and experts. The paper suggests that the fundamental material-semiotic differences between conventional cotton products and the reusable medical silicone cup is the key to understanding how women differently experience and culturally perform menstruation. The paper theorises how intimate embodied technologies not only enable women to satisfy menstrual etiquette, but also enables them to question these and redefine aspects of menstruation.

125

Imagining 'Good' Sustainable Consumption: On Gender Normativities in Zero Waste Blogs

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Societies are currently transitioning to sustainable ways of consuming. More specifically, the zero waste transition looks beyond the current take-make-dispose extractive industrial model and aims to redefine products and services to design waste out. Having started as a zero waste movement around the millennium, and becoming institutionalised by means of circular economy-programs, zero waste living is now transforming into a popular consumer lifestyle in accordance with the exponential growth of zero waste blogs in the past five years. On the basis of a content and discourse analysis of today's most influential zero waste blogs we show which technologies (i.e. unpaper towels, beeswax wraps, low-flow appliances) and practices (i.e. cooking, cleaning, household organising) are predominantly imagined in these blogs. Doing so, we demonstrate that a particular notion of 'good' zero waste living is portrayed that intersects with gender normativities – in terms of time-intensity, the type of manual labour and direct engagement it asks from sustainable consumers. We find the reproduction of gender normativities through this sustainable consumer lifestyle troubling. Instead, we argue that transitioning to sustainable ways of consuming must simultaneously progress a gender politics organised around issues of fairness and equality.

Alcohol Consumption: Socio-environmental Context and Identity of Male Gender

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In modern society, alcohol consumption is part of culture associated with a sense of pleasure, stress and anxiety, but at the same time an unwanted form of harmful behavior with many negative consequences (diseases, accidents, violence, crime, health risks, etc.). For these reasons, the use of alcohol in scientific discourse is studied in various ways. This paper introduces to the Socio-environmental Context Model (SECM) (Ward 2011), which is based on the widely used Theory of Social Norms. SECM allows identifying the environmental impact of alcohol consumption and social norms related to it. Social norms are distinguished into two types: injunctive norms (acceptance of behavior in a particular group) and descriptive norms (behavior specific to a particular group). The influence of the various environmental factors identified by SECM is revealed in four dimensions: physical-geographical, temporal, social and personal-historical, which interacts simultaneously. Other aspects of religion, social and economic status, and the formation of an individual's gender identity can be easily integrated into SECM. Therefore, this paper aims to

further expand approach to social norms by including a personal identity factor. Personal identity, especially for men, can be an essential part of alcohol consumption. The purpose of this paper is to construct a theoretical model based on SECM and the theoretical approaches of male identity, which would allow revealing a more comprehensive approach through various aspects of the environment and male identity.

RN05_04a | Stratification 2

Ascend Of The Herbivores, Decline Of The Carnivores? The Social Stratification Of Food Consumption Profiles In Italy, 1995-2014

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To what extent dietary patterns are socially stratified in the population? How did the patterns of social stratification of food consumption change over time? This research aims to contribute to the literature on cultural stratification and food consumption by identifying different food consumption clusters and investigating how these clusters are socially stratified by gender and education. Moreover, it analyses how both the clusters dimension and the social stratification gradients have changed between 1994 and 2014, by providing a unique long-term longitudinal perspective in the social stratification of food consumption profiles. We use data from the ISTAT Multipurpose Survey of Daily Life, a set of cross-sectional surveys with a randomly selected, nationally representative sample of Italian families, amounting approximately to half million cases. We have applied latent class analysis on a series of eleven items on the dietary habits of Italians to identify 6 clusters of food consumption profiles (herbivores, carnivores, enhanced Mediterranean, paucivores, omnivores, and unhealthy) and multinomial logistic regression to estimate social differences in the propensity to adopt different dietary patterns. Results point to a substantial social stratification of dietary patterns and show that, within a broad picture of persistence, gender, and parental education became more important in affecting the propensity of adopting specific dietary habits (e.g. herbivore).

Alternative Food as a Distinctive Way of Consumption: an Ethnographic Case Study of the reinvention of class boundaries in rural area

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This paper approaches alternative food consumption as a reinvented way of distinction (Bourdieu, 1969; Paddock, 2014). Buying local and organic food, reducing dependency on supermarkets and the market as a whole through Community Supported Agriculture (CSA), cooperatives or gardening, does not solely nor necessarily depend on political “choices” but surely relies on socially situated tastes, social positions and trajectories. Within the context of a Southern France working-class and agricultural rural area where we conducted a 5-years ethnographic study, it is through the creation of a CSA and a cooperative that the highly educated middle-class members reinvent cultural and symbolic boundaries (Lamont, 1992). First, they draw cultural boundaries regarding low educated working-class members. Among other things, they consider those latter as “unable to” appreciate the “global” consequences of their daily practices. At the same time, they also dedicate themselves to working-class practices (gardening, home-made meats) that they combine with upper-class tastes (exoticism, contemplative view of nature). Alternative food also draws boundaries within cultural middle-class between mainly politicized public employees who distinguish themselves from those whom actions and expectations are driven by “profit” making and the freelance workers or private sector employees closer to the “market” or more reluctant to endorse a political dimension. The morals of solidarity between consumers and producers, the free markets, etc. implemented in the CSA and cooperative we study tend to reinforce those boundaries. Then, by approaching alternative food as a “metamorphose” of distinction (Coulangeon, 2011), we shed different light on both what motivates the adoption of such emerging practices and on the ongoing making of social groups.

Improving Ways to Determine Whether Cultural Stratification Is Strong or Weak

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Despite the ever-growing number of studies and publications, empirical cultural sociology focusing on cultural consumption and tastes and the way they are socially stratified has largely failed to provide systematic means to assess the degree to which findings from one study are different from others. While cross-nationally or temporally comparative studies are still rare and often suffer from limited measures, the more numerous national or cross-sectional studies are typically

incapable of saying much about the context-specificity (national or historical) of their results. Either way, the question concerns not only the lack of comparable data, but also the lack of instruments to answer the fundamental question of whether the observed patterns of cultural stratification are strong or weak. Answering these questions require either external points of comparison or shared evaluative criteria that are applicable across different empirical settings. In this paper, I critically review the field from this perspective and discuss, as well as tentatively propose and empirically demonstrate, different instruments that can be used for improving this situation and thus bringing the field of cultural stratification closer to the more established, adjacent fields such as the study of economic inequality. The instruments discussed represent either very simple measures allowing comparisons of the “degree” of cultural stratification across time and space or a more complex means for adding detail and comparability to the often imprecise speech that “class counts”. An argument put forward is that these, or other similar, shared instruments are needed to advance the systematic study of cultural stratification.

They're a Fan but They're Not a Stan: Stratification and Belonging in Digital Music Fan Communities

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When global digital music fan communities dwell and consume in heterotopic online spaces (e.g. Twitter and Instagram) they appear to do so in a ‘free’ and deregulated space, where their intentionality is to enact utopic desires of belonging in what individual fans see as a collective community. However, in the context of the digital economy, spaces of belonging such as music fan communities have gone through a ‘neoliberal turn’ whereby these spaces become stratified by distinctions and uses of social capital. Along with this reconfiguration, mainstream media outlets actively produce competitive and hierarchical discourses in which fannish ways of being are inscribed with competitive individualism by harnessing expressions of enthusiasm. In turn, such discourse places cultural value on right and wrong ways of practicing fandom. Based on my own primary research, this paper will determine the extent to which practices of consumption, uses of language and reciprocal orders of interaction with the object of fandom, have culturally stratified the ‘fan’ identity to suit the neoliberal ecology of popular culture.

RN05_04b | (Not) eating meat

Effects Of A Documentary On Consumer Perception Of The Environmental Impact Of Meat Consumption

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Meat production causes a large amount of global greenhouse gas emissions, as well as other environmental problems. Regarding consumers' perspectives on sustainable consumption patterns, studies have shown that consumers underestimate the environmental impact of meat consumption compared to other issues such as packaging or food transportation. A video intervention was conducted to investigate the effect of information on consumers' perception and behaviour. One out of two didactically different videos about the environmental impact of meat consumption and a control video was shown to 189 participants. Ratings about the environmental impact of different food consumption patterns as well as corresponding individual consumption frequencies were obtained directly before and one week after the screening by self-report questionnaires. While the rating of the environmental impact of meat consumption is relatively high compared to other studies, it is still rated the second least important of the different food consumption patterns. In the first intervention group, the rating on importance increased significantly ($p=0.001$) after watching the video, while there were no significant differences regarding the other consumption patterns. There was no such effect in the control group, nor in the second intervention group. Self-reported frequency of meat consumption decreased significantly in both intervention groups, but not in the control group ($p=0.011$, $p=0.047$, $p=0.428$). The results of this video intervention suggest that a lack of knowledge more than the unwillingness to reduce meat consumption might be a reason for the underestimation of the environmental impact and the ongoing high consumption of meat. Didactically appropriate information campaigns could hereby help to reduce environmental impacts such as greenhouse gas emissions.

Purity and Imperfection: Re-Negotiating Vegan Identity

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Veganism has gained attention both as a social phenomenon and subject of academic debate. There has been a sharp rise in the number of vegans in the Global North alongside the widespread availability – and fashionability – of vegan food itself. In the UK, for instance, The Vegan Society state the number of vegans has quadrupled from 2012-2017 and supermarket chain Tesco described it as 'the fastest growing culinary trend of 2018.' These developments have also led to increased criticism of veganism, including accusations that it is an instance of 'purity politics' (Shotwell, 2017): a moralistic form of consumerism that presents certain consumption choices as ethically correct. This paper intervenes in these debates drawing on both documentary analysis and ethnographic work with food activist groups, in order to re-situate veganism within a radical activist tradition. The first half of the paper focuses on examples from activist practice (including 'campaign caterers' Veggies Catering Campaign and The Anarchist Teapot) to examine how vegan activism has historically sought to enact a politics that articulates connections between food systems, environmental, and labour issues. The second half of the paper engages with recent concerns that contemporary 'lifestyle veganism' has marked a depoliticisation of vegan politics that undercuts these radical roots (e.g. White, 2018). The paper ultimately argues that while it is important to identify tensions that have arisen with veganism's shift from the political margins, it is also necessary to avoid labels such as 'purity politics' that oversimplify what vegan politics means to those who engage in it in the contemporary context.

Transformative Change towards a Sustainable Meat Consumption

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Reducing our meat consumption is an essential part of the transition towards a sustainable western society (e.g. Bayley & Harper 2015; Wellesley et.al. 2015; Springmann et.al. 2018). Attaining a greater understanding of the sociological structures and mechanisms that support or challenge our way to a lower meat consumption is therefore of major importance. This paper provides insights into just that by analyzing the results of a survey conducted in the fall of 2018 among 1178 Danish flexitarian, vegetarian/vegan citizens, as well as omnivores in the transition towards a diet with less meat. The preliminary findings show that only 1.8% finds support in the public authorities. On the other hand, around half of the participants find that documentaries (53.6%) and their network (49.4%) have supported them in the process of change. However, 61% of the participants still struggle in one way or the other to eliminate meat from their diets; and even more so (74.4%) among the meat-eating participants. The reasons behind these perceived challenges are many. Nevertheless, social gatherings are found to be the most challenging (47.8%), particularly among the meat eaters (74.4%). Clarifying the supporting as well as challenging structures and mechanisms towards a diet with less or no meat, leads to an essential understanding of the social, institutional and political structures that are required to change, if we wish to underpin a greater transition of people's meat consumption practices in Denmark.

Everyday Meat Eating Practices as Multiple Relations of Care

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There is a paradox inherent in meat consumption. We overconsume meat, even though its (industrial) production is associated with environmental degradation, health risks, and unethical treatment of animals. In my presentation, I will analyse these everyday practices of meat consumption. I will produce new knowledge on how they mediate our relations to the people we share our daily lives with, the animals intertwined in food production, and the environment as the precondition for food production currently strained by its unsustainability. My approach is based on combining practice theories and feminist theories of care. Practice theories enable understanding food consumption as habitual, collective practices, which are simultaneously dynamic and internally differentiated. Care, on the other hand, refers to everyday practical doings, which include affective and ethico-political dimensions. Care is mundane, often underrated maintenance work, which nonetheless supports liveable relations in more-than-human worlds. By eating together, we take care of our relationships; by cooking for others, we express caring. However, caring is always permeated by power relations and

exclusions since it is not possible to care about everything. Studying everyday food practices as multiple relations of care thus ensures that meat eating opens up as a manifold phenomenon. Consuming meat can simultaneously signify caring for loved ones and distancing the contentious, unsustainable aspects of meat. I will discuss what elements are connected with caring for meat and its boundaries. I will also reflect on the potential contributions that food as a matter of care has to offer for the sociology of consumption.

Food that Matters: Exploring the Material-Discursive Boundaries Between Animal-Sourced and Vegan Food Practices

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Today's agriculture in the Global North encourages diets high in animal-protein that depend on the use of fossil fuels. With agricultural policies becoming increasingly aware of the ecological consequences of intensive food production and the undesirability of further deforestation, forms of 'sustainable intensification' based on (bio)technology for doubling agricultural productivity by 2050 are now promoted in view of the rising world population. In need to 'feed the 9 billion', producing less meat and dairy is still largely overlooked as an alternative to further intensification. As keeping animals inevitably goes along with losses of nutritional energy when crops are converted into animal-derived foods, stockfree agriculture holds the possibility of rising productivity requiring neither more land nor further intensification. Theoretically drawing upon Karen Barad's (2007) relational, posthuman, and new materialist approach to material-discursive practices, this paper explores both animal-sourced and vegan food practices in the context of different foodscapes. Qualitative interviews and website analysis showcase how a 'vegan' supermarket maintains its customer-base by not calling itself 'vegan'; a vegan advocacy network certifies a vegan organic standard of production; a beef farmer converts to vegan organic vegetable growing; a dairy company justifies animal husbandry with the natural suitability of the land. Reading these cases 'diffractively' through another, the paper unravels resonances and dissonances to illustrate what actors are included and excluded in food mattering. By reconfiguring boundaries between animal-sourced and vegan food practices, these case studies inform debate about ways to materialise nutritional energy responsibly and, thereby, mitigate climate change and mass extinction.

RN05_04c | Consumption and space: Tourism, mobility and the urban

Smart Cars for Distracted Drivers

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Distracted driving, the use of devices and social media has become the main cause of car accidents in the Western world. Digital technologies, social and technological transformation of cities such as platforms and ubiquity of devices are having a broad impact on the behaviour of drivers, cyclists and pedestrians. Repercussions can be seen on different social dynamics, such as security, surveillance, man-machine relationship, gamification, power of algorithm and, above all, presumption. Step by step, man has had to give up control over machines and both automotive industry and device manufacturers are also introducing limitations at the use of devices while driving, that will be analysed through ANT theoretical approach. This contribution is the result of a joint work between Italian Police and Department of Sociology and Business Law (UNIBO) with the objective of creating a mutual awareness of a reality in transition (the world of atoms and the word of bits merging). The project is addressed both to policeman and young drivers about how the digital technologies impact with our relationship with mobility. The methodology used consists in a visual analysis of several EU social and commercial advertising upon the topic, together with a theoretical reflection upon the main issues arose in our days related to the relationship between technology and mobility.

Living Labs and the Governance of Urban Sustainability

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Living Labs are fields for experimentation of technological innovations regarding sustainable practices and promote new forms of governance of urban sustainability (Bulkeley et al., 2015, McGuirk et al., 2014, McCormick et al., 2013). In this regard, Living Labs are part of a broader experimentation policy engaging a diversity of stakeholders in innovations testing in order to overcome contemporary sustainable challenges and threats. By incrementing Living Labs, the municipalities aim to involve companies (startups), researchers, educational institutions and citizens in the definition and construction of co-creation processes promoting reflection on the issues of urban sustainability, testing and learning with innovation. According to Van den Bosch and Rotmans (2008) the learning process, in the scope of the "Transition Experiments", allows a multiplicity of social

actors to "develop new ways of thinking (culture), doing (practices) and organizing (structure)" through an "(inter)active process of acquisition and development of new knowledge, competencies or norms and values". How to engage different social actors in co-creation processes and how to evaluate the impact of technological innovations on changing consumers behaviour to sustainable consumption practices remains an issue to be improved by Living Labs (Gust Project; NESTA). The goal of this paper is to present and discuss how and which governance of urban sustainability is being defined and implemented by the "Living Lab Matosinhos" in order to promote sustainable lifestyle choices. Briefly, if community-led responses are being put or not at the heart of consumer's behavioural changes attending to the gap between values and practices (Theories of Practice).

Modes of Shopping Constituting a Local Street: A video-ethnography of shopping as a practice

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In the last decades spatiotemporal manifestations of shopping are changed radically in conjunction with proliferation of car usage, internationalization of retail, and establishment of out-of-town malls. The social, cultural, and economic backgrounds of this axis alteration and its implication to the city life have been discussed thoroughly. However, the main empirical focus laid mostly on the mainstream and spectacular geographies of shopping. There is little literature on how shopping is enacted in "other" shopping geographies, particularly on local shopping streets. Södergatan, established as the main street of a working-class district in Helsingborg, Sweden, after going through modernization phases, today it mostly hosts so-called migrant entrepreneurships, service-based premises, and grocery stores. This study examines the major modes of shopping on this local shopping street in order to understand how shopping geographies outside of mainstream ensure their relevance. It contributes to the literature on shopping geographies from a cultural perspective, particularly on the co-constitutive interrelation between enactments of shopping and arrangements of shopping places. While doing this, the study engages in "practice theory", which supplies a profound conceptual vocabulary and dynamic epistemological gaze for concentrating on shopping as the main analytical unit. The major method employed in the research is video-ethnography, due to its capability to synchronically appreciate enactments of shopping, shoppers' reflections, the sensory and material environment of the street, and the movement within. The research shows that there are some major place-specific modes of shopping that are enacted in the street and in the district, and these modes of shopping, bundling with each other, materially and sensorially co-constitute the street into a meaningful, integral and convivial part of the city.

Pleasure vs Responsibility: Negotiating the Leisure-Volunteering Duality in Volunteer Tourism

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Volunteer tourism is part of the wide trend of ethical consumption in that it allows untrained tourists to aid impoverished communities around the world, and thus express moral ideas and depict their moral sense of self via casual consumption. Volunteer tourism is positioned at the intersection of two seemingly conflicting pastime activities: travelling, which contains self-orientated aspects (i.e. leisure and hedonism), and volunteering, which contains society-orientated aspects (i.e. aid and altruism). This duality challenges the volunteer tourists' moral sense of self. Although this duality is inherent in volunteer tourism it received little academic attention. Drawing on the sociology of morality and pragmatic sociology this paper seeks to shed light on the topic by focusing on the different ways in which volunteer tourists perceive, evaluate and negotiate contradicting aspects of volunteer tourism. Findings from in-depth narrative interviews with volunteer tourists suggest that they position their volunteering acts in different social contexts. In each of the social contexts, the interviewees invoke specific ideas about the common good that justify and legitimize their actions on both self-orientation and social orientation levels. Invoking specific ideas about the common good in different social contexts allows them to manage the leisure-volunteering duality and maintain their sense of moral self. The study offers a powerful example of the different strategies volunteer tourists employ when facing contradictions in their actions in order to overcome the inherent duality in volunteer tourism.

RN05_05a | Eating in different cultures

Do we eat out ? : A socio-economic analysis for Colombian households between 1993 and 2014

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The aim of this conference is to analyze the relation between the proportion of expenditure on Eating-out and the Colombian household's socio-economic conditions, between 1993 and 2014. The methodology is quantitative: a descriptive analysis and a linear regression model. The dependent variable is the proportion of Colombian household's expenditure on Eating-out. The independent variables are: presence of at least one woman in the household, age of the head of the household, educational and income levels, sector, region and some interactions between those variables. The data used is

from the National Survey of Quality of Life, conducted by the Colombian National Department of Statistics (Departamento Nacional de Estadística - DANE). The hypotheses are: (1) Eating out has increased in Colombian households and (2) There is an effect of the socioeconomic conditions of households on the consumption of Eating-out. The results have proved the hypotheses. Analyzing the results in the context, these allow to affirm the existence of diversification and distinction in the Colombian food practice, specifically on Eating-out.

Russia's Food Revolution: A Solution or Challenge for Food Security?

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For the past two decades, the Russian government considered food security as national security and a state priority, which contributed to the fact that Russia is a relatively food secure nation though there are serious problems in the economic access to food. Two decades ago a significant percentage of Russia's population experienced food insecurity, today the majority of population is food secure in terms of the traditional definition of food security as an efficient production-supply linkage. However, one should consider not only food security ('quality' and 'quantity' of food consumption) but also everyday food practices for in Russia rather distribution-delivery points impact food security, and this issue should certainly be defined as 'food revolution'. Russia's contemporary food revolution is not just an increase in caloric intake but also changes in where urbanites eat and where they buy food (private retail food chains and supermarkets, private restaurants and cafes, fast food chains, and traditional farmer markets). The bimodal Soviet system of food distribution left consumers vulnerable, which was the national challenge until the system breakdown in 1990-1991. Today Russia's urban consumers are food secure not just owing to access and availability, but also because the food delivery system has multiple ways to deliver food. Russia's food revolution is mainly an urban phenomenon and is most pronounced in large cities, which creates new challenges for food security, changes cultural perceptions of food, leads to an emancipation of women, transforms social contexts of food consumption, and has discernible economic impacts.

Alternative food qualities and practices in Beijing and Guangzhou

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Farmers' markets and consumer cooperatives are being organized by some Chinese consumers in recent years as a response to food safety problems and environmental concerns. They have taken inspiration from alternative food movements in Taiwan developed 10 years earlier. The paper aims to understand how sustainable food as discourses and practices in another society facilitated the organization of social economy and consumption in a different context. It applies the Polanyian approach that sees "economy as instituted processes" to develop a framework on the organization of production, exchange and consumption. The framework is used to analyse farmers' markets and consumer cooperatives in Beijing and Guangzhou. The analysis illustrates how the borrowed idea of sustainable food from Taiwan rests on distinctive bundles of food qualification practices. Food quality guides farming practices and also enable exchange practices in the alternative food markets. The paper argues that the instituting of the social economies involves the organization and coordination of farming and exchange practices through shared knowledge and purposes along with specific competences. It also argues that due to different social context these networks struggle to reorganize consumption practices and create sustainable demand.

RN05_05b | Ethical consumption

Enabling Citizen Organising for Sustainable Transitions

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Opportunities for citizen-led initiatives to promote sustainability lie in the possibility to open up spaces for collective action to enact changes both at the personal-lifestyle level (altering mind-sets, moral justifications etc.) as well as at the structural/institutional level from the local, regional, and national context. We elaborate on the concept of collective action for sustainable transition discussing how grassroots groups organise their communities for reaching transformative goals. As the paper will argue, collective action for sustainable transition requires alternative forms of organising to build effective networks of different participants and resources. The paper reviews the principles of alternative organising, in particular their democratic and participatory method, and the effectiveness to achieve claimed outcomes. To exemplify differences between geographies, we illustrate findings from two extensive projects in Finland and Italy that differ in their

embedding within larger politico-economic realities (such as influencing the breadth and depth of austerity measures people are subjected to in their everyday lives). We approach the elusive sustainability outcomes within alternative organising contexts (Laamanen et al., 2018) where comparative studies between the European North and South are scarce. Our initiatives are practical vehicles for raising people's awareness about sustainability with manifold potentials for promoting meaningful social participation and positive environmental impact of local resourcing. Our approach answers the call for more comparative studies between the well-off European North and the austerity influenced European South (Lekakis and Forno, 2018) and whether these differ in their forms of political consumption.

Understanding Ethical Consumption in the Reshaping of Consumer - Producer Relations

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Different parts of sociological theory have tended to see ethical or political consumption as either a moral question including visualising the global responsibility of consumption, as freeing the post-modern consumer and their creativity or as a consumer sociological approach where ethical consumption, in line with all other consumption, is seen as a question of distinction and class belonging. Others have questioned the adequateness of placing the responsibility of environmental and ethical issues on the individual consumer rather than focusing on the organization and structures of society. Political sciences has on their side asked, if ethical consumption is a new form of political activism, which is at the expense of the more traditional forms of political participation. Much of the basis for these understandings, however, tend to be within an economy with separate spheres of production and consumption. A relevant question is thus if questions of ethical consumption change with reconfiguration of the market. This paper has an explicit focus on energy consumption and the transition of the energy system where more renewable and thus fluctuating energy provision will be part of the future. This future energy system is likely to contain different parallel transitions including more liberalization, different versions of "presumption" with end-users producing their own energy in either an individualized or a community based approach. It is also likely to include more automation of consumption as well as a society where consumers buy services rather than products and resources. In any of these cases, it is relevant to discuss how different ideas of ethical consumption may change with different types of reconfiguration of the market.

Becoming a Reclaimer, Doing Reclamation: The Intersecting Lives of Practices, Practitioners and their (Un)wanted Things

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Practice theory and its empirical applications have made a welcome contribution to understanding what people routinely do and how that changes, especially with respect to (un)sustainable or (un)healthy patterns of consumption in the home. At the forefront have been 'strong' articulations of practice theory, marked by their focus on the historical emergence, development and disappearance of shared social practices. They have helped counter a well-documented tendency to blame consumers for making apparently bad choices, advocating a shift in the locus of policy intervention away from individual attitudes and behaviours. While recognising the importance of this contribution, this paper contends that there are good reasons to also, sometimes, pay analytical attention to the trajectories of specific humans and material things that together accomplish concrete performances. In particular, doing so enables deeper practice-theoretical engagement with grassroots activism, broadly defined. First, it is likely to improve understanding of how practices recruit and retain practitioners, not least when change is politically contentious and its advocates have relatively little reach to ensure that others follow suit. Second, becoming an activist subject – cultivating the inclination, dispositions and competences to see, think, feel, act, and be in the world differently – can be understood not only as a means to an end, but an end in itself. It follows that investigating this process is intrinsically valuable. The interconnected careers of practices, practitioners and things are explored here through empirical research on reclamation practices: ways of acquiring, repurposing and using goods that would otherwise go to waste.

An Exploration of the Emancipated Nature of Ethical Consumption

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Consumption is not just about the individual's rational purchase of products or services which is in line with the economic-materialist. Consumption is rather intersected with the social processes of meaning making in which individuals create and express meanings or emancipated signs. This study aims to re-construct the notion of ethical consumption by taking a socio-cultural perspective. This study explores how the members of a self-defined ethically conscious consumer group in South Korea perform their own ethical consumption practices and create discourses and meanings within and without their social world. By employing an ethnographic approach, this study conducts 30 semi-structured in-depth

interviews and 6 months of participant observation in South Korea. Ethically conscious consumers in this study develop their own understandings of ethical consumption, reflect them to various forms of practices, and disseminate their experiences to the society. 'Ethics' in consumption is not a definite and solid entity but it is more about getting closer for instance, more sustainable or less materialistic. Then ethical consumption is a situational and contextual compromise so that it cannot be put in any single and consistent way. Through the micro analysis of ethical consumer culture in South Korea, this study challenges and transforms the dominant view of ethical consumption contributing to explore the complex dynamics of ethical consumption.

RN05_05c | Food and taste

Unpacking omnivorousness: locating the British 'foodie'

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For the last decade or so, the British foodscape has seen notable rise in the volume of cookery programmes, books, blogs, social media space dedicated to food. This offers an example of one of the multiple sites from which social actors across social cleavages derive pleasure from both convivial and solo eating events. Those who fervently seek out and are excited by the most authentic, exotic, and refined food experiences are what Johnston and Baumann (2010) - based upon their research conducted in a North American context - have called 'foodies'. Yet, in a British context, the term carries many different manifestations, protests of denial and accusations of snobbery. Theories of omnivorousness further complicates the relationship between broad engagement in culinary practices, and reproduction of class distinction. Drawing upon 31 qualitative interviews conducted in London, Preston, and Bristol (UK) as part of the project 'Revisiting Eating Out 1995-2015', we explore the meaning of the term 'foodie'. We ask ourselves, and indeed, we asked our interviewees: what is a foodie? Can foodies be detected among our sample, and if so, what are their characteristics? Finally, we consider whether there is merit in adopting the term foodie to describe the practice of our most distinctive of diners and reflect upon the politics of cultural difference at play in this field, and its implications for creating alternative forms of provisioning the goods and services that make main meals in Britain.

Emerging Patterns Of Food Taste In A Cross-Cultural Perspective: Some European Countries Under The Scrutiny Of TASC Survey

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Food taste and habitus are undergoing an epochal change owing to the increasing human mobility (Sheller – Urry, 2005) and the proliferation of key sites production of new consumption styles and priorities. Digital activism has found a new ally in food (Johnston - Baumann, 2010; Reilly, 2006; Onorati - Giardullo, 2018), as has been shown by boosting recommendations in social media about food safety (Dillaway et alii, 2011), healthy eating (Schaefer et alii, 2016), food supply chains (EIP-AGRI, 2016), iconic cuisines (Everett, 2015), and gastro-tourism (Guzel - Apaydin, 2016). Regulations on the traceability of origin as a quality benchmark (Grunert - Aachmann, 2016) and the 2030 UN Agenda claim a global commitment with respective transparency and sustainable consumption. What are, then, the new determinants of food taste? Are these factors shaping a multidimensional “gastronomic” capital – comparable to the “culinary capital” devised by LeBesco & Naccarato (2013) – that works as a driver of new and discerning forms of consumption? The paper presents the first findings of a pilot survey called “TASC – Taste As a Social Construction” conducted on more than 500 people living in different European countries. The survey starts from the above research questions and aims at identifying the factors correlated with food preferences and measuring their performance in the main fields of practice in which taste is shaped. TASC accounts for old and new capitals by connecting the sociocultural characteristics that underpin eating practices, with media practices, foodstyles, and values (Schwarz, 2006), so as to outline accessibility, affordability, and priorities in food consumption. The Theory of Planned Behaviour (Ajzen, 2001) was used to check the influence of both subjective and collective sociocultural factors on consumption.

Taste, The Senses, And Cultural Openness. An Empirical Exploration Of The Role Of Embodied Affect In Multicultural Consumption Experiences

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This paper addresses the embodied, sensual practices and evaluations which mediate relationships to cultural differences in pluralistic societies. A dominant strand of research on openness revolves around its abstract expressions in relation

to boundary-drawing practices and also preferences for types of cultural goods. Yet, individual everyday encounters with the cultural Other in physical social spaces are often experienced through the body and its senses. This sensual dimension of cosmopolitan encounters remains understudied. The present article explores the role of the body and senses in shaping these encounters, and ultimately in forming boundaries which are essential mechanisms of social inclusion. Through a qualitative analysis of in-depth interview and focus group data drawn from a larger study concerning individual experiences of cultural difference in consumption practices (e.g., eating, travelling), we analyse expressions of cultural openness mediated through the work of the senses. Our informants express this openness in relation to the (dis)comfort provoked by bodily, sensory reactions to specific consumption practices (e.g., eating strongly-flavoured food). This sensual experience offers a basis for people’s framing of cultural difference – either reinforcing or weakening the boundaries between the individual and the cultural Other – and translates into taste evaluations. We find that taste as embodied practice mediates between the aesthetic surface and texture of things and the cosmopolitan imaginary of individuals. However, bodily (dis)comfort is not a direct indication of cultural openness. Conversely, it is in the acceptance of and openness to discomfort that we see multicultural consumption experiences becoming cosmopolitan performances.

Brazilian Chefs And Their Aesthetic Work: Mixing Popular Food And Global Patterns Of Taste

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Some recent transformations have highlighted the figure of the culinary chef as a ‘symbolic producer’ and no longer as a mere executant of traditional culinary techniques. This means that the cook now has also a largely conceptual role, acting directly in the circulation signs, images and tastes, which are culturally specific but at the same time rely on global aesthetic protocols. The intent of this presentation is to analyze the cultural tensions at play in the work of chefs from São Paulo, Brazil, based on the material collected in semi-structured interviews with chefs and local journalists. Many contemporary chefs are turning to the repertoire of “popular food” as the source of inspiration for their culinary creations and artistic dispositions, revealing a structural tension between innovation and tradition. Just like other so-called global cities, the city of São Paulo has been constructed and perceived as a privileged stage of dispute for the new symbolic and material meanings of food, and that is the context in which I will analyze the work of these chefs.

RN05_06a | Food and stratification

Healthiness And Food Practices Among Socio-Economically Disadvantaged: From Resources And Lifestyles Towards Navigating Contested Everyday Processes

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Poverty and socio-economic insecurity is related to ill health and inequality in health. This is well established in epidemiological studies and at population level (Phelan et al., 2010) and it is partly ascribed to social differentiation of food consumption and dietary health. However, the social processes in the micro-level foundations of the connection between socio-economic status and health status are decidedly under-researched (McDaniel, 2013). In this paper, we present a review of sociological literature on socio-economically disadvantaged citizens and their relations with food and health. The review represents parts of the first phase of a new empirical qualitative research project in Denmark, which addresses food practices among disadvantaged men and women and seek to understand how they link to dietary health. In two dominant perspectives in this research field the inequality is viewed in a resource and a lifestyle perspective, respectively. While acknowledging the analytical contributions of these perspectives, we suggest that a next step is to explore the potentials of a practice theoretical perspective (Warde, 2016) for analysis of the minute everyday life processes linking social disadvantage to dietary ill health. However, a practice theoretical perspective has some analytical challenges, which need to be addressed when applied to the research field of social disadvantage, health and food. This includes a more explicit incorporation of social inequalities and cultural hierarchy (Watson, 2016), a closer scrutiny of the gendering of practices and a stronger focus on the social interaction (Keller & Halkier, 2014).

Between Distinctiveness and Standardisation. The Various Sensual Landscapes of Buying and Selling Fresh Produce in Berlin

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The advancing globalization and the associated infrastructures, technologies and institutions enable consumers to experience

a wide variety of different products from all over the world throughout the year. At the same time, this has been driving forward the standardisation of shapes, sizes, colours and varieties of fresh produce consumers can purchase. Grocery chains are displacing traditional local markets and owner-led stores and thus the social and sensual perception which are associated with them. However, our experience in sensing food is not reduced to the fresh produce itself but to the whole spatial-material environment of shopping, the different shapes and sizes of the buildings as well as the variety of products and prices on offer. Completely new and mostly standardised building structures (e.g. free stander) cause various spatial effects as they appear inclusive/exclusive or are associated with different forms of knowledge (e.g. about the expected prices/qualities). We compare four districts in Berlin, which differ in not only in the quantity and selection of different food retailers but also in their building structure and social composition. By applying an interdisciplinary research approach (sociological/geographical), we investigate the sensual experiences and related spatial knowledge of consumers and traders when buying and selling fresh produce. It turns out that the sensual experience when shopping for food in grocery shops is embedded into the neighbourhood in a very distinctive way and is charged with diverse social meanings by different types of consumers and traders.

The Relationship Between Socioeconomic Position And Fish Consumption In Finland During 1985-2016

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Food consumption is related to socioeconomic position as measured by income, education and occupation. These factors reflect different forms of capital. Healthiness of diet is one dimension where socioeconomic groupings differ in opportunities and choices. This study uses fish consumption as a window to health and environment related consumption and assesses how the association of income, education and fish consumption has changed during the last 30 years in Finland. Data used are the Finnish Household Budget Surveys (HBS) from 1985 to 2016. The results show that, over time, income has become a more important predictor of fish consumption, while the association between education and fish consumption has remained stable. Results are discussed from the points of view of inequality, environment and public health.

Knowledge Production, Policymaking and Local Blurring of Food Production Practices

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Alternative Food Networks (AFN) constitute a niche for cultural shifts through renewed forms of trust and community, reinforcing social and ecological justice. Heterodox actors in the transition to more sustainable food systems create new forms of knowledge, that are contested, co-constructed and potentially conflictual – particularly in regard to established, conventional and mainstream Local Food Systems (LFS) that also claim sustainability, animal welfare, authentic localism etc. for themselves. The political dimension of this knowledge production is also perceivable within the organic sector itself, where the ‘older’ generation feels a risk of fragmentation and lack of solidarity on behalf of ‘new’ initiatives such as permaculture, non-certified organic producers etc. that reinvent direct marketing and bypass established wholesale and supermarket retail paths. My analysis focuses on negotiations and interrelations among actors in a multifaceted foodscape, sometimes blurring distinctions between organic and otherwise sustainable productions. I view the interconnectedness and agency of niche innovations as well regime hegemonies in contemporary Luxembourg, by drawing on qualitative interviews with relevant stakeholders. How are dynamics of “knowing and growing food in a contested arena” (Goodman et al., 2014) negotiated? At the same time, two legislation periods with green politicians in the government (since 2013) have favored a self-perception of enabling policymaking for the governance of food systems and the explicit valorisation of their ongoing transformation by civil society movements, and by encouraging meeting spaces for multi-stakeholderism. What can we retain from those tensions in order to support relevant policies to solve current controversies within the food system?

RN05_06b | Political consumption

Alternative Food Organizations in Geneva: At the Interplay of Market and Democracy

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Citizens increasingly voice demands for more control over the food system. While popular initiatives aim at institutional change through the state, Alternative Food Organizations (AFOs) propose to transform society through direct action. The question we ask is to what extent do AFOs propose transformative goals and organizational structures that

contribute to societal change? AFOs are associations or social enterprises active in the food sector, which promote an alternative understanding of the food system. They are either oriented towards the market (e.g. participatory supermarket, food basket) or offer a non-commodified understanding of food (e.g. freeganism or food banks). Existing research tends to focus on case studies focusing on a single type of AFOs. This paper contributes to the literature through a comprehensive analysis of the Genevan alternative food sector. We use an original dataset of AFOs collected for the canton of Geneva in 2019. The dataset allows us to map all organizations active in the field and to compare the relative importance of democratic goals and aims to transform the market. We hypothesize a link between democratic goals and non-monetary actions – the organizations that promote the exchange, donation, or self-production of goods are more likely to establish horizontal and participatory governance structures. This paper shows how vibrant the food movement is but also the limited transformative goals that AFOs defend. Only few AFOs promote alternatives to the market that challenge both commodification processes and hierarchical decision-making in the food system.

Voluntary Simplicity in Consumer Capitalism

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In the paper I consider the tensions between Voluntary Simplicity assumptions and the logic of late capitalism and the consumer society. Voluntary Simplicity is analyzed as the reorientation towards post-materialistic values and it can be treated as an example of new spirituality - the need of individual growth, internal self-improvement and raising the consciousness to higher level. A specific contradiction arises here. On one hand, the dependency (or even correspondence) between the characteristics of new spirituality and the attributes of the consumer society, which contributed to its emergence. The growth of culture of subjective well-being is an element of the logic of the modern capitalism, which transforms not only experience and observations, but also spirituality into goods confined within consumer activity, characterized by decidedly commercial dimension. On the other hand the essence of the new spirituality is anti-consumerism and it should not be treated as a pillar of consumer capitalism - the popularization of simple life would have to led to questioning the imperatives governing the consumer society.

Collective Action, Consumption Practices And Prefiguration In The Animalist Movement

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In recent months, in France and Switzerland, actions aimed at damaging butcher shops have captured media attention and fueled debates, even within the animalist movement. At the centre of discussions is the classical opposition between a political and necessarily collective action, and ethical forms of consumption often associated with individualism. We argue that practice theory can be fruitful for studying both consumption practices and campaigning practices within a social movement, going beyond this dichotomy between political action and « lifestyle ». This proposed paper reflects on how theoretical contributions could further develop practice theory to better analyse « the roles of collective actors, strategic action and purposive collective projects in social change » (Welch and Yates, 2017), along with social movements literature on everyday politics and prefiguration, conceptualizing prefiguration as a configuration of practices (Yates, 2014). First, we review both the anglophone and francophone literature on veganism and the animalistic movement, focusing on the limits of conceptual approaches. Then, we propose a framework for studying the animalist movement in relation to prefigurative politics. We provide initial insights on how such an approach is useful towards going beyond the binary tension between ethical consumption practices and political activism. We conclude with a discussion around practice theory in relation to social change, relevant towards the study of other social and environmental movements. This project ultimately aims to demonstrate how what Carrié (2015) termed the « animalist nebula » is both a protest movement but also a configuration of practices towards societal transformation.

Are Political Attitudes Associated with Participation in Cultural Heritage? Lifestyles and Class Divisions in the UK And Continental Europe

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There is a growing interest in understanding the underlying mechanisms that explain the relationship between political attitudes and cultural preferences. Recent studies have considered the relationship between cultural practices and the current political climate (including 'Brexit'), liberal-conservative values, party affiliation, and European identities. Although this body of literature agrees that being engaged in activities across the low-to-highbrow cultural divide is

associated with traditional right and left political values, it also draws a more complex picture, where fragmented views that suggest a reshuffling of the political spectrum interact with tensions around new and old class formations. Moreover, the possibility of generalizing such understandings is restricted by the lack of comparable frames of reference, methods and data. In response, what we propose that the notion of a correspondence between the cultural and political fields needs to be revisited. Here we review Bourdieusian concepts such as homology and field, and argue that by combining them with the use of multiple factor analysis we can better disentangle the complex relationship between political values and cultural participation. Our proposed framework and analytical strategy are applied to a study of Eurobarometer data (2017) on political attitudes, media consumption and cultural heritage. In particular, we address the following questions: Does the hypothesis of structural homology between the social space, political attitudes and cultural heritage hold in the UK? Is the strength of their association similar across Europe (North, South, East, Central)? What does this reveal in terms of the current political climate across Europe?

RN05_06c | Sociology of taste

Passionate Consumption: Becoming a Collector

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The main concern of this paper is to investigate how a passionate consumer can transform to be a prominent collector. To become a collector represents those who can manage economic, social, cultural and symbolic capital to gain fame and fortune. In the contemporary consumer society, there are lots of collectors consume various collectibles, only a few become prestigious collectors. A wealthy collector can buy a piece of valuable art from auction house but the knowledgeable collector can enjoy the process of seeking "treasures" in the fleet market. Collection is a special form of consumption in the consumer society because most collectibles have no use value but sign value, such as antiques. Nevertheless, antique collectors are obsessed with the artifacts and eagerly want to possess them. There are so many fakes in the antique market; buying an antique is a high risky consumption practice. In order to differentiate genuine antique from the fake one, collectors/consumers have to acquire relative knowledge on antiques. Based on research of Chinese antique market and collection, this paper states that prominent collectors are those who can successfully change economic capital into social and cultural capital. In the realm of the antique collection, the knowledge/power interaction among collector/consumer, dealer, and connoisseur will be studied.

Soup Kitchens of the Written Word? Digital Divides and Dilemmas Facing Public Libraries

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Libraries play a unique role in the UK cultural sector, providing support from cradle to the grave, as places for learning but also empowerment for those lacking opportunities at home. While library use and its benefits are often framed in terms of traditional high culture, policies recognize the importance of libraries as instruments for social cohesion, bridging the digital divide and increasing digital literacy. Libraries today are dynamic places serving multiple communities of users with different needs. However, current research and the library sector, we argue, have failed to reconcile the transformative power of new communication technologies and its impact on established and new cultural hierarchies. Our contribution, therefore, brings together the debates on digital divides and cultural consumption from the perspective of libraries. Empirically, we use British data from the Taking Part Survey (2005-17) to explore the evolution of access and technological provisions and the profile of contemporary library users across several practices. Our findings signal a broad range of potential benefits for people and communities, emphasizing the tension between in-house and remote digital engagement with library provision.

Male and Female Nudity in Artistic Photography - Gendered Patterns in Explicit and Implicit Categorization

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Previous research has argued that different societal norms apply regarding male and female nudity. Both male and female viewers prefer female over male nudity. However, it has also been suggested that the circumstances in which nudity is presented has a profound impact on how it is mentally processed. When categorized as artistic, nudity is stripped (at least partially) of its sexual meaning. However, some familiarity with the prevailing artistic categories seems prerequisite to recognize that nudity is indeed artistic. This leads to the expectation that viewers with more artistic expertise will differentiate less on the basis of gender in their reaction to artistic nudity, as they are supposedly capable to look beyond the sheer erotic connotations and appreciate nudity on aesthetic grounds. By contrast, people with sexually conservative attitudes may resist an aesthetic reading. However, why does categorization differ on the basis of social background? Do people deliberately adjust to social norms

that prevail in a particular situation? Or do they wield embodied categories largely unreflexively? To test this, we compare reactions to a set of black-and-white artistic nude photographs of both female and male models. Apart from viewers' explicitly uttered response, we also explore the cognitive processing involved. Based on the argument that reflexively monitored responses take slightly more time, we measure response latency to get insight in the cognitive deliberation that informs an opinion on artistic nudity. After a successful pilot-test, we are currently collecting data. At the conference, we will report on our final results.

Is Popular Culture the “Least Cultural Denominator”? A Dual Network Approach to Analyzing Fiction Readership in Russia

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In his now-classical paper, Paul DiMaggio (1987) claimed that popular culture in modern societies “provide(s) staff of everyday sociability”. It serves to bridge cultural holes between classes and other major social groups patronizing different artistic genres. Intuitively appealing, and grounded in a long tradition of theorizing on “mass culture”, the proposition that low-brow art serves as the “least cultural denominator” was scarcely tested empirically. We developed a dual network (Breiger) approach to testing this proposition. We use data on readership in St. Petersburg, Russia, from the city's municipal public library system (above 1.300.000 records) to reconstruct a network of 22.000 authors, through which we demonstrate that counter to DiMaggio, authors with a more educated readership are more likely to enjoy higher centrality in the cultural networks measured by weighted betweenness and weighted constraint. We interpret it as a sign that, at least as far as literature is concerned, relatively high-brow, rather than low-brow, artistic figures are more likely to serve as bridges across cultural holes providing themes for “culture talk” (Lizardo) across large social distances. We discuss three explanations of this fact: institutional (the central role of educational institutions in distribution of literature, in contrast to cultural products such as cinema), structural (arguably, centrality of high-brow tastes is implicated by Peterson's omnivorousness model) and taste (more educated audiences prefer cultural products transgressing traditional genre boundaries). The evidence points into the direction of a combination of institutional and structural explanations.

“This One At Least Means Something”: A Quantitative Approach On Studying Aesthetic Development Of Secondary School Pupils

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The current research contrasts two views on the development of aesthetic expectations: the first is derived from socialization theories of art perception based on Bourdieu's cultural reproduction model, the second from stage-models of psychological aesthetic development and neuroscience. Both views try to answer the question of which criteria are used to judge art, and what the interpersonal differences in these used criteria are based on. These alternative views are contrasted by studying the aesthetic development of secondary school pupils. Relevant aspects of art socialization, stage-perspectives on aesthetic development and art evaluation are combined in a quantitative multi-track model in which we disentangle complementary and superseding relations. We use survey-data of 346 Flemish secondary school pupils visiting an art museum in a school trip. This specific age category - 12 to 18 - is especially relevant to study early development in aesthetical expectations and evaluations. Aesthetic development is operationalized as three factors derived from eleven likert items measuring aesthetic expectations and evaluations: (1) a base-order track focusing on beauty, representation and harmony, (2) an emotional evaluation track and (3) a contemplative track consisting of the need for fantasy, novelty and reflection. Using MANCOVA, we, furthermore, assess effects on factor scores of sociodemographic variables, education level and prior art museum experience. The aim of this paper is to complement the class-based literature on aesthetic development by psychological and neuroscientific insights on this topic. This can deepen our understanding of aesthetic development, modes of art consumption and art education.

RN05_07a | Consumption and the family

Past Familial Experiences And The Interrelationships Between Consumers' Individual and Relational Selves Over Time

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Consumer research has always acknowledged that family history, childhood experiences and parental figures influence consumption as individuals draw on the past-present-future nexus to construct their identities via consumption. However, consumer research has neglected to explore how memories of the past individual and/or relational self impact the current individual and relational self in consumption. A phenomenological study used the lens of consumers' ego-states to explore how consumers' experiences are affected by different time-bound views of the self. Middle-class consumers' experiences with their important possessions and consumption activities were examined in the two largest cities in Greece. In Greece the interplay between consumers' individual and relational selves over time may be particularly shaped by the recession and the weak welfare state which means that the family is the main support in coping with social risks. Our study sheds light on specific tensions between consumers' individual and relational selves over time. In some cases these reflected specific ego-states (Adapted Child, Critical-vs-Nurturing Parent, Natural Child-vs-Adult) and stimulated particular types of identity conflicts and consumption ambivalence. In other cases, different dynamics between individual and relational selves over time linked to specific ego-states [Natural Child, Nurturing Parent(vs-Adapted Child)] and promoted positive feelings in particular consumption experiences. Also, the study identified different types of self-expansion and self-reduction and different conflicts between self-expansion and self-reduction in consumption. The findings also revealed different person-thing-person trilateral trajectories (Belk, 1988) [other-thing-self, (self-vs-other)-thing, thing-self-other] that linked to familial interpersonal relationships and were based on different interrelationships between individual and relational selves. Keywords: self-identity, ego-states, ambivalence, family

Household Expenditure And Stage Of Family Life Cycle: An Empirical Study Of Italian Households

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Household expenditure and consumption behaviour are domains investigated through a variety of approaches. Nonetheless, there is a lack of empirical studies that analyse the association between household spending patterns and stages of family life cycle, which is, actually, the aim of the present study. We analyse secondary data collected by the Italian Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) through the Survey on Household Consumption (time period: 2001-2013), which include yearly expenditure details on 279 categories of goods and services, for a sample of more than 20,000 Italian households every year. In the study, we consider i) nuclear families with offspring, stratified according to generation of children, working status of parents and their level of education, ii) nuclear families without children, stratified by the age of components, and iii) families without structure (people living alone), also stratified by the age of component. The system of households, expenditure categories, and family types is described as a three-partite network, and the associated statistically validated bipartite network is used to elicit the characterizing expenditure patterns of each family type. Results show that the budgetary allocation of households on the various categories depends on i) the presence/absence of children, ii) the generation of offspring, if leisure time expenditure is concerned, and iii) the stage of family life cycle (new-born, consolidated, and in later life). Our analysis also indicates that some dimensions associated with the income, like working status of parents and their level of education, also represent prominent factors to interpret, model and predict consumer choices.

Navigating Symbolic Pollution in Family Care Assemblages Through Symbolic Boundary Work

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In this paper, we explore how illness requiring care displaces family assemblages. Specifically, we illustrate how illness as a form of symbolic pollution transforms family relations and capacities necessitating symbolic boundary work to hold family assemblages together, which in turn, shapes both a sense of home and of family. Drawing on a qualitative study of twenty four family caregivers, who provide informal unpaid care to family members, we reveal how care for ill family members led

to a displacement of family relations, capacities and disruption of practices led to an altered sense of home and family. Specifically, we induce two forms of symbolic pollution: Home Unfixtures and Familial Strangers, which modulated meanings of home and family, as well as two forms of symbolic boundary work: Labors of Homing and Familying On, which sought to reconstitute a sense of home and family within evolving family assemblages. Our findings make three main contributions to the sociology of consumption. First, we reveal how illness, as a specific component and form of symbolic pollution, modulates family assemblages. Second, we reveal how illness precipitates ongoing processes of deterritorialization. We specifically demonstrate how illness transforms material capacities that typically provide a sense of home, denoting safety, comfort and welcome (homeyness) within family assemblages, into sites of surveillance and fortification. Third, we reveal that illness facilitates, stretches and alters relations and capacities with family assemblages, or a sense of family, which in turn necessitates symbolic boundary work. That is, illness contemporaneously de-constitutes and reconstitutes families. We conclude with limitations and an agenda for future research.

From A Grandfather Butcher To A Vegetarian Granddaughter: Practices Transformations Across Three Generations In Food And Mobility

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What is the role of primary socialisation in the adoption of more sustainable practices? The objective of this contribution is to observe the evolution of consumption practices across three generations. Based on an original methodology using family trees of practices related to mobility and alimentation, this analysis includes 24 in-depth interviews: 11 with parents and 13 with young adults who have already left the parental home. The interviews involve eight families in which at least one interview with a young adult and one interview with a parent were collected in 2017-18. The theoretical framework of this research mainly draws on social practice theories (Schatzki, 1996; Reckwitz, 2002; Shove et al. 2012). To discuss these issues, the concepts of "reversed socialisation" (Bronfenbrenner, 1979) and "compartmentalisation" (Halkier 2001; Bartiaux 2008) as well as the effects of age, cohort, and period (Wunsch & Termote, 1978) borrowed from demography are used to better understand the role of the primary socialisation in the adoption of sustainable practices.

RN05_07b | Sustainable consumption and consumer behaviour

Transformative Practices and Socio-Cultural Change: The Case of Sustainable Food Consumption and Cultures

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Since the beginning of the 2000s the practice turn has evolved as a new approach in social theory and methodology. Within this paradigm practices are the fundamental unit of analysis and effort has been made to understand practices as 'dependent variables' and how they can be changed. Despite recent advances in practice theory, there are still important questions related to how practices connect and contribute to socio-cultural change. The interlinkages between change of practices and socio-cultural change are of increasing importance in the common goal to cope with the grand global challenges. In this paper we use sustainable food consumption as a case to describe and discuss the idea that the focus should be not only on the change of practices per se but also on how practices make or contribute to socio-cultural change. In this endeavour, we make a distinction between the ideal types of transformed and transformative practises and ask, how is, and should, socio-cultural change be accounted for in practice theory? Probing this question, we use substantive examples from studies on food and food culture to develop a typology of practices based on their transformative potential. We suggest that the role of changes in translations of meaning, social reorganisations and material transformations is of particular importance. Our conclusion is that understanding socio-cultural change requires an analysis of the dynamics of how practices may enable and contribute to such changes. Future studies on social and cultural change in sustainable consumption should therefore focus on such transformative practices.

Exploration of the Sociological and Cognitive-Affective Factors, And Medias on Unsustainable Consumer Behaviour

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There is a lot of research on sustainability and sustainable consumption, but current knowledge on the factors underlying

unsustainable consumer behaviour has not yet been broadly explored. This paper presents an interdisciplinary project that aims to provide comprehensive understanding of the impacts of socio-cultural and individual (e.g. attitudes, emotions, personality) factors, and news media use and information contents driving unsustainable consumption. The approaches from sociology, cognitive science, and journalism/media studies are going to be applied in the research. Our focus is on young males (18-25 years) with low education, as previous research reveals this group as the most unsustainable consumers. The research is divided into sub-studies: First survey data will be collected within conscripts in military service in order to cover the age group widely. The second phase includes the collection and analysis of visual and textual media contents. Media sources are going to be selected based on survey results. The final phase consists of intervention sessions including behavioural experiments. The objective is to spot cognitive biases regarding to climate change, sustainable consumption, and related issues. We explore the relations between the participants' media reading skills, and the impacts of new information to one's conceptions. Here, the mechanism of apperception is in the center of focus. The studies utilizes qualitative (e.g. semiotics, discourse analysis, visual analysis) and quantitative (statistical) methods.

Differences In Willingness To Change Consumption Patterns Between Consumer Groups When The Global Temperature Is Increasing

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Unsurprisingly, the IPCC report "Global Warming of 1.5 °C" (2019) concluded that there is an urgent need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions on a global level. Such fast change will depend on active participation from all society sectors. Accordingly, researchers, policymakers and the media has debated to what extent consumers are willing to change their consumption patterns in a more sustainable direction voluntarily. In Norway, previous research has demonstrated that consumer attitudes towards the potential solutions to reduce global warming has changed. The annual SIFO-survey has measured levels of technology optimism and consumer responsibility amongst Norwegian consumers, showing that technology optimism has increased while consumer responsibility has been decreasing for several years, before an increase over the past few years. Furthermore, there is a negative relationship between technology optimism and reported level of reduction in consumption of clothes, meat, energy, air and car travel. Between consumer responsibility and reduction there has been a positive relationship. This paper aims to investigate the differences in willingness to reduce consumption levels between consumer groups in Norway. It builds on results from the 2019 SIFO-survey (N=1196). Findings from this research have implications for the political regulation of consumption in Norway, and in particular to understand how measures can be targeted at different consumer groups. It also contributes to the debate on sustainable transition pathways and limits to growth.

Saving The World With Meat Alternatives: Social Media Voices Between Material Change and Cultural Continuity

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The industrial production of animal meat is increasingly criticised in relation to environmental, ethical, and health-related issues, for which meat alternatives have emerged as a promising solution. The complex relations between consumers and these sustainability-enhancing products is investigated here on the basis of user-generated content on social media. Taste testing videos from YouTube and vegetarian-related theme weeks on Twitter are used complementarily to analyse both depth and range of consumer attitudes. The analysis focused on the frames used to describe meat alternatives and the specific meanings they attribute to meat. Three major frames emerge from the analysis, which describe (1) cultural continuity promoted through meat alternatives, with meat as a socio-cultural good; (2) material change as a solution to supply-chain issue in the food system, with meat as a consumable socio-technical entity; and (3) diversity of choice in the market place, with meat as a hedonic foodstuff. While the rise of meat alternatives benefits the issues associated with meat, it is argued that their affirmation of established cultural norms keeps dominant ideas about meat consumption intact; it is suggested that this allows for the rise of 'protein diversity' and 'less but better' approaches, which instill a less radical rhetoric but therefore may counteract a quick transformation. Based on this, the tensions emerging between cultural continuity and change for sustainability are discussed, as recommendations for other food-related sustainability issues are made.

Exploring The Temporal Ordering, Sequencing And Synchronization Of British Residential Energy Demand

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Despite its 'wordless' and hidden characteristics, it within the everyday tasks, routines and rhythms that energy consumption takes place, from getting up every morning, having breakfast, going to work or school, having lunch, going home, having dinner, reading a book, surfing the internet, watching TV and probably doing similar things again and again. This presentation takes this background as a starting point to explore and to describe common patterns with regard to how individuals sequence their energy demanding activities —like eating, cooking, laundering—during course of the day. Our presentation will start with an overview of the existing research into the temporal characteristics of residential demand with particular focus on studies employing time-use data sets. This will be followed by our preliminary findings of

the UK Time Use Survey 2014-2015 diaries that are used to provide insight into the sequencing of residential energy demanding activities. This analysis is based partly on existing studies (e.g. social sequence analysis methods) as well on new research conducted by the author (e.g. dissimilarity-based discrepancy analysis). Finally, we will discuss our preliminary findings (a) on the way certain energy demanding sequences of activities occur at a specific time of the day and (b) how these common energy demanding sequences of activities are distributed across social groups. We consider that our presentation will generate discussion around the temporal order and sequencing of energy demanding activities as well some 'sociological critiques' of the use of time-use diary methodology to understand energy consumption patterns.

RN05_07c | Music and taste

Walling off Collective Effervescence: A Study into the Boundary Maintenance of Dutch Music Concerts

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Every country has its national music, sung in its national language relating to traditional themes. However, in a time of increased globalisation and multiculturalism, what cultural meaning does this music authorise for its audience? Focusing on music made by national artists for a mass public, this project delves into three different aspects of the Dutch music scene: folk music, classical crossover and hardcore. Drawing on theoretical insights from Bourdieu as well as a Durkheimian approach to the ritualistic aspect of music concerts, it uses a cognitive sociological entry to classification and categorisation to analyse the self-definition and the construction of symbolic boundaries of these audiences. While Durkheim's notion of collective effervescence – a shared intensified mood drawn from collective assembly – has been readily used in research addressing national pride as well as concert experiences, little research has been done on the mental boundaries involved in the fostering of these feelings of collectively. On the basis of which criteria is an in-group constructed in the minds of audience members? In unearthing the symbolic and social boundaries produced and maintained at these music concerts, I aim to determine not only the cultural meaning of this music but also the social hierarchies and status negotiations at play.

“Isn’t Opera Where They Sing ‘I Love You, I Love You, I Love You’ Or ‘I Am Dying, I Am Dying, I Die Now’ And It Takes Them 10 Minutes To Do So?”: Operatic Institutions And Practices Of Inclusion

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This paper describes early insights from a project on social capital, consumption practices and instituting taste in accessibility and outreach programmes by operatic institutions. Music is commonly considered creating distinction in consumption practice with its artistic institutions, such as opera, seen as an antithesis of everyday life for the non-bourgeois-elite (cf. Bourdieu, 1984; Leguina et al., 2017; Rössel, 2011). With taste and social capital traditionally providing a dialectical explanation of consumption in this setting, we follow Warde (2014) in seeking a practice-based explanation for consumer participation and inclusion. We start with the simple question, ‘How is opera made accessible’. This question refers to both the institutions, the ‘product’ on offer and the practices that the institutions engage in to establish social practice (cf. Maciel and Wallendorf, 2017). We review and combine literatures on social capital, practice, and equality and inclusion in consumption with a particular view on the establishment of taste practices. We then assess existing interventions in situ, namely, consumer education and outreach programmes by operatic institutions as well as innovative methods of increasing participation. We analyse the target setting, modes of operation, and outcomes of the various approaches. Finally, we consider the implications of our analysis of the programmes against the literature to provide a starting point for an ethnographic study of inclusion and participation in the context. Our paper proposes a new line of inquiry to institutional establishing of inclusive taste practices. We reintroduce the phenomenon of opera as both institution and performance into the literature of sociological research of consumption practice. Finally, our research has implications into considering the viability of cultural institutions’ interventions to change consumer / citizen tastes and practices.

A Feast for Melomaniacs: Embodiment of Cultural Capital and Implicit Fandom in Opera Festival Audiences

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The growing number of audience development projects for opera, ballet, and classical music demonstrates how encouraging access to genres that are typically regarded as highbrow culture (Katz-Gerro 2002), is still considered a priority by European cultural organizations. Despite this, researches on opera and theatre audiences often tend to legitimize the gap between popular and elitist forms of cultural consumption, by excluding the use of analytical categories developed in the study popular culture, such that "fandom" and "fan practices" (Hills 2018). This paper aims to address this gap, by analysing the relationships between the labor of incorporation of cultural goods (Bourdieu 1979; Lizardo 2008), modes of opera consumption (Rössel 2011), and fan behaviours in the field of opera. The object of our study is the audience of the Rossini Opera Festival, the most prominent international event dedicated to the Italian composer. More specifically, the study addresses two research questions: 1) How the appreciation for different aspects of a monographic opera festival relates to the accumulation of cultural capital? 2) Do the festival attendees configure as fanlike consumers? The research uses a multi-method analysis that combines a survey conducted on attendees of the 2017 edition, 20 semi-structured interviews with international enthusiasts of the festival and three focus groups with local spectators. The preliminary analysis of the results reveals the prevalence of melomaniac, voracious and philologist behaviour, that, on the one hand, shows an incorporation of cultural capital favoured by a privileged family/class condition, on the other hand, displays an emotional and communal intensity typical of more popular and "fannish" forms of cultural consumption.

Worse than Screaming Frogs or a Warm Blanket? The Impact of Repeated Listening on How People Experience Music

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This study explores the self-reported experiences of people listening repeatedly to two different music pieces. One piece was determined by the researchers (first movement of Dvorak's 8th symphony), the other was chosen by the respondents themselves. How do people make personal connections with music? We interviewed participants about their preferences and listening habits and asked them to keep a listening diary during the process of listening to two pieces of music for seven times each. Previous research into repeated listening approached it mostly quantitatively and revealed interesting results regarding changes in cognition and affect. With our qualitative study we deepen our knowledge on how participants build relations with musical pieces and search for meaning in musical material. While some discover an increasing number of layers in music and build emotional attachment, others develop an increasing aversion to the same piece. Diaries have been identified as an effective tool for introspection. Keeping diaries about the listening experience enabled participants to capture their experience as close to in-the-moment as possible, gave them plenty of expressive freedom with their own emphasis and enriched interviews afterwards. We address theoretical accounts of response polarization and explore, how specific ways of listening are embedded in participants' lives. Further, the context of this experiment itself added to the multilayered experience of the music.

RN05_08 | Special session: Advancing Practice Theoretical Applications in the Sociology of Consumption?: Debating Childhood and Markets: Infants, Parents and the Business of Child Caring

RN05_09a | Food safety

Unequal Households and the Management of Multiple, Complex and Conflicting Priorities in Everyday Food Practices

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Everyday life in households is characterised by multiple, complex and conflicting priorities (Halkier 2010; Warde 1997). This is illustrated especially clearly in relation to everyday food practices, where consumers and cooks are always negotiating between a range of priorities, from concerns over value for money, health, taste and safety, through to matters of provenance, sustainability and broader questions that connect with a politics/ethics of food (Johnson et al. 2015; Meah and Watson 2012). In this paper, we explore the significance of wealth inequality for how domestic cooks negotiate between the different and multiple priorities that circulate in social life in relation to their food practices. In the context of growing food poverty in the UK (O'Connell 2017), we are especially interested in whether 'being strapped for cash' dominates over other food priorities. We also explore whether there is 'room' in the considerations of consumers for the priority of sustainable food (Johnson et al. 2015) and where food safety features in the concerns of consumer-cooks. We present a mixed-methods analysis, drawing on transdisciplinary qualitative fieldwork and survey questionnaire results on the food practices – from retail to fork – of UK consumers, which was carried out as part of the EU Horizon2020 project SafeConsumE.

144

Transdisciplinary Ideas On Cooking: How Theories Of Practices Can Help Solving The Societal Challenge Of Food Safety In Europe

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Transdisciplinary projects tend to bring together different disciplines, research traditions, ideals and conceptual and methodological toolkits. To some extent, they need to build on shared conceptual model of the problems to be studied that integrate and transcend these divisions. This paper ask how Theories of Social Practices can be used to guide transdisciplinary analysis of microbial and sociological data in order to research societal challenges of food safety in novel ways. Recent analyses from WHO estimate that bacteria, parasites, toxins and allergens in food account for about 23 million cases of illness and 5 000 deaths in Europe every year. The Horizon 2020-project, SafeConsumE, aims at reducing the health burden from foodborne illnesses by employing transdisciplinary methods. In all 75 households in five countries (France, Norway, Romania, Portugal and the UK) have been observed and interview while shopping, transporting, storage and cooking. This paper use data from cooking observation of 15 household in Norway conducted by microbiologist and social scientist in collaboration. The study brings attention to how differently social and natural scientists approach these questions and what it takes to cooperate. This paper thus argue that applying Theories of Practices enables the microbiologists to model how microbes grow or disappear in relation to the things, performances, skill and ideas of real people in their daily life. Similarly, shedding light on invisible microbes in kitchens, enable the social scientist to analyze how microbes are a part of shared social practices. Reducing the health-burden of foodborne illnesses needs to bring attention to how safe and unsafe food handling are contextually depended on everyday life.

Food Practices and trust: handling chicken in European kitchens

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This presentation refers to a transdisciplinary research conducted on food safety practices and food trust in families from 5 European countries and is based on qualitative and visual data collected under the European project – SafeConsume through 75 go along interviews (with the aid of a video camera) following consumers from shopping to the preparation of a chicken meal in their kitchens. The material collected revealed a common pattern in Portugal and Romania, different from the other three countries (UK, Norway and France): most families washed raw poultry meat before cooking. Microbiologists and health professionals advise against washing chicken due to the risk of campylobacter contamination, a controversial topic in this field. Poultry is highly consumed in all countries, but food safety campaigns advising the population to not wash chicken are unknown in Portugal and Romania, while they exist in Norway and the UK. Romanian families justified this practice as something they have learned with their parents (usually mothers). Portuguese families mentioned the lack of trust in hygiene practices of small butchers and the sliminess of the meat, whereas if the meat was packaged in plastic and bought in big food retailers, some did not see the need to wash the chicken as it was perceived as cleaned. This unveils a puzzling issue regarding the image of plastic in packaging, as despite its environmental burdens, it conveys an image of safety and hygiene for consumers, and of transparency of industrial practices in the chicken provisioning system. The paper contributes to debates informed by an institutional approach on food trust, consumption and food provisioning systems (Kjaernes, Harvey and Warde, 2007).

Food Safety in Domestic Kitchen In France, Norway, Portugal, Romania and The UK: The Social Practices Of Judging If The Chicken Is Properly Cooked

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It is often said that domestic kitchens and home cooks are to blame for much of the occurrences of foodborne illnesses. Estimates say that nearly forty percent of foodborne outbreaks are caused in the domestic sphere. Still, how food risk is handled by home cooks has been remarkably absent in the research literature, despite the estimated impact. High levels of pathogens found on chicken meat makes it a risky food to eat, especially if not properly cooked. This paper employs theories of practices to investigate how food safety is handled when chicken is on the menu among families with young children, elderly and young single men in France, Norway, Portugal, Romania and the UK and discusses video data of cooking performances in 75 households from different food cultures and supply structures. Judging if the chicken is properly cooked was an ongoing activity during cooking and heating among the cooks in this study. Meanwhile, it involved various activities, techniques, skills, use of tools and sensory and mental capacities depending on engaging with various kinds of materials (e.g. the type of chicken meat cooked, access to and use of utensils and cooking appliances). The paper thus argues that judging if food is safe to eat is a social practice shaped by the food supply and by national food cultural traditions. Reducing the health-burden of foodborne illnesses needs to bring attention to how safe and unsafe food handling is embedded into everyday food practices and shaped by the socio-material infrastructure of food supply and by food cultural regimes.

RN05_09b | Collaborative consumption

Digital Cultural Consumption As 'Online' Cultural Capital. The Use Of Online Sources For Active And Receptive Cultural Participation

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This paper analyses digital cultural participation as a form of 'online' cultural capital. Cultural consumption is often used as an indicator of embodied cultural capital, because it requires appropriate interactions with different cultural forms. In Bourdieu's framework, these appropriate interactions are closely related to an aesthetic disposition acquired through primary and secondary socialisation in an environment with sufficient capital stocks. However, with the rise of web 2.0., many interactions with culture are currently happening online. On the one hand, this trend is often heralded as a new way to democratize culture. Cultural policy tends to describe digitization as an opportunity to broaden participation, because it makes culture 'accessible' for different social groups. On the other hand, research on the digital divide shows that access to online sources is far from equal and still requires specific skills, which suggests that digital cultural participation can be analysed as a derivative form of 'online' cultural capital. To test this argument, we use population data from the 'Amateur Arts in Flanders Survey - 2019' to analyse the effects of economic, social and (parental and institutionalized) cultural capital on the use of online sources for both receptive and active cultural participation. For receptive cultural participation, we focus on online interactions with existing cultural forms and for active participation, we focus on the use of online sources to make (or distribute) personal artistic creations. Next, we compare these new models for digital cultural participation with existing models for 'offline' receptive and active cultural participation.

Repair and Do-It-Yourself Urbanism in two Vienna districts

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In Vienna (as in other cities in Europe) tons of electrical appliances, furniture, textiles and other everyday items are thrown away even though they could frequently still have been used further had they been repaired or maintained. The resulting large quantities of garbage are the result not only of production and usage practices in the economic sphere or lifestyle and milieu specific consumption practices in the private and the public sphere, but also of the virtual absence of corresponding urban infrastructures. At the same time, a rise in sharing projects, recycling measures, do it yourself (DIY) activities and repair initiatives – subsumed under the label repair & DIY urbanism – can also be observed in many cities. Even if such phenomena are not established on a broad scale, repair & DIY urbanism is nonetheless attributed enormous potential when it comes to transforming non-sustainable urban areas and their infrastructures and dominant business and consumer practices into resilient ones – even if such claims are not yet based on validated knowledge. The proposed contribution will take up these observations and will give an overview of repair and DIY practices and actors in two city districts in Vienna investigated in a transdisciplinary R&D consortium comprising a sociological research group, an intermediary organization as well as commercial and non-profit practitioners. Based on extensive ethnographic fieldwork a typology of respective activities allows a deep insight into the configuration of the district specific Repair & DIY urbanism as well as its transformative potential with regard to the development of resilient urban districts.

In Constant Tension between Markets and Movements. A Field-Theoretical Perspective on Platform-Based Collaborative Consumption

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In the following, I will propose to look at platform-based collaborative consumption from a field theory perspective (Fligstein/McAdam) with emphasis on the dynamics between social movements and market actors unfolding in three historical phases. Originating in social movement-like attempts of social transformation through platform-based modes of collaborative consumption, a new market, the so called sharing economy, has emerged. Private resources like apartments and cars, in the beginning of digital sharing used to provide social alternatives to markets (e.g. Couchsurfing) now have become market objects themselves. Due to practices of commodifying private resources by undermining regulatory frameworks said to cause negative social effects, incumbents such as Airbnb and Uber are increasingly facing criticism. In recent years, new

social movements established the idea of platform cooperativism to challenge the incumbents by re-organizing attempts of social transformation through embedding modes of collaborative consumption in cooperative structures. Applying a field-theoretical approach, platform-based collaborative consumption can be analyzed not just as a bundle of heterogenous and dynamic concepts, but as a contested field in the sense of a political arena, where power relations and the ability to frame issues according to one's own agenda become crucial. Focussing on the complex and dynamic interplay between the constitution of market actors and social movements, the question of how collaborative consumption is embedded in organizational frameworks is key for understanding both the emergence of the sharing economy and it's ambivalent character.

Consumption Patterns And A Relational Space Of Social Networks For Pre And Teenagers: To Be Popular On Tumblr

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The objective of this paper is to analyse youth (11 to 15 aged) relational space of consumption in social networks. In *Consuming Lives* (2007), Bauman examines social networks as a social space known as a market. This market is characterised by both the vanishing of private life, and the necessary participation of the subject as a saleable product. According to the author, this is a mechanism of recognition and approval necessary for socialization. In this framework, being famous, desirable and desired is the summit against the insipid mass of faceless products. Based on his analysis, this paper presents the results of in-depth interviews with girls and boys aged 11 to 15. Together with the analysis of images, whose new codes and categorisations are used by young people to interpret the Instagram profiles, it used a bibliographic review. Among others, which brand to be Popular or Tumblr. Secondly, the extent to which they know brands and consumer objects through them and what networks of relationships they establish. Finally, if there is a discourse on critical and responsible consumption in which they are able to discern when there is subliminal advertising.

RN05_09c | Theories of markets and consumption

Sovereign Dupes? Navigating Cleanliness Conventions in Everyday Life

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Conventions are part of everyday life; we are surrounded by representations of what we should aspire to from many different sources. If resource intensive practices are regularly represented as conventional, these potentially become naturalised and unsustainable consumption will increase. Understanding how conventions interact with everyday practices is thus fundamental in tackling unsustainable consumption. To gain new insights into how representations and conventions interact, this paper explores how people respond to cleanliness representations in Swedish media. Cleanliness is chosen as a case for its role in accelerating water and energy consumption (Shove, 2003), and Sweden as cleanliness activities are in line with this upward trend (Jack, 2017). In this paper focus groups read magazines, discuss content and how this relates to their lives. Participants perceive cleanliness as being intertwined with a host of co-conventions such as freshness, health, femininity, masculinity, self-presentation, sustainability, et cetera. Participants have strategies to receive and resist representations, and are especially averse to representations that they suspect are meant to increase consumerism. Dilemmas for participants do not arise from deciding when or how to receive or resist. The real dilemmas arise when trying to integrate conventions into everyday life given the multiplicity of meaning around cleanliness, as well as new challenges around social stratification and sustainability. Participants see conventions as influencing wider society, but see themselves as individuals critically interacting with discourse, a sovereign dupe juxtaposition. Sovereign dupes critically perceive conventions and conscientiously object to those that are deemed oppressive, but also desire participation in wider society to positively construct everyday life in their own and the world's best interests.

Exploring Lost Property And The Materiality of Absence

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Abstract notions of absence, nothing and loss are becoming increasingly intriguing phenomena for sociologists interested in the everyday (Scott, 2018). However, whilst their theoretical connotations are being progressively discussed, empirical investigation into these phenomena remains absent. This

paper presents the initial findings from a pilot project exploring lost property which seeks to translate the abstract notion of loss into an empirical and material focused study. Through qualitative interviews with: lost property offices; households; and museums, in Manchester, England, the project reveals how lost property connects debates on material culture and belonging with those on consumption, waste and sustainable resource use. Significantly, the research addresses both the sacred and the profane, paying attention to lost items of symbolic and sentimental value (e.g. jewellery), as well as those of a more ordinary nature (e.g. umbrellas, gloves). In particular, it is interested in unpicking the 'material affinities' (Holmes, 2018), people have with objects and how lost things are brought to life through their very absence; their agency, material qualities and sensory abilities becoming more pronounced through their missing. This involves understanding how lost objects are replaced or substituted with other objects, and how strategies to prevent and deal with potential loss are played out, such as buying cheaper quality goods. Similar attention is paid to objects which are found, be it by individuals or lost property offices, and the multiple pathways such objects may travel. Broadly, the project contributes to debates on the sociology of the everyday, developing an agenda which explores the importance of people's relationships to objects and the relevance of this for debates on consumption, everyday relationships and belonging.

The Public Interest Approach to Gambling Policy and Research

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Evidence-based public policy usually requires proof of causality as its justification. The causes of problems must be identified and proof of the effectiveness of policy measures to alleviate them is a condition for their application. "What works?" is a standard requirement for regulation of problematic lifestyles or consumption. The requirement of causality is often in a strange contradiction with justice. In many lifestyle issues such as excessive eating, gambling, drinking or other behavioural problems causality usually cannot be demonstrated. We do not know, for example, whether poverty is a cause or a consequence of gambling, overconsumption of food, smoking, excessive drinking, substance use or other deleterious consumption patterns. On the other hand, negligence of policy in such lifestyle issues violates our sense of justice and common understandings of public responsibility. The presentation draws on key findings of a collective book on gambling policy and its empirical foundations.

The purity of dirt: Mary Douglas revisited

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Consumption, ingredients, and related risks have changed substantially since the 1960s, yet the interpretation and conceptualization of purity and danger has evolved only little since Mary Douglas' seminal work on the topic. In this study, we advance an empirically derived contemporary interpretation of purity and danger in relation to consumption and intake of food and dietary supplements. We do so by combining and examining qualitative interviews from two different recent research projects situated within the field of consumption and carried out in Denmark. We find that consumption of organic food products and consumption on behalf of one's children share important similarities related to issues of purity and danger – and naturalness. Our main conclusion is that consumption choices are motivated by a (diffuse) sense of danger, anxiety of bodily contamination, resulting in a striving for purity. But in contrast to what was observed by Douglas in the 1960s, purification strategies today do not emphasize hygiene and sterility but rather focus on naturalness, although "natural" products may include objectively dirty and non-sterile elements.

RN05_10a | Food sociology

Boundaries of Conscious Food Consumption – An Interdisciplinary Multi-Method Approach to Food Knowledge and Consumerism

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Mixed Methods Design for Explaining the Nutrition Behaviour People of all age and gender consume unhealthy food in their everyday life although they communicate self- and social-expectant normative nutrition knowledge. This shows how objective knowledge is not solely leading to changes in nutrition behaviour. If we look at the nutrition market, the health policy and results from nutritional science, no reliable conclusions about the real motives for consumption are possible. Research shows that taste, socioeconomic status and habits are mentioned to be most important for the individual nutrition and food consumption. Also, status passages in life are relevant in their physical-emotional dimensions for the individual practices of nutrition. Within the project enable 2.0 FA6/2, we analyse how knowledge about own physical reactions on sensory effects combined with narratives of self-awareness on nutrition behaviour influences the individual buying patterns and consumerism of food. In an interdisciplinary and multi-method approach, we combine biographic interviews with consumer participation gained in

the field of technology design (dietary diaries) and natural science (measurements of brain activity (fMRI)) when being confronted with certain food smells and tastes in diverse gender and age groups. By that, we explore normative knowledge about nutrition that is acquired during lifetime and enlighten the boundaries of conscious food consumption. Besides, we figure out how insights into own body (via fMRI) influence participants, affect their food consumption nutrition and change consumerism. The project is part of the interdisciplinary research cluster "enable 2.0", founded by the German Ministry BMBF, therefore seeks to gain new insights in healthy food choices in all stages of life.

Resituating 'The Visceral' Within The Sociology Of Consumption: Examining The Case Of Alternative Food

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This paper builds upon and extends recent work within human geography associated with the 'visceral turn' and related questions of embodiment (see particularly Hayes-Conroy and Hayes-Conroy, 2013). Drawing upon as well as taking a qualitative research project investigating alternative food practices as its starting point, this paper argues for the need to resituate this important concern with 'the visceral' within a (critical) sociology of consumption. In doing so, this paper offers a productive critique of the recent and increasingly pervasive trend towards practice-theoretical approaches both to food and consumption more broadly. I argue that whilst the diverse body of 'practice theory' has fairly tended towards recognising practices as profoundly and necessarily embodied, within the sociology of consumption more specifically it has tended towards offering a thin reading of 'the visceral'. That is, practice theory has tended to see embodiment as referential of other phenomena (e.g. class structures), whilst a differentiated focus on the visceral instead reveals a complex interplay of structural forces and political-economic tendencies which both shape and are shaped by the dynamics of this more intimate and sensory realm. In this sense, I argue that we need to synthesise these insights within an augmented practice theory alongside the need to resituate the visceral itself as a key locus of change within consumption practices. Finally, I conclude by outlining some new avenues of enquiry for sociology of consumption which build upon this synthesis, continuing with the example of food but also hoping to broaden it out for future lines of enquiry in other areas of consumption.

Questioning The Virtues Of Commensality: To What Extend Does Eating Together Improve Social Relationships And Well-Being?

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Eating together, which can be named using the word “commensality” (Grignon, 2001 ; Sobal, 2000), has a lot of implications for human beings, as it is a way of expressing social relationships with others. Nowadays, commensality is often used with a positive connotation. Sharing food is supposed to have many virtues, like improving the nutritional content of meals (Gillman et al., 2000), fighting obesity (Mamun et al., 2005), fighting social isolation or improving family relationships (Larson et al., 2013). On the other hand, eating alone is generally associated with a lower quality of meals and several physical or social pathology (Pliner and Bell, 2009 ; Sidenvall, Nydahl and Fjellström, 2000 ; Torres, McIntosh and Kubena, 1992). However, some researches tend to temper this one-sided vision, underlying the difficulties commensality can also create (Sobal and Nelson, 2003). Following this cautious position, this presentation aims to question these different points of views, trying to understand the implication of such discourses in regard to scientific knowledge and empirical data. It relies on 1. a literature review on commensality in general, 2. a particular review on family meals, 3. an ethnographic work conducted in associations offering shared meals for retirees living at home, in France, during the last 3 years. It will allow us to better understand the way social and moral norms are underlying such a discourse, and to clarify the different forms and meanings the notion of commensality can take.

The Swedish Backstage of the Sociology of Food and Eating: Fractalization of Boundaries in Scientific Work

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In recent decades, sociologists have come to take an increased interest in food, institutionalizing “the sociology of food and eating” through British sociology of the 1980’s. From the 1990’s and onward, this strain of sociology has also developed and grown in the Nordic countries. Finnish and Danish sociology in particular, but also Norwegian sociology, have placed the study of eating, drinking and procuring food at the center of its disciplinary endeavors and several scholars have become influential in the sociology of consumption. But less so in Sweden, the largest Nordic country, and it is the aim of this paper to explore the reason(s) for this. In Sweden, social scientific approaches to food and eating have primarily been developed within applied food research, e.g. culinary arts and sciences, dietetics and nutrition. Here, sociological theory is often drawn upon in order to explain issues such as the development of food habits, foodwork and gastronomy, but with minimal or no ambition of sociological theory development. The “audience”, instead, has been the culinary and dietetic professions, the health sciences and public actors with an interest in consumer behavior related to food and eating. Analyzing the targeted debates and research questions posed in the sociology of food and eating in Sweden since the 1970’s, we thus explore the conspicuous absence of food in Swedish sociology, discussing possible paths for a Swedish sociology of food and eating to become as established as in Finland, Denmark and Norway. In particular, we suggest analyses of food industries, rural sociology, welfare state politics and the role of capitalism in shaping consumption through production.

RN05_10b | Consumption, media and the digital

Towards New Forms of Organizing the Production in Creative Industries

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What is the relationship between what we know about the culture(al) products we consume and the intermediary actors in our decision making processes? The paper explores the challenges that digitally enabled forms of production and consumption imposes on organizing efforts in online platforms. Sociologically, the emergence of digital platforms has changed the dynamics of the creative industry. With recent shifts in asymmetry of information, 'consumers' have become empowered while intermediaries do not hold the same power positions as they did previously. However, as promising as such changes in the power dynamics seem to be, empirical evidence suggests that not all the new forms of production succeed. Sociologically this is important because it raises the question of how the digitally enabled forms of production and consumption might be differently organized? Aiming to draw more attention to organization of newer forms of production in culture industries, this paper focuses on consumption prior to production, as instantiated in settings such as crowdfunding and intangible products. With special focus on market-maker consumers, or the group of consumers who have the ability to shape the market, I explore how their decision-making can be guided when their collective thinking fails to yield determinate results. It may be difficult for market-maker 'consumers' to make sense of their environment, as it is difficult to assess the quality of cultural products, they often need to make decisions about them before they are available, and information is abundant and often uncredited. Moreover, the paper explores the extent to which intermediaries give sense to 'consumers', in terms of being able to project a general direction for the changing industry of cultural products.

Digitalization And Sociology – A Literature Review

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The emergence of digital ecosystems such as Google, Apple and online platforms has challenged both traditional businesses and established theories of consumption.. At the same time, established role structures related to consumption, work, production and political governance are challenged. Discourses about this take place in different academic arenas, but they are too a large extent disconnected from each other. The purpose of this paper is therefore to present a broad

review of the research on digital ecosystems and platforms. Through a systematic review of the literature, we identify four research streams: - A critical political / economic, - One with the main emphasis on economics, multisided markets, marketing and network theory - A technology, with the emphasis on digital architectures. - A person-oriented, focusing on consumption, privacy and the user perspective We analyze each stream for the central insights and limitations, and identify the most important sources of inspiration. Then we assess the relevance of classical and modern sociological theory to understanding digital ecosystems. At the same time, we observe that sociological theory is strongly present in micro-level relational approaches to digitalization with an emphasis on the vulnerable consumer, worker, user or child. On the other hand, very few focus on institutional and macro-level effects of digitalization, such as political economy, new forms of organization in business and private life and the division between the private, public and economic life. We therefore discuss some elements of a research agenda for sociology – and sociology of consumption in particular - in the field of digital ecosystems.

The Reflexive Mediatization of Consumption

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It is still somehow controversial what the new is about the new media and how social phenomena change exactly when they happen in the digital world. The thesis of this contribution is that this difficulty is related to the fact that primarily media effects are considered in research and thus social change is often attributed to technical innovations. The argument is that change in digital fields can only be understood from the point of view of actors who understand media technology offerings, define situations and act according to their own motives within this media technology framework. To this end, the classical perspective of social change through innovations in media technology will first be discussed. This concerns above all the argumentation of the spatiotemporal and social dissolution of boundaries in digital spaces, which is negotiated in consumer sociology with the implementation of platform shopping. This perspective is complemented by the focus on the adaptation of action orientations and courses of action by people to media technology conditions. In view of how people understand and adapt media technology frameworks, it becomes clear where consumer action is transformed in digital fields. This is discussed in the empirical case of complaints in online shopping. On the basis of changed expectations, orientations and actions on the part of providers and consumers, the reflexive effects of digitally mediated social change will be highlighted. The aim is to contribute to the understanding of consumption as an action problem and online shopping as a reflexive practice.

Domesticating Home-IoT – A research Framework for Studying Connected Homes

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Digital technology is interweaved into the very fabric of society in the era of Internet of things (IoT). Homes become data-rich environments that are connected to larger digital infrastructures. Security systems, household appliances, smart home hubs and wearables make homes into “mini-IoT environments” or “connected homes embedded in connected habitats”. While promising seamless assistance, this abundance of smart devices can also be seen as “Trojans” that threaten to challenge the protective boundaries of the home and its moral and material possessions. These issues are central to a research project that the authors are involved in. The key ambition of this paper is to revisit the domestication theory framework and its key analytical concepts in the era of IoT. How can such a theoretical perspective, affiliated with sociology of consumption and media studies, and that emanates from studies of traditional media technology and ICT, inform studies on smart, autonomous technology in connected homes? Domestication theory emphasizes human agency and the household moral economy as central in processes of taming, controlling and domesticating technologies as they are brought from the market and converted into familiar and acceptable domestic artefacts. However, in the era of home-IoT, connected devices constantly communicate with the outside world, making households active nodes in digital networks. This generates new challenges and complicates the boundary maintenance efforts of domestic dwellers. The paper will discuss the applicability of domestication theory in studies where households have to navigate and negotiate this landscape of constant connectedness.

Representations vs Actions in Online Behavior: First Results from an Academic Online Panel of Internet Users

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This communication discusses the first results of the comparative analysis between representations and actions in online behavior using results from an academic online panel of Internet users. This comparative analysis uses two information sources: answers to questions posed to panel members using methods of sociological inquiry and data gathered through a software application that monitors online behavior. The current version of this application is based in a Google Chrome extension that gathers information from the web browser history, for each participant in the panel, allowing to analyse in detail online behavior. Methods of inquiry are used to explore representations and motivations, for these same panel participants. Differences between representations and actions are discussed since the early years of Sociology and systematically researched in the Social Sciences at least since the 1930s (LaPiere, 1934; Bryman, 2012). The very limitations of short and long-term memory to remember everyday events (Foddy, 1996; Roberts, 1985) lead, among other factors, to differences between what people claim to do and what they effectively do. Our panel is still at an early stage, receiving its first Internet users in December 2018. However, it has already about 300 registered members, in a sample that includes female and male users with different working conditions, marital status and age groups. Developing methods for mapping online behavior is a pressing challenge, especially in our dynamic societies, when we spend more and more time connected.

RN05_10c | Practice Theories

Contentious, yet Compatible: Review of Social Practice Approach and Multi-level Perspective in Research on Sustainability Transitions

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Multi-level perspective (MLP) and social practices approach (SPA) have been considered two of the most relevant approaches (Sovacool & Hess 2017) for studies of socio-technical change. They share several assumptions: a processual orientation seeing change as a co-evolution of elements involving multiple actors constrained by routines and a focus on tensions between reproduction and change (e.g. McMeekin & Southerton 2012). The present paper systematically takes stock of existing work co-applying MLP and SPA and identifies gaps leading to further conceptual development. A literature review is conducted in the databases of Scopus, Web of Science, ScienceDirect, (a sample of 95 works from 2010-19). The preliminary results suggest that full merging of the approaches has not been embarked on due to some underpinnings that the “strong” practice theory considers irreconcilable (Schatzki, 2011). The papers fall into two categories: 1) empirical analyses (mostly on food, energy and mobility) drawing on both frameworks without building further conceptual tools; 2) papers (predominantly within consumption studies) aiming at theoretical development. Here three somewhat distinct sub-groups emerge: analyses of intersections between transitions in practices and in regimes focusing on lock-in (e.g. Hargreaves et al 2013, Seyfang et al 2019); comparisons of practices on niche and regime levels (e.g. Crivits & Paredis 2013) focusing on (consumer) agency and systems of practices approach focusing on interconnections (e.g. Watson 2012). Preliminary analysis indicates that there is a lack of research on professional and industry practices and on the “junction” between consumption and production. The regimes and practices intersections analysis can provide a worthwhile avenue for applied intervention design and policy implications.

Automatic For The People. What Happens To Practice Theory If The Practice is taken over by machines?

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The proposed paper is based on a study of air-to-air heat pumps and heating practices in Norwegian households, with 9 households being interviewed before and after installing an air-to-air heat pump. When thermal comfort becomes automatic, much of what we have called domestic heating practices disappear; that is they disappear from consumers' everyday life. Business is taken care of by other agents. With a focus on technological possibilities, on “real”, that is institutionalized knowledge and on consumers' engagements we had expected an active use of control panels and an enthusiastic and ‘active’ heat practice to be developed. Instead, we observed that these very rapidly developed habits tended to make thermal comfort into a non-practice. This might partly answer E. Shove's question: how do practices, expectations and ways of life become naturalized? (Shove, 2003: 9). It seems as if people are quick to adjust to improvements and rising standards, taking the new good life for granted. With services being delivered automatically, we tend to forget them. We expect the light to come when we turn the switch and we expect hot water when we enter a shower, and we adjust very fast to a situation where indoor thermal comfort is just something that is there. New practices quickly become ‘bodily’ habits. Automatic indoor thermal comfort is convenient. Perhaps the most convenient of is to have a practice taken over by technology? Is it still meaningful to call it a practice? Something happens when a piece of technology enters the social field.

Consumption And Consumer Practices: An Overview Of Conceptual Uses And A Formation Of These Terms As Analytical Tools

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Even though the term “consumption” would seem clear and easy to understand at first glance, nevertheless its various conceptual uses that one can find in scientific discourses of different disciplines, such as economic theory, political theory, critical social theory, sociology, cultural studies, and anthropology, induce confusion around its conceptual clarity and, subsequently, questions about the analytical adequacy of this term. In this paper, I intend to present basic etymological versions of the word “consumption” in Greek, English and French language, and then to move on the designation of basic conceptual/analytical uses of this term (e.g.: Consumption as waste: Productive and anti-productive waste of resources/goods, Consumption as spending of desire: Thirst erasure, Consumption as (re-)production of productive subject, Consumption as practice of moral corrosion, Consumption as practice of social distinction, Consumption as practice of socio-cultural reproduction: Rituals and mythologies, Consumption as strategy of (individual) survival, Consumption as “mechanic process”, Consumption as practice of active appropriation). Afterwards, drawing upon theories of practice, I attempt to propose a conceptualization of “consumption”, which will be conceptually concrete and analytically suitable, by positing the integral factor and boundaries of consumer practices. The conceptualization of consumption as a practice, or a set of practices, enables us to avoid a priori positive or negative evaluated significations. This conceptual perspective recognizes the necessity of studying of consumption practices as complex practices concerning their motives or/and predispositions, dependencies (economic, social, sentimental, cultural, political), and their repercussions.

Social Movements, Everyday Practices and Political Economic Transformation

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Theories of practice are increasingly used to study social transformation in a way that accommodates the dynamics of daily life and everyday economic activity. Sociologists studying consumption are also becoming more interested in larger scale change, politics, and political economy motivated (for example) by studying environmental sustainability, inequalities, societal transitions, modes of provision and financialisation. Application of practice based approaches to studying change has been uneven, but theoretical advances suggest avenues for integrating the insights that the approaches allow into questions of governance, advocacy, activism and other modes of collective contentious action. This presentation surveys the use of practice theories in relation to the politics of social change. It argues, based on recent social theoretical developments and a range of compatible and ‘friendly’ theories from social movement studies, for further cross-fertilisation between fields. It proposes some empirical and theoretical domains that may progress this work, and it makes reference to the author’s current empirical work on the platform economy to illustrate the perspective.

RN06 | Critical Political Economy

RN06_01 | Reclaiming the Left in Dystopian Times

Disrupting Authoritarian Populism In The European Union. Cracks And Fissures Of A Post-hegemonic Mode Of Governance

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Authoritarian populist parties and movements dominated public debates and political agendas in many countries of the European Union in recent years. In government, authoritarian populist agents fight for cut backs in gender equality and anti-discriminatory regulations, restrictions of the border regime and attacks on workers' rights. Following the works of Stuart Hall and others, the presentation in a first step outlines three main causes of the rise of authoritarian populism: 1) a systematic failure of democratic representation under capitalist conditions due to a limited fiscal and steering capacity of the state; 2) experiences of powerlessness vis a vis capitalist dynamics and an erosion of solidarity at the workplace and in everyday life 3) the persistence of ultra-conservative narratives and ideologies. In a second step, the presentation traces cracks and fissures of authoritarian populism arguing that post-migratory diversity, social protection and gender equality are in many European countries deeply anchored in everyday practice. Despite the aggressive mobilisations of conservative actors, the legitimacy of authoritarian populism is continuously undermined and subverted on a day to day basis. However, the forms of 'invisible' everyday progressive politics do not necessarily translate into organised resistance towards authoritarian populism. Authoritarian populist governments are therefore able to strategically isolate and attack different segments of society ("divide and conquer"). Furthermore, the build-up of resistance is in many cases slower than the shock measures of authoritarian populist parties dismantling civil liberties and democratic rights. These theoretical considerations on authoritarian populism are exemplified in the presentation with findings from a case study on refugee solidarity in Germany that is based on qualitative interviews conducted in the research project "Welcome culture and democracy in Germany".

Exit Lexit, Enter Rosa: The meaning of internationalism today

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Recent events such as the 'nationalist' turn seen with the election of Trump & Bolsonaro, the Brexit vote and the political failure of social democracy have stressed the need to re-think the idea of left strategy in the contemporary era. One of the key concerns here is how we should understand 'internationalism', which has remained a central feature of left-wing politics. Many (such as Samir Amin before he died) called for a new 'internationalism' based on the sum and parts of national-units in the traditional manner. Others take this further and argue stress the importance in returning to the 'national' in order to distinguish it from the global, which is tied with the forces of capitalism. In response to this, this paper urges a new way of understanding internationalism that looks to solve the spatial riddle of how best to respond to economic neoliberal globalisation not by looking towards 20th century models of the sum of nation-state but by looking at forms of strategic expression that move beyond it. In particular, it looks to re-visit the classical arguments by Rosa Luxemburg in the Second International where she rejected the right of national self-determination in order to look to facilitate a dialectical approach geared towards moving 'beyond' the possible. In re-visiting this, this piece looks to engage seriously and critically with the commitments of what it means to be 'internationalist' in the current era.

What Work Capability Assessments Tell Us of the Post-2008 Conjuncture

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This paper offers an anatomy of one device of the British welfare regime, in order to isolate the defining features and contradictions of the post-2008 conjuncture. It first focuses on the Work Capability Assessment from a public policy perspective, and then focuses on the experience of welfare state users. The paper draws on doctoral research submitted in 2018, which includes a mixed-method inquiry targeted at anti-austerity disability activists. As a tool of social security budget management, the WCA is part of the broad trend of welfare retrenchment and privatization which has characterized the neoliberal era. As a device of social administration, the WCA brings together long-lived dynamics of state-sanctioned suspicion towards the poor and the disabled, and neoliberal dynamics of discipline targeting the same social groups. The device is buttressed by conceptions of disability and work which uphold the rationalization and quantification of individual abilities rather than socially informed approaches of bodies at work. As far as welfare state users are concerned, the WCA induces major material difficulties in line with the effects of austerity, as well as psychological distress. But it has also been contested both individually and collectively: welfare users have opposed in turn the existence of the WCA, its ways and means, and its results. They have resorted to legal action, protests, hacktivism, and have also formed - under the banner of Disabled People Against the Cuts or others - a network providing support, knowledge and skills to undermine the workings of the WCA. The WCA is therefore also an object of dissent, whose politicization is characteristic of the recent trends regarding social welfare movements and their criticism of neoliberal social policy institutions.

RN06_02 | On the Materiality of Ecological Challenges

Un-making The World In Struggles For Socioecological Transformation

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Societal transformations toward sustainability imply a disruption of modern, capitalist socioecological configurations that inform destructive modes of interaction with the natural environment. Radical civil society initiatives prefigure alternative ways of knowing, being and doing, and may hold the potential for such transformations, but it remains unclear if they can generate transformative change at 'societal' level. Innovation and transition theories, which inform most sustainability policies, have usually assumed that the disruption of the dominant order is an automatic impact of innovation, and have therefore largely undertheorized this aspect of transformational change. They have postulated that change toward sustainability would occur within existing systems, exploit supposed 'windows of opportunity', or await the 'natural' decay of existing configurations. On the other hand, those scholars who have investigated forms of disruption, have made strong assumptions on how change comes about (e.g. class struggle in Marxist studies), and have failed to uncover the diversity of social change processes demonstrated by existing radical civil society initiatives. This paper discusses the notion of 'unmaking': processes to deliberately 'make space' (temporally, spatially, materially, and/or symbolically) for radical alternatives that are incompatible with dominant socioecological relations. The paper mobilizes and originally integrates literature from across studies of resistance, refusal, anarchism, degrowth and political ecology. Its findings are distilled in five propositions: (i) unmaking is a combination of emergent, situated processes; (ii) processes of unmaking involve both symbolic and material deconstruction; (iii) unmaking is a contradictory personal experience; (iv) unmaking is often hidden, but can be used strategically; and (v) unmaking is generative. Therefore, this paper underscores more proactive, disruptive, political and potentially conflictual transformation pathways than usually postulated in sustainability theories and policies.

Water Struggles in the Web of Life: Social Reproduction, Ecology and Capitalist Accumulation

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Since the global economic crisis of 2007/2008, austerity and neoliberal restructuring have continued unabated in Europe. This has also included pressure on privatising public services including water. Greece and Portugal, for example, were asked to privatise their water companies as part of a bailout agreement during the Eurozone crisis. And yet, resistance to water privatisation remains strong with broad based alliances of trade unions, social movements, environmental and developmental NGOs organising across civil societies at the local, national and European level. This paper focuses on the role of trade unions and social movements in the resistance to capitalist exploitation. I will first discuss how we can conceptualise these broad-based alliances. Rather than treating them simply as interest groups, competing with others over influence on government policy, I will argue that we need to conceptualise the way water privatisation reflects capitalist exploitation across the spheres of production and social reproduction. Hence, capitalist accumulation does not only depend on exploiting wage labour in commodity production but equally on appropriating unpaid work by humans in the sphere of social reproduction as well as unpaid work by extra-humans in the wider ecology. In a second step, I will then focus on key examples of water struggles in Europe. Analysing these struggles through a focus on class struggle allows me to unravel the internal relations between class agency and the structuring conditions of capitalism, providing us with a clear understanding of why some struggles are successful, while others are not.

Resisting Hierarchical Governing Through Constructive Resistance: Consensus, Consentient And Circulation Of Power In Worker- Owned Cooperatives

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This presentation explores how consensus-driven worker cooperatives in Sweden practice resistance to hierarchical governing in work organizations associated with traditional capitalism. Through constructive resistance of enacting the desired future in the present, co-ops oppose hierarchical governing by enacting a social order desired by the collective characterized by collective self-government with participatory democracy, in line with arguments of anarchistic voluntariness and freedom. This resistance extends beyond the borders of the co-ops in so far that the desired organizational form are articulated as a sought ideal for the society at large in

opposition to hierarchical, exploitative capitalism. In line with the work by Foucault that emphasis the interconnectedness of resistance and power, the present analysis of interviews with member of five Swedish worker co-ops shows how resistance to one form of power opens up for different ways in which power is being circulated. The joint self-government of the co-ops involve certain relations between the individual and the collective which, on the one hand, is attempted for respecting the complete inviolability of the individual, but, on the other hand, necessitates members' subordination in relation to the collective deliberation through a form of consentient collectivity. This means that individual members in organizations practicing consensus-driven direct democracy have to balance their enhancement of their own views vis-à-vis the unity of the collective. Thereby, the article contributes to resistance studies and research on co-ops by showing how resistance in co-ops entail other constructions power similar to the form of power that is being resisted.

Energy, Sustainability, and State- Society(transnational)-Capital Complexes: the Enemy within and Hostage Labour "Aristocracy"

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Climate politics discourse is moving ahead while politics, policies and politico-economic transformations are lagging behind, global emissions are rising and optimistically only 12 years are left to halt the irreversible anthropogenic climate change (IPCC 2018). EU fancies itself a champion of sustainability reform yet in reality 2020 and 2030 targets have been widely criticised for being ill-conceived, ill-prescribed and insufficient, especially in the context of internationalised production and consumption of emissions. In this paper I draw on EPSU commissioned research into 20 years of EU energy sector marketisation to draw a historical materialist analysis of contradiction that arise in the state/society/capital complexes (Yurchenko 2018) on local, national, and global levels due to entanglement of transnational capital accumulation interest with state and labour in an uneven geography that reinforces climate inequality between states and classes globally. I show that transnational capitalism and state capitalism e.g. state-owned TNCs such as EDF and Vattenfall, is paralysing for progressive sustainability politics in a combined way. First, optimal allocation of public services i.e. energy, cannot be achieved in capitalist markets (Sen 1993) that they actively reproduce. Second, viability of state-owned capitalist enterprise is directly linked to labour as wage-earners and as benefactors of the budget contributions of the state asset TNCs making climate inaction a problem of 'labour aristocracy'. I argue that energy democracy advocated by NGOs and trade unions is unachievable without (1) national and local public form of ownership of energy (generation and supply) and (2) a poly-centric mode of governance (Ostrom 1990, 2010).

RN06_03 | Finance, Debt, Bubbles, and Critical Theories of Money

The Changing Nature Of Money And The Role Of The State

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The relationship between the state and money is at the heart of the crisis of our times. The dominant current of economics in the last 40 years has been based on ideas from the 18th century. It advocates that money should be separate from the state and markets independent of government influence. The unique contribution of this paper is to describe how money today differs from the commodity money used in the 18th century. The paper describes how and why the money in common use has changed in the last three centuries making use of the insights of archaeology and sociology. Money today is largely created by banks. But its value depends on the credibility of nation states. The 2007/8 global financial crisis demonstrated that nation states are the ultimate guarantor of banks. In contrast, 18th century money, which largely influences monetary theory, depended on the value of precious metal. As money is now a liability of individual nation states, the role of states in the market has radically changed. Much current monetary theory is based on the commodity money of the 18th century and is obsolete. Obsolete monetary theory has contributed to an increasing frequency of financial crises, the global financial crisis of 2007/8 and the Euro-crisis. As nation-states are the ultimate guarantors of money today, they need to take a greater role in creating and managing the money supply. Generally they should increase the money supply by creating money and spending it into existence.

Monetary Policy as Usual? The Class Characteristics of the Bank of England's Exceptional Monetary Policy Since the 2007 Global Financial Crisis

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The 2007 global financial crisis triggered a revolution in the central banking world, as pre-crisis inflation targets were abandoned in favour of new and exceptional monetary policy. In the UK, the Bank of England's exceptional monetary policies have been three-fold: a commitment to historically low

interest rates, the use of Asset Purchase Facility to drive up the price of financial instruments, and the use of funding subsidies to lenders via the Funding for Lending Scheme and Term Lending Facility. This paper argues that when viewed from the perspective of labour these developments in monetary policy are not 'exceptional'. Rather, they are the intensification of a long standing strategy by capital and the UK state to discipline labour through wage restraint and increased indebtedness. This paper interrogates the relationship between exceptional monetary policy and labour through an analysis of domestic markets for housing and labour in the UK. The unique contribution of the paper is the foregrounding of labour as an analytical category, which reveals how 'exceptional' monetary policy has served to shield financial capital from the costs of crisis by increasing the current value of claims on the future incomes of UK workers and subsidising the cost of funds to UK businesses. Meanwhile a combination of austerity and permissive inflation targeting served to devalue labour, increasing the competitiveness and profitability of UK capital. This paper argues that this strategy is now reaching its limits as the rising cost of household debt is driving up the effective minimum price of labour and thus monetary policy makers now face a choice between a new wave of defaults, rising wage inflation or the increasingly elusive gains to productivity.

Currency Internationalization and Monetary Dependency

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Monetary dependency represents a serious obstacle to development. This paper seeks to analyse recent efforts to increase the regional and international use of semi-peripheral currencies. Those efforts are taking place against the background of changing global geography of production and the related transformation of the so-called Dollar-Wall Street Regime. The Chinese Renminbi and the Brazilian Real represent two contrasting but related cases which are studied in depth. Based on a critical international political economy framework, the dependency approach and on post-Keynesian perspectives we show the reasons for the upscaling of peripheral currencies and the emergence of a new regional (and global) geography of money, its central implications, and also its limitations. It is concluded that the different national (and regional) social relations of production, related growth regimes and (trans-)national (class) struggles are crucial to explain the specific types of currency internationalization and the related changing geography of money which have the potential to contribute at least in part to overcome monetary dependency.

What We Can Learn About Platform Capitalism from Past Speculative Bubbles

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A speculative bubble involves rapid asset price inflation driven by increasingly bullish investment which draws in further investors looking to secure profits. A historical analysis suggests they are a social cultural economic singularity, where the strongest business models and practices survive through brutal market-based selection. While bubbles are short lived, they have a lasting effect on the culture and practices of speculative and debt capitalism. I consider two pre-industrial and pre-technological (Tulip Mania, 1634-1637 and the South Sea Bubble, 1720) and two technological bubbles (Railway Mania, 1844-1847 and the Dot-com bubble, 1995-2001). They all feature advances in finance, debt and the way in which investors are encouraged to speculate; each bubble represents a progress in the financialization and socialisation of speculation. The later technological bubbles motivate speculators through imagining unlimited potential from technology, this is particularly evident in the nineteenth-century railway bubble. The Dot-com bubble goes beyond this, there is a sophisticated debt-based speculative economy, strong belief in the limitless transformative power of technology and the emergence of platform businesses as intermediaries which monopolise aspects of human attention and action and use collected data through artificial intelligence to influence behaviour. Platform capitalism emerges where there is a debt-based speculative economy. It is the speculative-bubble event that results in changes in practices and that allows platforms to become embedded into daily life. The speculative energy, innovation and the opening up of the public imaginary leads to changes in habits and practices. Importantly, we can see how a speculative bubble, like the Dot-com bubble, creates a Darwinist evolutionary moment for the adaptation of technology where successful forms survive because they are adapted to new habits and practices.

RN06_04 | Comparing Capitalisms: Industrial Policy, Progressive Protectionism, Fiscal Stability to Overcome Asymmetries?

Helping To Generate Optimisms Of The Will In Dystopian Times?
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This presentation reflects on a decade of teaching on the subject area of comparing capitalisms in the global political economy, mostly as a taught postgraduate module. The module has evolved significantly during the past decade, through four distinct periods: (1) Choose your capitalist model?; (2) The emergence of a hybrid approach; (3) New directions in comparing capitalisms; (4) The politics of comparing capitalisms. The module has become increasingly critical and global in nature, which in turn has produced an approach to teaching that is explicitly cross-disciplinary and which foregrounds the political nature of researchers (i.e. students and academics), when making choices about what to study and how to study it. While this process has largely been beneficial and has led to a more satisfying teaching experience, it raises a number of questions. For example, the module is subject to regulations on credits, programme structures, and module length and duration, which are significant constraints; what has been the impact here? Moreover, by moving some distance away from the aims and scope of the 2009 version of the module, and thus away from many classical literatures and debates on comparing capitalisms, what happens to those students who genuinely wish to see a better world but understand this in line with the soft social democratic outlook embodied in the classical publications? On the other hand, how are different critical approaches brought into dialogue with each other, and with the module's aims and scope, when many downplay the notion of capitalist diversity as interesting in itself? And finally, can critical political economists help generate optimisms of the will among students, given the dystopian aura enveloping contemporary capitalism?

Progressive Protectionism – An Oxymoron Or A Viable Strategy To Reduce Uneven Development In Europe?

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Since the beginnings of the first industrial revolution, advocates of free trade and protectionism have been in a constant struggle. However, the dominant viewpoint as well as the political orientation backing it have changed over time. In the wake of the global financial and economic crisis of 2008, the neoliberal ideology with its rhetoric insistence on free trade was increasingly challenged by calls for protectionism from the far Right. Confronted with these nationalist tendencies in the European Union and the USA, the majority of the European Left has been struggling to find a coherent position that defies free trade and its social consequences through dirigist measures, but does not fall into the 'nationalist trap' of defending 'national economic interests' against external actors. However, is trade protectionism necessarily a right-wing approach? Could we imagine a progressive protectionism for Europe under the current circumstances of transnational globalization or could the latter be partially reversed to establish a more solidary mode of living? Building on Hines' (2017) proposal regarding progressive protectionism, this paper reflects which shape this could take in today's Europe. Deviating from established positions, we will not argue that protectionism is progressive when it supports catch-up development, while it is reactionary when it seeks to prevent a nation's decline in the global division of labour. Rather, we argue – drawing on arguments of the debate on self-reliant development led in the Global South in the 1960s and 1970s – that protectionist policies are progressive when they aim for the re-regionalisation of economic cycles, particularly those related to basic needs. As a case study, we discuss the experience of the city of Preston in the British Midlands.

A Cultural Political Economy Of Fiscal Stability and Growth: The Role Of The State And The Transformation Of The Economic Sphere In Spain

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The main focus of the paper is on understanding the role of the state as a key agent of crisis management and the transformation of the austerity state within the context of Southern Europe. While the development of the austerity state (Jessop 2016) in the Southern periphery has been largely imposed it cannot be understood only by reference to external forces and without taking into account the political dynamics within national states. Drawing on Spain, the paper analyses

how the adoption of austerity in Spain opened up the opportunity for the restructuring of the political economic process (Stanely 2016) and for a redefinition of state-market relations. Furthermore, the paper also argues that these transformations are at the centre of the political crisis associated with a crisis of the federal state form characteristic of Spain. Building on cultural political economy (Jessop and Sum 2013), the paper will explore the meaning making and material practices of the growth and stability programme adopted by the Spanish government under the conservative party, People's Party (PP), in Spain (2011-2015). Specifically, it will discuss the development and adoption of the Law on the Guarantee of Market Unity (2013) as a case study of the transformation of the state, the roll-over of new market institutions, and the dismantling of the 'State of Autonomies'. The paper will ask how and why the unfolding of the austerity state in the context of Spain is contributing to redefine the institutional boundaries of the economy and in turn, the contours of 'regional' Spain.

EU Industrial Policy in Dystopian Times: Why and how Smart Specialisation and Digitization European Industry exacerbate economic structural asymmetries within and beyond the EU

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Asymmetries in inter- and intra-EU economic development have sharply increased in the wake of the 2007/8 economic crisis. Various EU institutions seem to realise that increasing North-South and East-West divides are posing major challenges not only to economic, social and territorial cohesion, but also the political project of EU integration. Therefore, a new common industrial policy has been adopted, heralding a 'European Industrial Renaissance'. Facilitating the transition of EU manufacturing to innovative Industry 4.0 technologies, mostly through leveraging private investments, takes centre stage. However, contrary to the proclaimed and much needed economic convergence, the EU Smart Specialisation programme, one of the Industry 4.0 pillars, builds on a one size-fits all approach, which exacerbates the unequal core-periphery value-chain dynamics, rendering an upgrading into higher value-added and innovation intensive activities a pipedream for rapidly de-industrialising EU regions. Although industrial upscaling receives more consideration in the Digitizing European Industry initiative, also here, the reliance of private investments entails a structural bias towards technologically advanced high-value added industrial production. Adopting a historical materialist perspective, the paper explains the (variance) of the content, form and scope of the Smart Specialisation and Digitization European Industry initiatives by revealing the political interplay of driving and contesting agents and the pivotal role played by the EU institutions. Locating the findings against the backdrop of a world-wide comeback of industrial policies, the paper critically discusses why and how the uneven and combined capitalist development recalibrates untenable debt-led accumulation structures and inequalities within and beyond Europe. Contributing to an emancipatory politics, the paper outlines the contours of an alternative industrial policy and what it would take for it to emerge.

RN06_05 | A Critical Political Economy of Finance-led Accumulation

The Good Financial(ised) Citizen? 'Resilience' As A Disciplinary Mechanism In The Financialisation Of The Welfare State

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Financialisation has become central to contemporary liberal welfare states. The embedding of asset-based welfare and social investment strategies has emphasised focus on maximising the number of potential consumers, alongside reducing the welfare state's economic liabilities as much as possible. A central component of this is shifting risk from state to citizen, individualising risk. The efficacy of this process rests on individuals internalising this risk shift, and accepting the premise that they are entirely responsible for their own economic wellbeing, regardless of the social conditions in which they live. In this paper, I argue that the concept of 'resilience' facilitates this internalisation, which helps to explain its relatively rapid uptake in the social policy of welfare regimes such as the UK. In particular, I argue that 'resilience' can be understood as a disciplinary mechanism that assists with both legitimising and enforcing the financialisation of everyday life through the welfare state. To be a 'resilient' citizen presupposes a number of characteristics that centre around self-sufficiency, entrepreneurship and 'gritty' citizenship (Donoghue and Edmiston, 2019) that internalises navigating the volatility of late capitalism as a 'way of being'. Resilience as a social policy agenda can therefore be used to stabilise and legitimise the further financialisation of welfare capitalism, demonstrating the subordination of social policy to economic policy (Dowling, 2018). This paper draws upon previous research into resilience, social policy and the welfare state, and makes a contribution to the literature through providing the first substantive attempt to demonstrate the role resilience as a social policy strategy may play in maintaining the longevity of financialised welfare capitalism and furthering the financialisation of everyday life.

The Financialisation of Car Dependency

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New financial products to aid the purchase of cars have emerged, the aim of which has been to advance credit to consumers, whose falling income has suppressed demand for new cars. Many countries have witnessed the rise to dominance of 'personal contract plans' (PCPs), by which consumers finance the depreciation of the vehicle without committing to full ownership. This paper argues that the rise of PCPs has important implications for efforts to make transport systems environmentally sustainable. I use a Systems of Provision approach to understand the 'material cultures' of car consumption. I argue that a particular culture of consumption has been created around personal car ownership, in part reflecting the economic conditions and contradictions inherent in car manufacturing. Cars are most people's second biggest area of expenditure, and yet, in contrast to housing, their exchange value depreciates rapidly. This is partly because of a car culture that favours novelty and luxury, which maintains demand for new, high specification, vehicles. But cars also provide an 'indispensable' use value to individuals. Consumers' reliance on their car reduces the risk of them reneging on lease agreements, thus aiding securitisation within the financial sector, producing low rates of interest. In short, we are witnessing the rapid financialisation of car culture. PCPs facilitate cash-strapped individuals to participate in car culture, by allowing them access to vehicles formerly outside of their price range, and more frequently. The result is a greater ownership of new and more luxurious cars, increasing short term profitability for manufacturers and financiers, but also increased financial insecurity for consumers. This seriously mitigates efforts to address car dependency and the social and environmental damage that it brings.

Compact with Africa – the German Contribution to Liberalization of Investment and Financialisation in Africa

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I will discuss the Compact with Africa, the G20 initiative under the German presidency in 2017. In the public debate, the CwA is portrayed as an important contribution for development in Africa. A closer look at the document reveals a harsh approach to investment liberalization and radical suggestions to restructure African financial markets and modes of public finance. In a first step, I will argue, that the CwA allows the EU to introduce measures through the backdoor that it was so far not able to include in the existing Economic Partnership Agreements (investment, public procurement, services – so

called WTOplus issues). Furthermore, the CwA goes beyond the goal of these free trade agreements; it aims to structurally change African financial markets and modes of public finance. The goals of the CwA are rooted in G7 policies, taken up by the G20 after the financial crisis, with the aim of strengthening the 'resilience' of global financial markets. Following Daniela Gabor (2018), Germany is playing a key role in these G7 and later G20 policies, especially in seeking to establish local currency bond markets in (semi-)peripheral countries. Therefore, it is not only important to discuss the single policy suggestions contained in the CwA, but to contextualize the CwA in the geopolitical shifts and interests that have been emerging since the global financial crisis. Accordingly, I will discuss the CwA as a WTOplus initiative as well as (and strongly linked to this) an important puzzle piece concerning the question how the G20 aims to strengthen the 'resilience' of the global financial markets. A special focus will be on the German role and German interest in these processes.

Revisiting the M-Pesa 'market miracle': a historical materialist analysis of the Financialisation Of Remittances In Kenya

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Remittances have become a key source of financing for development. During the last decade, many developing countries have witnessed the increasing significance of financial markets in sending and investing remittances – a process also considered as the financialisation of remittances (FOR). In Kenya, one key element of the FOR is the 'success story' of the well-known microfinance and mobile payment system M-Pesa. Often praised as a 'market-miracle', M-Pesa is the expression of a pure market-driven approach to harness the developmental potential of remittances. Poor people without a bank account can use M-Pesa to send and receive remittances cheaply and to take up microloans which often result in different forms of self-employment. At the same time the finance industry benefits from a growing consumer base. So far, the literature on M-Pesa has often echoed this win-win promise on the basis of a problem-solving approach. This article follows a different route of enquiry. It aims to fully understand the political dimensions of the FOR in Kenya. It draws on a historical materialist theoretical framework to analyse the FOR against the background of conflicting socioeconomic forces and their contradictory interests, which emanate from capitalist production relations. The paper identifies two state-capital alliances which have promoted different approaches of how remittances could be linked to finance in order to promote development. It illustrates how since the introduction of M-Pesa the dominance of the finance capital fraction has become challenged by an alliance of state-business actors that promotes more cooperative forms of remittance investment from which productive capital fractions may benefit. A historical materialist approach helps to understand the political contestation of the FOR, and also allows us to identify alternative approaches.

RN06_06a | A Feminist Political Economy of Precarisation and Indebtedness

Gendered Experiences of Debt and Labor in Greece and Turkey

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The topic of debt needs almost no introduction today. Since the financial crash of 2008, there has been a growing interest in the alarming figures of household debt and their political-economic underpinnings in the context of advanced capitalist countries. Critical scholars argue that easier availability of financial means, weak schemes of social protection, increased commodification of reproductive work, and growing inequalities have all played a role in the growth of reliance on debt. However, very little of this scholarship has paid attention to the gender dimensions of indebtedness and the deepening of debt, not necessarily in securitized forms, in non-core contexts. Locating indebtedness in the nexus of power, production, and social reproduction from a feminist perspective, this study explores how indebtedness shapes women's labor within or beyond the household and how women's experiences connect to the broader political-economic context and are informed by local, cultural practices. It draws on in-depth interviews with women who are residents of indebted households in Athens, Greece and Istanbul, Turkey, two countries with the highest rates of household indebtedness growth and household consumption in the OECD but different from one another in terms of gender inequality patterns. These cases show that indebtedness affects the ways in which women undertake reproductive work and participate in informal and formal employment, and these experiences are altered by welfare and employment regimes, labor market structures, and hegemonic gender norms and practices in the household and the society.

Precarious Social Reproduction In Greece: Households, Utility indebtedness And Gendered Subjects

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In the aftermath of the global financial crisis and the proliferation of austerity policies, we are witnessing a deepening of what feminist political economists term a crisis of social reproduction. An important consequence of this crisis is the increasing inability of households to cover their needs without falling into debt. While household debt accrued

through credit has been widely studied by feminist political economists, there is another form of household debt that remains under-researched: utility debt. This paper enquires into utility debt from a feminist political economy lens and seeks to unearth the ways in which social reproduction and utility indebtedness intersect. Starting from a conceptualisation of the household as the infrastructure of social reproduction, the paper argues that utility indebtedness is both a macro-structural phenomenon emerging from the structuring of social reproduction by states and markets and a lived or embodied phenomenon which is experienced by household members in different ways. By drawing from empirical research in Greece, the paper situates the reorganisation of social reproduction in its increasing privatisation. It also suggests that this process renders households increasingly responsible around the organisation of social reproduction at a material and a symbolic level. The symbolic responsabilisation of households operates through the proliferation and consolidation of a neoliberal common sense. This neoliberal common sense coupled with logics of austerity and debt structures the ways in which household members, and particularly women, understand themselves as utility indebted and shapes the ways in which women align to specific subject positions.

Bad Debts, Good Profits: A Feminist Political Economy of Distressed Debt Markets in Europe

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In the post-2008 period, Europe has witnessed rising levels of consumer debt defaults. European policymakers and financial regulators fear that these 'non-performing loans' (NPLs) will affect banks' profitability, and financial stability more broadly. To deal with this, they propose to facilitate and promote the sale and securitisation of NPLs — in other words, the financialisation and marketisation of distressed debts. In this paper, I focus on the emergence of European distressed debt markets which involve large European banks and US-based private equity firms, as well as loan servicing firms in charge of collecting and enforcing debt payments. Combining insights from social studies of finance interested in the construction of markets with feminist materialist accounts of the financialisation of social reproduction and the gendered dynamics of debt defaults and debt collection practices, I explore how recent EU regulatory developments aiming to promote these markets and bolster the role of cross-border loan servicers have conflicted with debtor protection rules. Overall, I argue that distressed debt markets constitute not only a source of profit for financial firms specialised in the 'bad debt business', but also a threat to consumers and borrowers. The intensified state-backed financialisation of social reproduction in the era of austerity is thus set to continue to fail the majority while benefiting the few.

The Italian Feminist Movement And The Challenge Of Intersectionality

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This paper aim is to study the application of the concept of intersectionality in Italian contemporary feminist movement. From the Argentinian movement Ni Una Menos, to the US #MeToo, from the referendum on abortion in Ireland to the protests of female workers in India, in the last three years feminism has experienced a new renaissance. In Italy, the movement Non Una Di Meno is claiming struggles' intersectionality as one of the fundamental components of its activism. This claim marks a radical gap between Non Una Di Meno and the historical Italian feminism, which focused for a long time on sexual difference theory. The combined lecture of gender, race and class' oppression as interlocking categories – building and enforcing each other – seemed far-sighted and necessary at a time when the alliance between a neoliberal restructuring of work and the advance of the far-right is increasingly evident. In a country that has not yet fully come to terms with its colonial past, how has the concept of intersectionality entered the vocabulary and imaginary of Italian feminists? In the light of the criticisms of Black, Chicana, decolonial and postcolonial feminists of the so-called "white feminism", how does the Italian feminist movement theorize its belonging to a transnational movement without falling into the false myth of "universal sisterhood"? Through the lens of Intersectional Feminism, Postcolonial Critique and Public Sociology, this paper questions the possible theoretical and practical contribution that a non-Eurocentric Sociology can offer to what appears to be one of the strongest contemporary social movements.

RN06_06b | Science Fiction and Alternatives to Trade Wars, Inequality and Transnational Production Networks

The Role of the State in the Genesis of Social Structure: the Resource-Integrational Model

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The presentation focuses on the theoretical description of a new social structure model, but also contains some empirical

evidence from the field of income distribution in Hungary. This new approach, called Resource-Integrational Model, is based primarily on the notions of K. Polanyi's schemes of economic integration and G. Esping-Andersen's welfare regimes, and it considers economic and political power as equal factors in the genesis of class positions. The theory builds on the fundamental differences between the concepts of market and redistribution, and between state and capital, and arguing that class positions can be traced back to the principles of legitimacy, and to the laws that guarantee and enforce them. The theory presupposes a systematic combination of the specific types of welfare regimes and the specific patterns of social structure which is the result of the interplay of state, capital, market, and redistribution. The first empirical results show that the role of the state in defining social structures is decisive even in the globalized economy and show as well that the class approach can be revitalized in the 21st century. The Resource-Integrational Model may be useful for international comparisons of developed countries, in the analysis and interpretation of temporal changes and spatial differences of macro-level income inequalities, and also in investigating income distribution and income-flows among classes at macro and micro level. Finally, it may not only be useful for purely scientific purposes, but it might provide arguments in distributional struggles for social movements against capital and government.

It's Not Democracy, It's The Market!

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Democracy is unwell, so it is said. In America, and other leading democracies citizens are apparently increasingly critical of the concept of liberal democracy. We argue this is a misdiagnosis; that citizens are not critical of liberal democracy – it is the lack of democracy which is the problem. There is reason to suppose the so-called democratic nations of the west lack legitimacy to the extent that they lack democratic accountability. There is reason to suppose the governments of so-called democratic nations lack democratic accountability. Over recent decades policy decisions, rather than being taken in accordance with the needs and preferences of the populace, increasingly reflect global neo-liberal (market based) incentive structures. This has impacts ranging from inequality to national unsustainability. Citizen's are attracted to strong leaders, ones which are prepared to challenge the prevailing system, not because the distrust democracy, but because the prevailing system is fundamentally undemocratic. The solution is not further to limit democracy for fear of "strong" leaders, but rather to increase democratic accountability, and therefore legitimacy.

The New Trade Wars. International Trade Theory as Social Science Fiction

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One of the main tenets of Donald Trump's rhetoric in the US presidential campaign was the defence of US workers from globalization, either by bringing jobs back from abroad or preventing migrants from entering the country. Once in office, he soon adopted some classical protectionist measures which, a few years earlier, would have been considered completely unthinkable in the country that used to be the main sponsor for globalization. And Trump, albeit the most powerful, is not the first or the only politician to have recently reconsidered the virtues of protectionism. Indeed, the argument is an important element of the political discourse of the new wave of nationalist movements in Europe, brexiteers included. Inspired by the works of historical sociology and global political economy, this paper aims to analyse the recent literature on the subject, stressing the theoretical, methodological and historical deficiencies, as well as to offer suggestions for alternative research programs. While we recognise the appeal that these topics can exert in the electoral muscle flexing, the results of our analysis show how the eternal "liberalism vs protectionism" debate, while still very lively, is profoundly flawed at the theoretical level. Moreover, such debate appears largely anachronistic - at least since the development of transnational production networks as the most advanced form of manufacture in the 20th century - and cannot constitute the basis of any serious trade policy in the present world.

How Inequalities Affect The Stability Of Urban Youths In Sidi Bouzid (Tunisia)

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Sidi Bouzid is located in the center of Tunisia, at the heart of the governorate bearing the same name, a periphery dominated by the Tunisian coasts, Tunis and Sfax. In the 1980's, Bourguiba implemented economical specialization policies, strongly reinforced by the Structural Adjustment Plan (1986). These capitalist policies shaped inequalities between central and coastal governorates. During the Tunisian revolution, the slogans about the massive unemployment of the young people highlighted the lack of professional possibilities which the region, economically specialized in agriculture, was suffering. Through individual and collective paths (Fillieule, 2001) and the biography (Passeron, 1990) of young people from Sidi Bouzid, we will analyze some key issues underlined by this economical instability. Youssef, Ahmed, Jalel or Tarek are all from Sidi Bouzid. They perceive themselves as poor and unemployed even though their personal or professional situations are different. Dealing with a situation of personal blockage, they were forced to create some strategies (activism for instance), in order to have an income and to avoid a predetermined social

condition. Regardless of their academic levels, they come from working class or modest economic backgrounds. The search for alternative solutions, acting as an appropriation of one's own future at the expense of the Power, can be made with its blessing (for instance, through State funding, or the creation of many private firms within the governorate, Bayat, 2013). This mobilized capital was internalized and applied during the uprising of December 2010. This study is based on qualitative surveys realized in Sidi Bouzid, interviews with activists, social entrepreneurs, unionists or politicians, and quantitative data from the National Institute of Statistics of Tunisia.

RN06_07a | Resisting Authoritarian Neoliberalism

Allied Against Austerity – A Network Analysis Of Transnational Cooperation Among Anti-austerity Initiatives In Europe

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The imposition of austerity programmes across Europe following the financial and economic crisis of 2008 has sparked a transnational social movement wave whose impact is still palpable. The contestation of European austerity has become widely diversified, from grass-roots activist groups and protest platforms to solidarity infrastructures and leftist governments. The development of these initiatives differs across regional and politico-economic lines, and most of them are squarely focused on their own domestic context. In spite of this fragmentation, there have been a number of efforts to connect anti-austerity activities across Europe, from transnational campaigns, summits and protests, to the establishment of transnational activist organisations. Anti-austerity initiatives are evidently willing and able to create alliances across borders and carry their contestation to the European level. The question we need to ask is: Under what conditions do they do it? This contribution aims to answer that question. Based on a Social Network Analysis of hundreds of activist initiatives and the dozens of transnational projects they engaged in, it identifies which specific groups of actors cooperate with each other, and characterizes the content, form and scope of their cooperation. Triangulating the evidence with qualitative analyses of activist publications and interviews, it then determines the activists' concrete reasons for cooperating, as well as the successes and challenges they encounter. Using a Gramscian theoretical framework, the results are ultimately discussed in regard to how the transnationalisation of social struggles corresponds to the variegation of neoliberal capitalism and the erosion of its hegemony.

Political Economy, Social Strain, and Alternatives to Austerity and Neoliberalism

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The post-2008 period has been marked by austerity, stagnation, but yet the stubborn persistence of a neoliberal consensus. During the same period, the prominent prospective alternatives to neoliberalism have also changed, passing through: a brief period of Keynesian hope during 2009; the prospect of radical horizontalism during the public square movements of 2011; efforts to 'occupy' the institutions of democracy, as witnessed by the movement parties of Podemos and Syriza; and now what appears to be a populism of both the left and the right, committed to some kind of re-nationalised alternative to neoliberalism. This paper argues that attempts to explain these developments require a political economy of dissent: a framework through which to understand contemporary capitalism, the contested social relations which constitute it, and the forms of resistance and reaction that have emerged from it and which have subsequently congealed into a variety of (unstable) political settlements. This requires a combination of critical political economy, institutional analysis, and social movement studies. In developing a political economy of dissent, therefore, the present paper sets out to describe, understand and explain the different trajectories of capitalism and its contestation, and the unstable institutional outcomes in which these have resulted, during the so-called 'age of austerity'. This enables the identification of different sources of social strain as they have developed since 2008, and therefore highlights the potentials for change to the state-market-society configuration in the present. Empirically, it focuses on concrete developments in the UK, US, Spain, Germany and Japan.

Extinction Rebellion and Civil Disobedience

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Extinction Rebellion (XR) has played a central part in raising the concern for climate change in the UK and other countries in recent months. Whilst no social movements are as spontaneous as they are often presented, XR's political strategy appears particularly elaborated. This paper explores XR's practices and discourses of civil disobedience and disruption. It analyses these in relation to the history of political law-breaking with its different anarchist, autonomist and liberal roots. The paper further interrogates the roles of capitalism, liberal democracy and legitimacy in XR's discourse and justifications of its law-breaking.

Establishment Populism and the Politics of Internal Devaluation: The Case of Croatia

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The countries of the postsocialist bloc that formed the last two waves of eastward enlargement were never good candidates in terms of support and advocacy for Social Europe. After the initial effort to ground their political legitimacy around the accession process and subsequent EU membership, the political classes in some countries have made a profound turn toward authoritarian rule driven by nationalism and euroscepticism. Nevertheless, the discourse that posits the European Union as a progressive force remains strong. The first part of the paper aims to analyse this discourse, provisionally labelled as establishment populism, and its internal mechanisms in the case of Croatia, last country to join the EU. In particular, we will attempt to highlight the displacement of class relations and conflicts over distribution through the excessive focus on clientelism, corruption and other features of the so-called crony capitalism. The establishment populism uses these deviations in order to counterpose them to rule of law provided by the EU institutions, thereby forming a narrative in which the antidote for deficiencies of the EU is "more Europe". The second part of the paper brings the class analysis back in and indicates the factors and mechanism that led to deterioration of the position of labor in the period of illusive prosperity before the crisis and in the recessionary times during the crisis. Thus, we will focus on the interplay between internal (domestic) aspects (wage policies, labor legislation, political representation of labor etc.) and external ones, mostly related to the mechanisms and procedures of the European Union, inasmuch as they form a particular variety of neoliberalism.

RN06_07b | Prefiguring Real Life Utopias in Dystopian Times

Good Societies

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This paper will present a new project that envisions possible future societies. Organised around the principles of ecological and social justice, it attempts to answer the central question: What would a 'good' society look like? It approaches this overarching question through pursuing a series of six interlocking sub-questions: - What economic models would a good society have? - What political systems would a good society have? - What family structures and education systems would a good society have? - On what scale would a good society operate? - What media and communication systems would a good society have? - How do we get there? A range of possibilities will be explored under each theme, from more modest reform proposals to ambitious transformations. The intention is to bring into dialogue diverse intellectual traditions, including strands within Marxism, anarchism, feminism, radical social democratic perspectives, eco-criticism and others. For example, the sub-question on economic models could include discussions from universal basic income, automation and the reduction of the working week, to participatory economics, to ideas around the commons and so on. The 'scale' theme tackles the role of – and alternatives to – the nation-state, and whether and on what terms 'good' globalisation would be possible. The project combines research and civil society aims, and sits alongside a new Amsterdam-based community project: goodsocieties.org. The paper will present the aims and objectives of the project, the hybrid theoretical and methodological approach, and some of the key ideas for alternative social structures thrown up by the research so far. This year's ESA conference, and RN06 in particular, seem to be the ideal forum in which to share and develop this endeavour.

Property as a Fiduciary Relationship and the Extension of Economic Democracy: What Role for Basic Income?

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Economic democracy requires that relevant doses of bargaining power be distributed among individuals and groups, which, in turn, demands the social dispersion of many kinds of resources. This implies that Blackstonian ideas of property as the despotic and excluding dominion over external objects be put in question and presented as only one of the

multiple forms of control over resources human societies can harbour. In contrast to such view, the republican idea of property as a fiduciary relationship states that private appropriations of resources are only acceptable if these resources are used in a way that preferentially guarantees the coverage of the needs of the whole (present and future) population. This paper shows that this view on property rests on the underlying assumption that wealth is a social product which does not come from individual merit only, but it is a heritage from past endeavours and many forms of socially intertwined efforts. Therefore, there is need for institutional designs guaranteeing the democratization of the control over (the use of) such wealth. This is very much in keeping with what the idea of property as a fiduciary relationship ultimately aims at offering, namely: a collective decision-making process on how property rights and economic arrangements are shaped. This paper makes the case that universal basic income constitutes an appropriate tool to guarantee individuals' and groups' socioeconomic existence and bargaining power, which should enable all of them to democratically co-determine the nature and running of social and economic environments within contemporary societies.

"I Just Want More Time To Do Stuff I Enjoy": Understanding Push-Pull Factors And Trade-Offs In Transitions To Reduced Hour Working Schedules

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An interest in reduced hour working schedules is a frequent response to the pressures of high intensity working environments common to neoliberal capitalism. If, as has been predicted, machine learning and robotics cause a widespread reduction in job availability, a reduction in average working hours may be one way to avoid the social harm of mass unemployment. As such, this research project has identified a broad spectrum of people who are actively choosing to limit their earning capacities and are instead prioritising an increase in free time. This paper explores some of the push and pull factors that influence decision making around this topic. As well as some of the perceived advantages and disadvantages once a revised working schedule has been implemented, the research finds that trigger events such as illness or deaths can jolt people into the realisation that time is finite and needs to be wisely spent. In addition, life cycle factors such as the reduction (or active limitation) of financial commitments can make people more willing to exchange income for an improvement in their quality of life. Pre-existing commitment to a particular hobby or pastime was not a prerequisite for working time reduction preferences, as this can emerge organically once an increase in free time has been achieved.

Modernizing Agents: Intellectual Property Experts and Their Subjectivities in Modern Day Turkey

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World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) diffuses models of intellectual property and its valuation around the world through national workshops, trainings and conferences all around the world, mostly targeting "developing" countries to promote innovation. Some scholars argue that this diffusion happens top-down except few local cases affecting and changing international regimes (Chorev 2012). In this paper, I argue that experts' subjectivities at local contexts are key to understand diffusion processes in the making. By shifting, the object of study from institutional diffusion toward actual agents diffusing knowledge, I would like to understand why and how certain "technical models" of IP valuation are socially disseminated in a specific context even if these models might not have any economic impact with respect to increasing innovation within the country. I did a qualitative study by conducting in-depth interviews with the patent experts in December 2013 and December 2014 in addition to document analysis. First, I identified IP valuation process models prescribed by WIPO in the country reports, national workshops on Innovation Promotion and Technological Transfer in 2012 in Istanbul and in 2013 in Ankara, Turkey. Then, I analyzed how these experts made sense of these models from in-depth interviews. I argue that the patent experts whose main responsibility is to comply with global standards of patenting at a domestic level on paper, perceive themselves as "modernizing agents" of the globe, while tying themselves to the political status of the country and its place in a globalizing world. Dissemination of these models into universities and schools within Turkey gave them a special "global" status and a moral role in "modernizing" society through promoting "innovator mentality" as well as distinguishing themselves from the rest of the society promoting "copier mentality". Postcolonial theoretical framework and valuation studies allowed me to understand socio-historical processes affecting expert subjectivities.

RN06_08 | Capitalist Crises, Elites, Experts and the Role of the State

On The Political Value Of The Concept Of Elites Under Capitalism

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The aftermath of the global financial crisis has seen an explosion in discourses of elites and anti-elitism, recently augmented by the rise of new populist politics across Europe and the US. On the right, the discourse of anti-elitism has been put to powerful use within the successful campaigns for Brexit in the UK, and the election of Trump in the US. Despite this, there seems to be an assumption in left-wing politics that an emphasis on elites is warranted and useful, as evidenced by the consistent reference to elites by left-wing politicians; new forms of activism challenging the 'one-percent'; and the revival of a critical elite studies within the social sciences. But what are the grounds for such faith in the concept of elites? How does such an emphasis relate to traditional left-wing concerns with exploitation, inequality and social class? And to what extent can the concept be usefully deployed in critiques of and practical challenges to class inequality under capitalism? This paper addresses these questions by evaluating the theoretical and practical value of an emphasis on elites. Reviewing the conflicting contemporary uses alongside a scholarly history of the term, it reminds us that the concept of elites was originally developed as an alternative to Marxist conceptions of the 'ruling class'. It builds the case that if concept of elites is to be of political value to left wing thinking and politics, it must be distinguished from right wing uses; and specifically, it must not replace but be rendered compatible with class analysis. The paper concludes by sketching briefly what this might look like.

The Disciplinary Ways of BEPS-Related Technical Assistance: a Critical Analysis of the Integration of Developing Countries in the BEPS Inclusive Framework

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As corporate capital structures financialized in Global Wealth Chains (GWC)'s, financial operators found leeway to play with the categorizations tax authorities need to raise fiscal revenue. Consequently, the G20 endorsed the dominant tax-governing body within the OECD to amend the global tax regime so that tax administrators could increase their reach on these GWC's. Hence, the G20/OECD BEPS Project. In contrast to apolitical approaches, the purpose of this paper is to critically assess the political economy of technical assistance in Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) for Sub-Saharan Africa. It is widely recognized that international corporate taxation holds a distributional bias towards advanced economies and that developing countries only play a marginal role in tax governance-making. Yet, it is the ambition of both the G20 and the OECD to integrate developing countries in the BEPS inclusive framework. Moreover, several rule-making bodies design programs to assist developing countries in the implementation of BEPS projects. Still, the overall mode of integration continues to be on implementation and advanced economies overruled concerns on the legitimacy of the OECD as a global tax governance platform at the third Financing for Development Conference. Regardless of capacity constraints in developing countries, the question remains what the disciplining character is of this mode of integration. Building on insights from the literature on transnational power elites and club model governance, and collected press releases and meeting minutes from the UN and OECD Tax Committees on BEPS, this analysis underlines the implicit politics of technical assistance in global governance.

Configuring Contemporary Neoliberalism in Unusual Ways: A Comparative Study of the New Business Elite in India and Turkey

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This paper suggests that there is a need to focus on different strategies that enable neoliberalism to move forward on a global level. As the rise of the populist right in the West has become a prominent issue in world politics, it has finally set the stage for paying attention to similar processes around the world. Building on a Neo-Gramscian approach within critical IPE, my paper highlights that neither does neoliberalism work in one way nor it takes one form; rather, it is variegated and open to various strategies through various intellectual projects. By presenting two different religion-based business forums - one from India (World Hindu Economic Forum) and another from Turkey (International Business Forum) - it focuses on different ways of configuring contemporary neoliberalism. The two global knowledge-sharing platforms for Hindu and Muslim businesspeople are parts of a new elite formed around religious identities and relations of power in the respective countries as well as transnationally-oriented capitalist classes. Drawing upon semi-structured interviews with businesspeople and a broad analysis of the forums' documentation, the paper compares how these different intellectual projects play a critical role in bringing together different actors (businesspeople, technocrats, intellectuals, etc.) and configure contemporary neoliberalism by constructing neoliberal common sense through religion. As such, I suggest that a diagnosis of current problems of neoliberalism is only possible through understanding how it actually works in different contexts.

RN06_09a | Coercion, Surveillance and the Disciplining of Labour under Authoritarian Capitalism

‘Cheap Logistics’ – Value Chain Management And The Corporal (Re-)organisation Of Labour And Struggle
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Raj Patel and Jason Moore (2018: 3; 22) claim in their book ‘A history of the world in seven cheap things’ that the ‘Capitalocene’ requires ‘cheapness’ as a ‘set of strategies’ to accumulate capital. While their work illustrates the very fascinating historical developments of physical and corporal exploitation from colonialism to today, their approach is rather descriptive: It does not explain ‘how’ cheapness could become so vital. Using the arguments of this book as a starting point, this paper employs a Marxist lens to analyse the atom of capitalist accumulation: the commodity. I argue (using Cowen, Harvey, Marx) that the use value of commodities creates a need for an ever-increasing velocity and volume in capital circulation. This allows cheap logistics and requires a constant restructuring and advancement of the global value chain management. This constant process of technological development creates and requires ‘cheapness’ of food, energy, work, care and lives, while also reshaping the corporal organisation of labour: It concentrates workers at new facilities such as amazon warehouses and in other sectors atomizes or ‘uberizes’ their working structures. The paper argues with Bahnisch, Kanngieser, Federici, Fracchia and Orczeck that this recent restructuring process has an impact on labouring bodies, reproductive work and social struggles. While it changes eating habits and traffic density, it also expands the working day, decreases social and communal life and requires new flexible strategies for trade union and social movement activists to organise and fight back.

Global Flows of Goods and Everyday Violence: The Port-city of Buenaventura, Columbia

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Buenaventura is Colombia's biggest, bustling port on the Pacific. Yet the city, particularly the area surrounding the port, has also seen waves of extreme violence. By way of focusing the linkages between local violence and the political economy of the port, this contribution asks: In what ways do the global interconnections of the port economy shape Buenaventura as

a site of violence? How does everyday violence shape spatial practices within the city, particularly movement? How do every day coping strategies, reacting to a violent context, produce an urban, yet global space? I suggest an analysis that links the production of urban space through everyday practices (Lefebvre 1991) to the notion of violence as inherent to urban power relations (Coronil/Skurski, 2006) on the one, and to the role of global flows of goods in critical logistics literature (Cowen 2014, Khalili 2015) on the other hand. The main argument is that, global interconnections through the port are not decoupled from, but rather constitute a condition for violence in Buenaventura. By looking more closely at the city's next-to-port spaces, we can understand Buenaventura's urban as a space both constituted by daily violence and by stretching along global supply chains. Both violence and the secured, off-access port spaces shape, transform and limit inhabitants' movement, while they enable global flows. I identify coping strategies such as accompaniment, adaptation of movement to zig-zag patterns, and organized spatial strategies. The article contributes to recent debates on violence and the everyday, and urban space shaped by a coercive global economy.

Surveillance And Capitalist Accumulation: Putting Capitalism Into Surveillance Capitalism

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Shoshana Zuboff's recent book on surveillance capitalism's dispossession and commodification of users' personal data provides a compelling critique of the political economy of digital surveillance, but ultimately fails to relate surveillance capitalism to the totality-in-contradiction of capitalist accumulation. Surveillance capitalism has, after all, emerged has a central mode of accumulation that now massively encroaches but still ultimately depends on other modes of accumulation. Yet, Zuboff's critique of surveillance capitalism is ultimately driven by a desire to return to ‘forms of information capitalism that reunite supply and demand in ways that are genuinely productive of effective life and compatible with a flourishing democratic social order’ (Surveillance Capitalism, 395). But what if surveillance capitalism itself emerged as a fix to a general contradiction between capitalist production and circulation? What if the rationalities and practices of surveillance that surveillance capitalism broadened and deepened on an unprecedented scale are themselves products of capitalist accumulation in general? Is there a return to (information) capitalism without surveillance capitalism? This paper will, first of all, show how rationalities and practices of surveillance arose in response to the requirements and contradictions of capitalist accumulation. Secondly, based on a better understanding of how concrete rationalities and practices of surveillance capitalism relate to the requirements and contradictions of capitalist accumulation the paper will locate surveillance capitalism within the unity-in-contradiction of capitalism. By way of a tentative conclusion, the paper will then discuss some of the political implications of the contradictory relations between surveillance capitalism and the capitalist mode of production in general.

China: Towards digital authoritarian capitalism?

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In order to address debates surrounding corporate and state power in the global political economy, this paper explores China's 'new economy' and its relationship with China's intensifying authoritarian mode of governance. Exploring the rise of digital technology firms and the increasingly politically repressive nature of the party-state, it argues that these two relatively independent trends are converging to both power domestic-oriented economic growth and intensify political authoritarianism. Liberal theorists have long seen the development of capitalism in China as a potential vehicle for both democratisation and a further opening of the economy. Special economic zones formed a precursor to a substantial opening of the field for investments in manufacturing and some service sectors; under 'going out', large SOE firms have struck out to invest abroad (currently undergoing a huge expansion with the BRI program), while the stock connects, flotation of the currency and listings of firms on overseas stock exchanges have permitted some limited financial liberalisation. Politically, China certainly became somewhat more open and its bureaucracy became accountable, competitive, predictable and limited in its jurisdiction. But for the most part, observers expecting this to happen have accepted the disappointing result that China has remained intransigent in the face of internal and external pressure toward political-economic liberalisation. And today, views convergent around Carl Minzner's thesis that the 'reform and opening' period is over. What is driving this trend? This paper explores some major trends in digital technologies and how they are being mobilised by the party-state (through direct investment and co-optation of elites) to stabilise the power of the CCP.

RN06_09b | Lumpenproletariat, Artistic Precariat and the Radical Left

The Concept of the Lumpenproletariat in Marxian Political Economy

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The concept of the lumpenproletariat has been largely neglected by Marxist political economy on grounds that the term does not refer to any clearly defined social group which has a major socio-political role. Over the last 50 years, various scholars have dismissed the concept as ambiguous, foggy,

dubious, undeveloped, unclear, inconsistent, and invalid as a substantive concept. Consequently, some scholars have recently argued that the term should be jettisoned from Marxist political economy. However, these assessments of the concept are based on Marx's and Engels' historical 'political writings', such as *The Communist Manifesto*, *The 18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte*, and *The Peasant War in Germany*, where the term appears most frequently. In contrast, this paper argues that the two most important examples of Marx's and Engel's analysis of the lumpenproletariat are contained in *The Condition of the Working Class in England (1845)* and *Capital, Vol. I (1869)* and that these two works provide a refractive lens for understanding the use of this concept elsewhere in their 'political writings'. The paper suggests that the failure to incorporate these two texts into the debate about the concept of the lumpenproletariat has led to numerous misunderstandings of the concept and a failure to see the lumpenproletariat's significance to the long-term development of capitalist social formations.

The Autonomy of the State, Radical Left and Karatani's Capital-Nation-State: The Turkish Left in 1960-1971 Oncu, Ahmet (1); Ulus, Ozgur Mutlu (2)

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The purpose of this paper is to provide an account of how leading radical left movements of Turkey in 1960-71 conceptualized the state in political debates on the structural features of capitalist social formation in Turkey. The analytical framework draws on the mode of exchange scheme developed by Kojin Karatani. Karatani argues that modern capitalist nations are composed of a mutually interdependent tripartite system of capital-nation-state which operates as an interlocking, self-reinforcing, independently autonomous system creating a Borromean knot. From Karatani's capital-nation-state scheme we critically assess the theoretical premises of the Turkish Left in connection with the concepts of capitalism, the state, social classes and nation. The Turkish Left discussed the political role of bureaucracy and the relative autonomy of the state based on the dominant mode of production. However, the Turkish Left was unable to theorize the autonomy of the state, the construction of the nation as an imagined community, and the importance of popular resistance against the state's destruction of traditional communities. Right-wing political parties filled this vacuum with the populist discourse of "nation" that targeted the state's oppression over the ethnically-religiously based communities and minorities (e.g. Kurds and tarikats). The proletarians in the name of the nation supported the Right's call for "democracy," and did not show much interest in the Left's cry out for a socialist revolution against "fascism". Thus, the Turkish Left conceded its social base to right-wing parties and hence lost the opportunity of winning political efficacy.

The Artistic Precariat: Commodification and Counter- Movements

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The paper investigates the formation of an 'artistic precariat' in Portugal and Brazil, through the analysis of the double movement of work commodification in the artistic sector and the struggles for de-commodification through different dynamics of collective organization and action, inspired by Polanyi's seminal work (1944) and by Wright's emancipatory social science (2010). The research design involved the comparative analysis of theatre collectives in Portugal and Brazil based on historical, statistical and documentary sources in order to contextualize the artistic work in both countries; conducting a survey of theatre collectives in order to map their working conditions, organizational structure and collective action dynamics; interviews and participant observation to deepen two empirical cases. The research results corroborate the literature that highlights the artistic work as precursor of contemporary forms of work hyper-flexibilization. However, despite their strong precariousness and lack of representation in traditional forms of workers' collective organization (unions), the research has also identified multiple resistances among artist-workers who envisage other forms of collective action and utopian visions for making a better world. On the one hand, the counter-movements of the artistic precariat are restrained by the submission of national regimes to the constraints of global capitalism. On the other hand, it is possible to observe experiences where they join forces in their social struggles that perhaps are not enough to make a new 'great transformation', but contain elements of resistance with a transformative potential.

Spain: One Decade Through the Looking Glass

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Spain went into the global financial crisis as the posterchild of European neoliberalism and came out on the other side as one of its most resounding failures. For a decade now, the country has been afflicted by multiple convulsive crises. After the implosion of the most destructive property bubble to date, the working class has been ravaged by the highest levels of unemployment in the continent and by brutal austerity cuts. The political class has been tormented by permanent corruption scandals that have resulted in the break-up of the old party system. The constitutional order inaugurated by the death of Franco has undergone a severe legitimacy crisis, under fire by radical anti-austerity movements and by regional separatism in Catalonia. Until recently, Spain was the only major European country to escape the spectre of the far right

– not anymore. The point of this paper is to make sense of this events from a Marxist political economy perspective, charting how the political turbulence of the last decade is traversed by the crisis of Spanish neoliberal capitalism. The paper traces how the collapse of a financialised residential apparatus, underpinned by the now familiar trade-off between mortgage-backed debt and asset-price speculation, has brought down two central pillars of the Spanish social order: (1) the clientelist symbiosis between the political elite and construction capital, and (2) the ideological consensus of 1978, which had previously succeeded in suspending the historic tension between a revolutionary left and a reactionary right.

RN06_10 | The Political Economy of Neoliberal Transformations

Theorizing Cities and Neoliberalism: Accounting for Systemic vs. Contingent Aspects of Neoliberal Transformations

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Over the past several decades, a great deal of urban studies and political geography research has touched upon the different ways in which cities have been impacted by and reconfigured under neoliberalization. A number of endeavors, particularly in recent years, have also tackled specific aspects of urban neoliberalization from an IPE perspective. This has produced a rich and diverse body of scholarship that has immensely advanced our understanding of present-day urban transformations. At the same time, this literature has made it increasingly difficult to speak of neoliberalism in a unified sense, due to the very diverse ways in which it is manifested. I argue that, in order to establish a comprehensive, comparative understanding of neoliberalization of cities, it is necessary to account both for the systemic and the contingent ways in which neoliberalism is articulated. In this paper, I therefore focus on the theoretical and methodological aspects of studying the neoliberalization of cities. I build on existing contributions in critical IPE literature to expand the understanding of neoliberalism as a process, to situate its various stages in time and to investigate the role of cities in its articulation. In particular, I draw on the French Regulation school and its understanding of institutions, which I embed within Margaret Archer's morphogenetic approach and its conception of the dynamic interplay between structure and agency. In this way, I argue that it becomes possible to identify both the systemic aspects of neoliberalism (that allow us to talk about it as a unified mechanism) and the contingencies that arise depending on the city (based on various path-dependencies and geographical and institutional specificities).

Toward a Political Economy of Policing under Authoritarian Neoliberalism

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This paper aims to present a political economy framework of policing under authoritarian neoliberalism. It maintains that while an expanded understanding of authoritarianism is necessary to analyse contemporary neoliberalism(s), 'traditional' accounts of authoritarianism focusing on coercion and force must not be neglected and have indeed been crucial for the (re)production of neoliberal order-also in the Global North. Based on PhD research, including fieldwork in South London during a time when austerity measures on many levels, cuts to policing, and the so called 'knife crime epidemic' dominated the UK's headlines, the paper shows how intertwined everyday policing and neoliberalism are and how this relationship manifests itself in London. The paper explores this reciprocally constitutive yet at times contradictory relationship and introduces a historical perspective on the role of policing. It argues that, while policing has always been a crucial factor in the making of capitalism, it has been particularly relevant for processes of neoliberalisation. Political economy analyses of neoliberalism therefore need to be informed by an appreciation of the role of policing.

Back to the Village. Undisciplined Notes on Ordoliberal Communitarianism

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Through the case study of Italian southern regions, the paper argues that technologies of classification and administrative devices promoted by European Union multi-level governance have tremendously empowered new socio-political alliances between regional bureaucracies, EU regulation professional experts, economic experts, export-oriented national firms and transnational investors. The paper shows how local development policies have been progressively transformed into a diffuse laboratory for ordoliberal governmental practices actively encouraging new waves of commodification of territories mobilizing local communities in the creation of new processes of valorization. An undisciplined and profane transnational historical sociology informs the empirical research based on interviews to local professional economists, discursive analysis of institutional documents and ethnographic inquiry in Italian southern regions 'local' contexts. Firstly, the paper retraces a genealogy of subsidiarity and communitarianism in the Italian and continental ordoliberal thought contextualized the broader transnational socio-political conflicts. The second part analyses economic experts discourses and practices in valorizing territories within the broader EU strategies for local development and subsidiarity. The analysis shows how neo-communitarian identities, normatively committed to growth imperatives, are discursively and institutionally produced as a strategy to compete in the global economy while the export-oriented agro-business and transnational investors, attracted by the institution of new economic spatialities, such as Special Economic Zones, continue to dominate political agendas. Finally, the paper highlights cracks and limits of these governmentality offering a narrative of everyday sabotaging practices and resistance experiences to ordoliberal neo-communitarianism, paying particular attention to ethical, epistemological and political concerns in the academic studying these practices.

RN07 | Sociology of Culture

RN07_01 | Sociology of Culture: Place and territory

From the “What” and “How” to the “Where”: Class Distinction as a Matter of Place

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Research on the symbolic boundary work of upper- and middle-class actors has placed a greater emphasis on the “what” and “how” of cultural consumption than on the “where”. However, the spaces where actors move are important: the “what” and “how” of marking distinction vary according to national class cultures and cultural fields. The presentation focusses on the “where” arguing that interaction settings shape actors’ boundary work. Based upon research on Argentinean Pentecostalism, the study shows that middle-class Pentecostals switch between distinction-marking and “omnivore” performances of Pentecostalism depending on the social permeability of the spaces where they move. The research sheds a critically light on established concepts such as “middle-class tastes”, “snobs” and “omnivores”, given that how actors present themselves varies in different interactional contexts. These insights suggest that the contextual conditions in which actors present themselves as “omnivores”, “middle class” or “snobs” deserve more attention.

Do Cultural Practices and Cultural Offerings Define Territories Differently?

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Cultural practices are sometimes viewed in terms of territory (Lapointe 2016). The province of Quebec is divided into 17 administrative regions. Although this division was established from the notions of growth poles and zones of attraction (Léveillé, 1973), it serves as a basis for comparisons for cultural practices. To compare practices between regions, the ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec [Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communications] and other cultural stakeholders classify administrative regions using a typology of regional spaces established by Harvey and Fortin (1995) based on cultural offerings. The regions are grouped into four categories (central, peripheral, intermediate and remote) and are located near the major urban centers of Montreal and Quebec (Dalphond, 2007). Our aim is to determine whether these regions fall into the groups established by this typology when examined through the prism

of cultural practices rather than from that of supply. To this end, we analyzed the data from the Survey of Cultural Practices in Quebec, applying multivariate analysis techniques (principal component analysis and multiple correspondence analysis). Results show that depending on the cultural practices being studied, the grouping is not always congruent with Harvey and Fortin’s typology. They reveal widely heterogeneous practices, a situation which does a disservice to maintaining consistency in regional groupings. In the final analysis, although there is a relationship between cultural offerings and cultural practices adopted by citizens, we question the relevance of a typology based on offerings to understand cultural practices from a territorial perspective.

“The Giants? They Came And They Were Great, But Then They Were Gone!” The impact of Liverpool 2008 European Capital of Culture on local cultural participation and engagement

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Increasing the level of cultural participation locally was regarded by Liverpool European Capital of Culture (ECoC) 2008 not just as an intrinsically desirable objective in itself, but also as an outcome that had the potential to generate instrumental ‘spill over’ value in unrelated policy spheres. Impacts 08, the original evaluation of the ECoC, which concluded in 2010, was able to point to the sizeable engagement ‘footprint’ left by the ECoC event programme (Impacts 08, 2010). Ten years on, Impacts 18 has questioned the longer-term effects of the event on cultural participation and engagement, with a focus on four representative Liverpool neighbourhoods: Aigburth, Kirkdale, Knotty Ash and the City Centre. Drawing on, and updating, the methodology adopted by Impacts 08 between 2007-2009, the study consisted of a door-to-door survey of 750 Liverpool residents; an online survey of 2,006 UK residents (excluding Liverpool); semi-structured interviews and focus groups in each neighbourhood; and secondary data analysis. Secondary data analysis displays little to no evidence of positive developments at the local level in terms of cultural engagement 10 years after the ECoC. However, primary data, in agreement with the Impacts 08 reports, does offer an indication that the Liverpool ECoC opened new doors to local cultural engagement for at least some individuals and communities at a local level. Though, residents demonstrate mixed feelings towards the event-led cultural policy of the city as a legacy of ECoC, claiming the provision of funding for small community organisations that assets for people’s everyday cultural participation in the neighbourhoods. This paper will discuss the main findings and the lessons to be learned from this study.

What Can(Not) Culture Do for the Sustainable Development Of Cities: The Cold Winter of the Bulgarian ECoC Plovdiv 2019

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Although the topic of sustainable development is getting increasingly hot in the European urban agenda since the last 30 years, there is still vague and superficial understanding of the possibilities of culture to enable sustainable development of cities in Europe. For this reason, it is worthwhile to analyse the politics and practices of urban sustainable development in the EU, exemplified in one of the most enduring cultural programs European Capital of Culture, by focusing on the following questions: (1) how different understandings of culture have led to different urban policies aiming at sustainable development of city as ECoC; (2) what visions of urban development are incorporated in European policies for ECoC? The analysis will be based on a desk research of official EU documents, civic urban initiatives, secondary analysis of existing urban studies, and insights from the first 6 months of the ongoing Plovdiv European Capital of Culture 2019.

RN07_02 | Sociology of Culture: Music

Afrobeat Music: How to Re-think Belonging and Political Action

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In the last decades music is probably the aesthetic language around which a great variety of perspectives has been explored. Among these, music sociology has focused on the way music performs a constitutive action, in other words on the crucial elements that enable individuals to experience the reality and the social relations. Here, the emphasis is on the practical dimension of culture, how culture works in its socio-material aspects. Tia DeNora has been at the forefront of a new research agenda, where music is conceived as an artefact with its own agency and its ability to exert power. More precisely, music can act as a technology of the self, enabling subjects to act and to think of themselves in particular ways. This standpoint can be very useful to further investigate questions of collective belonging and the relationship between identity and community. Within this research direction, our contribution analyses music as a form of political participation and as an identity claim. Through the historical case study of Fela Anikulapo Kuti's afrobeat music we analyse how music helps us to consider political discourses as material and operational. In this respect, we not only consider the lyrics, but also and especially the rhythm, the sounds, and the

performances with which Fela Kuti shapes the strategies of political resistance to military authoritarianism and Western neo-colonialism.

The Construct 'Popular Music' Institutionalised: The Creation Of The IASPM

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The IASPM (International Association for the Study of Popular Music) was created in 1981 by a group of academics from various disciplines and by professionals from different music environments with the aim of deepen in the study of so-called popular music. Taking into account that the academic review 'Popular Music' was also born in 1981, we can consider this year as a step stone in the institutionalisation of 'Popular Music Studies' (Cloonan, 2005). But what are the causes that originated its institutionalisation? Which is the role of the agents involved? What are the implications of its use as an academic category? Popular Music Studies and popular music are labels originated by social constrictions and not by purely musical arguments (Martí, 1990). This research wants to analyse the precise conditions in which IASPM was born through the study of the pioneers who made it possible and through the ideational and structural conditionings which shaped it. The goal here is double: to provide a critical history of the association and to understand the role of the construct popular music through the process of its institutionalisation. Related archives are going to be analysed as well as secondary analysis of documents and 15 in deep interviews are going to be done. Our preliminary results are that these social constrictions will allow the understanding of popular music construct as a cultural setting and its idiosyncrasy as a knowledge category.

The Concept of “Popular Culture” in Brazil and the Indie Rock Scene in Fortaleza

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The concept of “Popular Culture” is the object of an endless dispute in Brazil. The idea of “Brazilian popular culture” has been frequently confused with the very definition of “Brazil” itself. Thus, the debates regarding the definitions of this notion are as ancient as the European discovery of the country. If we intend to organize, according to weberian ideal types, the various acceptations the term “popular culture” has acquired throughout the Brazilian intellectual history, we will likely find the following picture: “Traditional-popular”, understood as the folkloric cultural inventory we inherited from the past. The “miscegenated-popular”, which would be the result of African, European and indigenous hybridizations. “Enlightened-popular”, the culture of a non-ideologically engaged working class, capable of expressing its political demands. “Massified-popular”, synonym of majority, the production of the cultural industry that provides its symbolic goods to a population regarded as consumers. “Poor-popular”, the inventory of senses shared by economically unprivileged social classes. “Populist-popular”, an image of the people, forged by an authoritarian and nationalist State. “Erudite-popular”, an allegedly polite and sophisticated version (or appropriation) of the signs of nationality consumed by the educated Brazilian middle class. Using the history of this theoretical debate to enlighten interviews I’ve conducted, this research deals with the indie rock scene of Fortaleza – a very regionalistic Brazilian metropolis, marked by a local tradition of which rock music is not a representative element – and intends to grasp the roles and usages of this typology in that community. That is, would indie rock music be “popular culture” in Fortaleza? If so, according to which definition? What does “popular culture” mean to the indie rock scene in Fortaleza?

From Musical And Culinary Orders To Orders Of Sounds And Flavours

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In music and cuisine, specific instruments, works, or dishes have been the ‘carriers’ of particular styles, movements, regions, generations and epochs. Weber famously hailed the piano as carrier of the Bourgeois turn of Western music, whilst in Antonin Careme’s system, Béchamel became a key carrier of modern French cuisine. Indeed music and cuisine can be defined as compositional arts (even when sonic matter ceases to be the chief material used by composers as pointed out by G Douglas Barrett), which makes individual sounds and flavours unlikely carriers of their logics. Yet a series of 20th and 21st century artistic, industrial and technological ruptures have led to the conception and design of sounds and flavours, as quasi autonomous units, as ‘forms of reference’ (Lehmann

2011). This paper proposes a mapping of some of the key 20th century movements (musique concrete, electronic music, sound studies, molecular gastronomy, slow food), as well as technological and industrial developments, that shaped sound and flavour into autonomous physical, acoustic, acousmatic, and chemical beings, and even ‘micro-worlds’ of their own (Boehmer 2004, Berenstein 2018, Ulloa 2018). The purpose of such mapping is to sketch out the autonomisation logics at play, and to put forward the analysis of contemporary orderings of sounds and flavours as a cultural sociological task.

RN07_03 | Sociology of Culture: Theory and concepts

Culture Of Peace As a Theoretical And Practical Problem Of The Development Of Modern Society

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For thousands of years, human civilization has evolved on the basis of the culture of war. Modern civilization has embarked on the path of increasing, increasingly acute intraspecific struggle for existence. The development of the global market, which is a great hope in solving social and economic problems, expands the possibilities of arms proliferation, including nuclear. The situation is compounded by the fact that weapons are delivered to terrorist groups and organized criminal groups. It follows that the world community must decide on a strategy for the development of a culture of peace. The basic of the concept of a culture of peace should be at the present stage - the struggle for peaceful coexistence of States, against the subordination of some States to others, against the production and development of new types of weapons, for the reduction of weapons, since the manufacture, use, storage and destruction of weapons require the highest costs of energy and matter and are accompanied by the most powerful pollution and destruction of the potential of the environment.

For a New Sociology of Literature: Befriending Sociology and Aesthetics

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When analyzing literary fiction, sociologists still tend to the well-accustomed boundaries between the literary and the sociological, thus leaving literature dissected and stripped of its aesthetic qualities. Instead, I focus on the process of meaning-making as it occurs within the interaction between the reader and the novel. In return, it allows me to capture those aspects of understanding of social experience that are usually 'lost in translation' between fictional and sociological genres. My major claims are that, first, when referring to social reality, both sociological and literary texts employ aesthetic function to mediate understanding for the reader. Second, within literary genre, the aesthetic function operates on a much larger scale, which makes the texts especially suitable to communicate the existential and emotional aspects of social reality. Third, to maximize the benefit from the sociological inquiry of literature, we must treat the aesthetic function with due care, that is, we must be particularly sensitive towards the subtlety and ambiguity of meaning mediated by the aesthetic function. The research model I propose for a 'new sociology of literature' adopts the concept of landscape of meaning developed by Isaac Reed in combination with aesthetic structuralism of Czech linguist Jan Mukařovský. This model will be demonstrated through an analysis of the Czech novel *Sestra* (published in English as *City Sister Silver*) by Jáchym Topol.

(Re)viewing Culture and Academic Anxieties

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This paper offers a critical examination of academic anxieties and proposes the definition of the concept of "(re)viewing culture". Drawing on a post-Writing Culture perspective, I wish to further Marcus' developments on multi-sited ethnography and go beyond the "three sets of methodological anxieties" that he identified. Indeed, I believe that academics are faced with different layers of anxieties in a context marked by the commodification of everyday life, digital capitalism, and new technologies of information and communication that deeply affect the way we conduct research and construct theory. These anxieties are particularly heightened for young scholars facing precarity and professional uncertainty. The identity of academic disciplines is locked in a reoccurring crisis as the lack of unity makes it difficult for the humanities to fend off attacks from the outside as well as from the inside. This ongoing crisis leads me to review the "canon debates" and the "culture wars" of the 1990s in order to propose a renewed way of defining the humanities. If complex reviews were necessary for the construction of social science, and still are today, they are faced with the increasing challenge of simple viewing. With the rise of alternative media, facts, and realities, E-learning and iWars, we must recognize that we are faced with new forms of

digital anxieties. I would like to further this discussion by questioning the effects of digital culture on academic life and even on ourselves. Paying attention to the way new technologies affect the self means reviewing academic culture itself, and I argue that we need to allow for renewed "technocritical" perspectives of the classical humanist questions to resonate with contemporary marginal groups.

On Clines and Classes, Contradiction and Coherence: reflections on the status of culture

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Just as genetic science fundamentally undermines the idea of 'races' as discrete bounded populations with shared DNA (while saying nothing about racism), so the study of culture undermines ideas of 'ethnicities', 'communities' or 'peoples' as discrete bounded populations with shared 'cultures'. Following long-term research on 'community cohesion', migrant integration, extremism and counter-extremism, and thinking about extremist groups as subcultures (see also PISOIU 2015), I identify a number of challenges which help us rethink how we describe and analyse human cultural difference. Following Vaisey (2010) I do not argue for culture only as a seamless web, or instead as a cultural toolkit of components that can be put in any combination, but for both at the same time. First, I argue for the transfer of the concepts of clines from genetic science, such that the relationship between an individual and a cultural component is probabilistic, but with odds that change over time and space, forming patterning (see CAULKIN 2001). These clines are potentially infinitely dimensional, as culture is only limited by our imagination. Second, I argue that, like genes, clinal components of culture are 'expressed' in relation to context, and may not express at all. In many circumstances, not only does the cultural component differ, but also the salience of the component. Third, for any individual, interaction, or group, cultural components are 'inherited' separately but interact collectively. It is here that coherence and contradiction appears, potentially creative and destructive, doing the work of creating new cultural forms (see ARCHER 1995).

RN07_04 | Sociology of Culture: Migration, ethnicity and origin

The Enigma of Origin: The Notion of “Leitkultur” (Guiding Culture) and its relation to ideas of “Heimat” (Homeland) in the Current Discourse about Migration in Germany

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Regarding current migration into Germany, the public discourse is largely characterized by anxieties about the foreignness of refugees. In this context ideas of a German “Leitkultur” (guiding culture) have become relevant to the discourse. Borrowed from political scientist Bassam Tibi, conservative politician Friedrich Merz most influentially introduced this term to the public debate in 2000. Leitkultur, then, expresses the idea of a dominant culture especially with regard to cultural performativity and practices of sociation. After a longer period of absence from the public discourse, the idea of Leitkultur was taken up again by various politicians between 2015 and 2017. The topic reached its climax in April 2017 with the theses on Leitkultur launched by at-that-time German minister of the interior, Thomas de Maizière. In my presentation I will firstly reconstruct the socio-political epistemology of the idea of Leitkultur. Second, and predominantly, I will map out in how far this idea rather successfully serves as an argument for social exclusion in the German debate about (im-)migration. Leitkultur boldly communicates a relation of power between the dominant and prevailing culture at place that seemingly receives its legitimacy from a longstanding origin as Heimat in the particular cultural area in question (in this case: Germany). Whereas any other cultural background migrating into Germany is then required to abandon its former mode of cultural self-understanding. Thus, the idea of Leitkultur does not express a demand for mere integration, but for complete assimilation; and it also expresses massive prejudice against any notion of otherness.

Crossing Ethnic Boundaries: Nonindigenous Undergraduate Students’ Development of Intercultural Sensitivity

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In Taiwan only 2% of the population of 23 million people is indigenous and belongs to the Austronesian language-speaking groups. By contrast, in Taitung County, 30% of the population of 220,000 people is indigenous. Therefore, developing nonindigenous undergraduate students’ intercultural sensitivity to aid them in appreciating cultural differences from an ethnocentric orientation to a more ethnorelative worldview is crucial in a multicultural society. This study attempted to develop the intercultural sensitivity of nonindigenous undergraduate students majoring in digital media by creating electronic picture books about the culture of the Puyuma tribe in a workshop. The intercultural sensitivity development process of these students was analyzed on the basis of Bennett’s Developmental Model of Intercultural Sensitivity. The study began in January 2017 and ended in October 2017; the methods included participant observation, personal interviews, and works analysis of students’ electronic picture books. The results revealed that the attitudes of the undergraduates could be classified as the stage of minimization of cultural difference; the students assumed that the elements of the Han Chinese cultural worldview were experienced as universal when they created the outline of the picture book in the beginning. After literature review and participation in tribe life, the students developed the attitude of acceptance and adaptation toward cultural differences; that is, they became respectful toward cultural differences, recognized indigenous people’s worldview, and acted in a culturally appropriate manner. Finally, they formed multiple cultural frames of reference to reconstruct their identity and achieved the final stage of integration of cultural differences.

Pomaks At The Junction Of Different Experiences

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The Muslim and Turkish Pomak population in Balkans was the most urgent problem for the new nation-states that wanted to get rid of heterogeneous identities. Pomaks living in Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, and Albania began to migrate to Turkey after the 1877 Ottoman-Russian War because their identities were transformed into a field of conflict through cultural interventions and they were exposed to political and cultural discrimination. Despite the fact that the Pomaks living in Turkey for almost 150 years state that they have not suffered any discrimination in these lands which are the continuation of the Ottoman Empire, Turkey's experience of modernization and nation-state-ization has led to the differentiation of the cultures of the first migratory Pomaks from the cultures of the Pomaks who migrated after the First World War. These two separate Pomak communities feel a sense of belonging on different levels; they claim that they do not resemble each other and have built their cultural integration in Turkish society in various fields of religion, language, family structure, and tradition. This research, which was conducted by qualitative research method in Pomak villages in Kirklareli, which receive intensive Pomak migration from Bulgaria and Greece, focuses on these different Pomak communities, which constitute two main cultural lines. Pomaks, who are objectified in the middle of the debates about who they are, have been positioned as a subject in this study without an attempt to give them an identity. Moreover, they have been the interlocutors of the question of what they feel in a historical and cultural context. In a nutshell, the present study mainly focuses on how cultural coercion has shaped Pomaks' ties of belonging.

Culture Wars in Serbia

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The notion of "culture war" (Kulturkampf) originated at the end of the XIX century to designate the conflict between the German government and the Roman Catholic Church. The notion was given a wider meaning in the US during the XX century, implying the conflict between those who held conservative world-views and those with liberal world-views, and entered wide circulation with J. D. Hunter's book "Culture Wars: The Struggle to Define America" (1991). Although the main issues which have been debated in the US (and other countries) include abortion, gun politics, values in public education, homosexuality, and censorship, the culture war is in fact, as Hunter rightly states, about power – a struggle to achieve and maintain the power to define reality. In that sense, it is close to the conceptions of symbolic struggles in society – the concept of hegemony (Gramsci, 1948-1951) or the concept of classification struggles (Bourdieu, 1979). The drastic changes that the society in Serbia has been undergoing from the 1990s to this day have been accompanied by intense symbolic struggles – primarily between the members of the

"patriotic" block on the one hand, and the cosmopolitans and anti-war activists on the other. But cultural wars have taken place on three additional "fronts": between highly educated and uneducated groups; between the urban and rural groups, and between the European North and Oriental South of the country. The reports from these symbolic battlefields provide the basis for this presentation (discourses, rhetorical strategies, argumentation). It is based on the data from 75 semi-structured interviews carried out as part of the project "Fields of symbolic contestation in Serbia" and "Struggles on Symbolic Boundaries".

RN07_05 | Sociology of Culture: Cultural consumption and stratification

Cultural Capital and Emerging Culture: The case of meditation, yoga, and vegetarianism in the UK

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Yoga and meditation have experienced a boom in Western appropriation in recent decades and consistently grow more culturally ubiquitous. Likewise, rates of vegetarianism are quickly rising. However, little scholarly work has been produced around these newer forms upon the cultural landscape. Even less adopts a sociological perspective. This paper seeks to remedy this fact. It aims to advance understandings as to the patterns of consumption regarding newer cultural forms, with yoga, meditation, and vegetarianism as case studies. Proceeding with the UK as the field of study, this paper presents an original national survey. It performs regression analyses with the survey data to accomplish an analysis of interaction with these cultural forms. From the results, this paper asserts that objectified cultural capital is still salient for social distinction of these forms. This paper also suggests criteria by which emerging forms of culture may establish more quickly as high status cultural objects in an age of globalisation.

Canon Formation in a Polarised Cultural Elite - Results from a Social Network Analysis

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Since 2010, the Hungarian cultural field has experienced significant changes. The populist/illiberal governmental elite has been gaining increased influence and power over other elite groups, such as the economic and cultural elite. In the field of culture, the incumbent political elite has aspired to eliminate old cultural structures in order to redistribute cultural positions and resources. The symbolic dimension of this fight is cultural canon formation, which is in the focus of our inquiry. Hungarian cultural elite is deeply polarised. While the positional elite (i.e. leaders of public cultural institutions) is generally supportive of the government; the reputational elite (i.e. the most acknowledged artists and intellectuals) tend to be more critical. Our survey was carried out among the cultural elite (N=458). It combined positional and snowball sampling, which allows us to study the production and distribution of cultural reputation in the elite. According to the votes of our respondents, we compiled the list of the most prominent cultural actors and included them in our sample. We used exponential random graph models to detect the social network structure of the elite, and to show how political polarisation (controlling for other relevant variables such as gender, age, cultural genre, education and public intellectual activity) affects the personal network and the cultural recognition of elite members. Our results show that even in this divided structure, the structural network positions of the reputational elite reveal the stability of contemporary canon, despite the government's attempts at controlling the cultural field.

The Constituents of Audience Affordances: A Cultural Sociological Approach to the Success of Turkish Soap Operas in Croatia

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The paper discusses one specific instance of the success of Turkey's export of scripted TV content, which has since the early 2000s become second only to that of the USA. "The Balkan craze for Turkish soap operas" has been interpreted in popular accounts as a sign of the audience's recognition of the world represented in the TV products at stake. Likewise, the typical audience for such products has generally been taken to be "women" (viewed as an undifferentiated category). The paper attempts to offer an explanation of the success of Turkish soap operas in Croatia that would go beyond facile popular accounts centred on "cultural proximity", but also beyond a cultural studies-style textual analysis centred on the

"images of women" or "images for women". An empirically based approach to the constituents of audience affordances was designed as an explanatory sequential mixed methods study. First, a two-step cluster analysis of nationally representative data on women's gender equality attitudes was performed. Following that, the resulting typology was used in purposive sampling of interview and focus groups participants. Integration attempted both at the methods as well as the interpretation and reporting levels results in a broader picture of the researched topic, which includes a structural component. This research was carried out within the Croatian Science Foundation funded project on gender modernisation (GENMOD, HRZZ 6010).

Political Power Of The Private: Celebrity Discourse And Deserving Elites

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In the popular journalistic discourse the elites are overwhelmingly represented as controversial, corrupt and unjustified in occupying a high position in society, and therefore, the anti-elite discourse and celebrity discourse seem contradictory. Yet, I would like to argue that both discourses contribute to the growing normalization and individualization of inequality and, at the same time, to the populist egalitarian invocation of "the people" that involves the displacement of question of class at the expense of the national mobilization of "proto-national" sentiments, radical egalitarianism and anti-intellectualism. The central concern of this contribution will be the role of celebrity discourse, and the discursive processes of celebrification in the populist mystification of class distinctions. By focusing on the analysis of representation of Melania Trump ("a slovene bride" as she is often lovingly called in local popular media), I will try to explain how representation of femininity in celebrity narratives, which are in themselves narratives about social distinctions and class, necessarily involves "doing" nation. The discourses on nationality, class and gender intersect in stories on Melania Trump, a celebrity, that is at the same time local and ours and global and foreign. Through the humanization of local celebrities (as deserving elites) popular media establish cultural myth of social egalitarianism and culturally constructing the mythological "community of sameness" by displacing the question of class as a key stratifying principle.

RN07_06 | Sociology of Culture: Wine

Wine, Women and Globalization: Borders, Barriers or (Cultural) Belongings?

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Globalization processes often operate in ways that are highly gendered, and many of the consequences of these processes are unpredictable and unintended. One interesting consequence of the increasing interconnectedness of wine worlds across the planet has been the rise of women inside the wine industry. When wine-making operated as a solely or primarily agricultural, traditional, and earth-bound practice, it remained highly bound by localized patriarchal structures. While many such structures (as well as new forms of gender discrimination) abound, yet various changes in the processes of wine production, distribution, mediation and consumption have created new opportunities for women to operate in wine worlds and cultures. In this paper, I draw together different factors to do with wine and gender, which today are thoroughly bound up with globalization processes. How do women drink wine or are expected, allowed, or not allowed to drink it? How are women supposed to taste wine and how do they choose wines? How is wine marketed to women? And how does gender operate in wine mediation, such as in the case of the sommelier, which as a professional category is highly globalized and exists across locations and national contexts? I argue that many female wine experiences are both enabled in the first place and also shaped by forms of mobility: geographical, social and cultural. As cosmopolitan women travel, move abroad, and claim new spaces and experiences in globalized wine worlds, they cross boundaries, counter barriers, and, eventually, create forms of belonging.

Towards A Cultural Sociology of the Global Grapevine: Understanding what Wine Labels and Globalization Reveal About Each Other

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The contemporary wine industry is both a multi-billion Dollar enterprise, is strongly globalized in multiple ways, and is thoroughly intertwined with much wider trans-national social, economic, political, legal and cultural processes. Geographers, anthropologists and other social scientists are very well aware of this. Yet wine attracts relatively little attention from sociologists in general and cultural sociologists in particular. This paper contributes to the creation of a broader cultural

sociological approach to the study of globalized wine production, distribution and consumption by focusing, in the manner suggested by Georg Simmel, on an apparently trivial but acutely deeply significant phenomenon: the wine label. Wine labels do not only express various aspects of globalization, they also variously picture, dramatize, disguise and help bring into being manifold aspects of a complex cultural economy of liquid pleasures. Examples of wine labels from different parts of the world are analysed from a cultural sociological perspective, so as to bring out both their more and - especially - less obvious capacities, affordances and ramifications within globalized and trans-national networks and flows. The ambiguities and contradictions of constructions of oenological locality and globality are highlighted. So are attempts to create cosmopolitan profiles while accentuating the hyper-localised and autochthonous nature of one's wine offerings. (Sociologically-inflected tasting notes may be provided, and anthropologically-sensitive suggestions for food pairings offered.)

Symbolic and Social Boundaries in the Field of Natural Wine in Italy

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The paper i'm proposing results from a research on the wine field in Italy, and try to reconstruct the subfield of "natural wines" in Italy, combining a Bourdieusian approach and practice theory. The research was conducted (and still is) with a plurality of methods (In-depth interviews and life stories, surveys, ethnographies) moving from a posture of enactive ethnography, as - during the years - a Sommelier AIS, a Committee member for the "Gambero rosso" wine guide 2018 (therefore in 2017), a wine selector for a national distribution, a member in a Whatsapp group composed of journalists, producers, bloggers, wine enthusiasts who organize at least one tasting per week. First of all, the paper identifies the field actors and boundaries: winegrowers, associations, journalists, distributors, specialized wine fairs, and questioning what is the position of the subfield of natural wine in the whole wine field in Italy. Then, it tries to reconstruct not only the various positions in the field, but also the positions-taking: how is "naturalness" defined by discourses and in production practices? To which other practices naturalness is opposed? Which kind of producers declare themselves natural? Are there trajectories that are common to producers who declare themselves natural and, by homology, distributors and trade fair organizers? What is the capital composition of the actors of this field? It seems to require a high rate of cultural capital and less consistent life trajectories than the "conventional" ones.

RN07_07a | Sociology of Culture: Cultural production

Learning to Do Business: How Second-Generation Chinese Capitalists are Reproduced through Cultural Production

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An 'enclave model' for family business succession is gaining popularity in China. It allows the second-generation enterprisers to on the one hand start their own business, thus engaging in cultural production that distinguishes them from their parents, and on the other hand succeeding their parents' advantageous social positions. The dynamic process of cultural production thus has distinctive structural consequences. Moreover, cultural production contains not solo actions carried out by the second generation, but is deeply embedded in intergenerational relationships, as both generations constantly negotiate conflicts and make compromises during the succession of family business. This paper shows how the cultural production carried out by second-generation enterprisers reveals the agency of their cultural practices, and at the same time contributing to the reproduction of a capitalist class in the making. Cultural production is not the monopoly of the underprivileged class, but key to the social reproduction of economic elites in China.

Fielding Cultural Resistance: Understanding the Making of Kurdish Publishing in Turkey

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This paper aims to explore the making of Kurdish publishing in Turkey by asking how that field emerged and has been developed under the conditions inimical to the use and reproduction of Kurdish literary language. My exploratory journey into that terrain focuses on both the diachronic development of the conditions of possibilities underlying its emergence and the synchronic dynamics characterizing its conditions of existence. Drawing on both the secondary data collected through archival research and the qualitative data collected through ethnographic one, I argue that Kurdish publishing is situated not simply at the intersection of culture and economy, but rather at the intersection of culture and politics as a form of cultural resistance. Rather than taking this form of resistance as a monolithic one, I use Bourdieu's conception of the field to frame the complexity of the dynamics constituting that form of resistance, and I define two

moments characterizing the making of that field: struggle and competition. While the former moment denotes the relations of antagonism between the Kurdish publishers and the state, the market imperative and the predominant public perceptions, the latter one stands for the relations of agonism among the publishers making that field.

The Avant-garde Meets the People. How Cultural Hub WORM has become an Experimental Community Center

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Quickly changing and gentrifying neighborhoods such as Rotterdam's neighborhood Cool-Zuid and its associated ventures such as music venues, cafes and pubs can pose a serious challenges for the Dutch ambition to be an inclusive society. WORM, a center for Rotterdam's music and performing arts, is attempting to redefine its role in the neighborhood and explore what meaning it can have for the diverse inner city area. To understand how the role of the cultural institution is changing, we study three of WORM's initiatives to actively engage with the neighborhood: an audio book of a local barber, monthly dinners with elderly people that got extended with other activities, and series of light graffiti workshops for children. These projects are rather diverse in their target groups as well as the involved artists. However, they tell us a lot about the variety of roles artists can take up in engaging with local communities, how connections with the neighborhood are being formed and potentially sustained. Specifically, we are interested in dialogical relations and co-creation between artists and neighborhood residents and explore the possibilities thereof in a variety of project-constellations.

Narrating Humiliation in Entertaining Way: The Convergence of Hedonism and Nationalism in Chinese Television Dramas

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Television dramas in China have long served ideological cultivation, as cultural production is under close surveillance by the state. The dramas representing the Anti-Japanese Fascist War (1937-1945) and Civil War (1945-1949) in Chinese modern history, which are called “revolutionary dramas”, are the major symbolic resources for the ruling party to claim legitimacy and galvanize nationalism, therefore set with fixed narratives of TV and film representations to guarantee that the marketized production keeps consistent with the orthodox ideology. However, some subgenres emerge recently with innovative representations that transplant typical characteristics of other genres (e.g. crime, detective and Chinese martial arts) into the shell of nationalist narratives, as a result, entail online and offline fermented dispute about the narrating of history. Through analysis of the most discussed drama texts, the reception of the audience and the cultural policies, this study argues that the unorthodox representations are the unintended consequence of the state’s meticulous control of cultural production which constantly squeezes out a number of popular genres, while promotes the revolutionary one. The pooled-together elements of popular genres located in the revolutionary background serve as the entertaining stimulus, substituting nationalism originally signified by the genre. While some audiences insist on nationalism as the righteous way to narrate history, others anchor their sense of identities on divergent discourses mingled in the new representations, where there is ideological rupture inside. Consequently, the narrating of history is double shadowed by the officially encouraged nationalism and hedonism voiced out by the caged market.

RN07_07b | Sociology of Culture: Cosmopolitanism and heritage

'Cosmopolitan Memory' Revisited: Examining the Boundaries of the Utilization of Memory in Political Rhetoric

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Is the memory of the Holocaust articulated as an occurrence within an ongoing course of events, or is it formulated as a single, isolated memory? This project attempts to answer this question as part of the overarching query of the boundaries of memories and the utilization of past events in political rhetoric. Qualitatively analyzing ongoing, everyday, non-commemorative political speeches of heads of state in Israel, Germany, and the United States over seven decades, this project not only examines the utilization of the memory over time and across nations, but also the coupling of the memory of the Holocaust, its relationship and relativity (entanglement) with other national and foreign past events to sociologically unpack Levy and Sznajder’s (2002) concept of ‘cosmopolitan memory’. This project shows that although limited by natural and cultural borders, not to mention having to confront the danger of being reduced to a symbolic and iconic ‘essence’ or a global icon, this memory has managed to remain at the forefront of political discourse, not only by means of analogy and metaphor but by embodying the very values that guide and govern each of the chosen countries in their everyday communications. Thus, returning to Levy and Sznajder and their claim of universality, this research shows that the nuanced utilization of the memory of the Holocaust transcends that of a global and homogenous mnemonic trope and instead enhances the prismatic and heterogeneous national-oriented understanding and perception of the past.

‘Citizen of Nowhere’: Cosmopolitan Belonging and the Accusation of Rootlessness

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The sociology of cultural cosmopolitanism has long emphasised that cosmopolitan and national identities are not mutually exclusive. Cosmopolitanism is ‘rooted’ as Appiah (1997) argued in his attempt to answer the charge against cosmopolitans as parasitic and rootless. However, this emphasis on countering the accusation of rootlessness means that exploration of the discourse of cosmopolitans as deviant has been neglected. Historically the ‘rootless cosmopolitan’ label was used to derogate those supposedly lacking national allegiance and attachment to a particular land, for instance in the totalitarianisms of Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy and Stalinism. In the wake of the Brexit vote in 2016, the British prime minister Theresa May drew on a similar discourse as she proclaimed: ‘If you believe you’re a citizen of the world, you’re a citizen of nowhere’. The cultural conservatism of political commentator David Goodhart similarly brands so-called ‘anywheres’ as lacking rootedness, community and solidarity. It is this contemporary mobilisation of the ‘rootless cosmopolitan’ discourse and its counter reactions that I explore in this paper. May’s ‘citizen of nowhere’ statement for instance caused widespread controversy and has since inspired cultural and political debate, theatre productions, blogs, twitter hashtags (#citizenofnowhere), badges, t-shirts by independent artists etc. The aim of the paper is to contribute to the sociology of cultural cosmopolitanism by exploring the ‘rootless cosmopolitan’ discourse and the role it plays in current identity politics and in the construction of cosmopolitan forms of belonging.

Re-defining Heritage and Making Sense of Brexit in the European City of Culture

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In 2017, Coventry has won its bid for the European City of Culture 2021. This victory has ultimately raised a profile of the city in the UK and internationally. It also came at the time when the very meanings of Europe (as a political and cultural project) and Britain were contested. In the 2016 EU membership referendum, people of Coventry voted ‘leave’. What does it mean to be a European city of culture in the context of Brexit? The question of cultural identity is ultimately about how the local history and cultural heritage are re-defined to project a vision of the city as a community in the future. While the bid’s campaign acknowledging the city’s industrial heritage, as a cradle of British manufacturing, and its post-WWII history of being symbol of peace and reconciliation in Europe, it puts forward the image of Coventry as a culturally vibrant and

divers place. Set against the background of the UK cultural policy, the paper draws on ethnographic research in the city’s two culture and heritage institutions representing an established mainstream museum and an innovative performance theatre. In particular, the paper focuses on how by embedding migration and cultural diversity into representation of Coventry’s identity, heritage practitioners in those institutions make sense of complex social, cultural, economic and political processes that led to support of Brexit in the city and nationally. The paper is based on research conducted as part of the Horizon 2020 Cultural Heritage and Identity of Europe’s Future (CHIEF) project.

Practices of Cosmopolitanism and new Forms of Political Participation: Individualization and Belonging

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Belonging within globalized societies is a key issue of sociological debate. Scholars deal with both the effect of the weakness of Nation-States on citizens’ sense of belonging, and the impacts of cultural phenomena – for instance, the increase of consumption, the spread of ethno-diversity, and the expansion of ICTs – on social actors’ identities. Scholars are also interested in belonging with respect to the strength of social ties in times of individualized biographies and everyday practices. Research on these topics, however, commonly assumes an inverse relationship between globalization and individualization processes on the one hand, and the strength of social ties on the other. Moving towards a non-dualistic perspective, our paper suggests that the relationship between individualization and social ties is not necessarily conflictual. On the contrary, we contend that they are complementary. Our hypothesis is informed by research conceptualising practices of cosmopolitanism and political participation in recent social movements as new forms of belonging in contemporary societies. In our view, cosmopolitanism instead of being considered either an individual inclination to difference or a source of belonging, can represent both. Analogously, political participation can be conceptualised as an adoption of new tools and repertoires for political action based on an individualistic approach, too. Thus, we contend that practices of cosmopolitanism and new practices of political participation can be also understood simultaneously as new forms of individualism and belonging. Finally, we will argue that these two kinds of practices – cosmopolitanism and contemporary participation in social movements - can be considered two forms of subjectification within which belonging and individualization coexist.

RN07_08 | Sociology of Culture: Theory

Affect-Mood-Meaning: Theoretical Reflections on the Constitution and Analysis of Culture in the 21st Century

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The paper will engage in a critical reflection on how the field of cultural sociology today understands its central term of discussion. (1) In a first step, present developments of an individualized, mediatized, digitized, and aestheticized society will be outlined. Confronted with these changes in the spatio-temporal organization of contemporary social life and structure, the ways classical conceptualizations of identity and belonging are rethought within cultural sociology and beyond will be reconstructed. Herein the paper takes a particular focus on works that return their attention to affective, emotional, material, and pragmatic dimensions of social and cultural life. (2) In a second step, having worked through and synthesized current debates, the paper is then going to develop a simple and broadly-applicable methodology (Affect-Mood-Meaning) along which these dimensions can more efficiently be used to adjust classical understandings of culture for contemporary societies. Understanding classical meaning-structures such as roles, tastes, or expectations as constituted in signifying and narrative practices, in symbolic representations, the proposed methodology is going to add a core dimension of embodied experiences such as feelings and emotions to this constitution. From a humanistic and phenomenological perspective, cultural moods are outlined as reoccurring patterns of being affected by one's surrounding socio-material environment. Herein mediating between reason and emotion, moods create a feeling of aliveness and constitute a sense of place. Henceforth setting people's affective engagements as an analytical starting point, the paper closes with reflections on the theoretical, analytical, and political consequences for constituting culture as generative, dynamic, and creative process.

Beyond Diversity: A Critical View from and on the Sociology of Culture

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Diversity – understood as multiple social belongings – is now one of the hot topics in sociology. Intersectional approaches repeatedly criticize discrimination processes disregarding the overlapping social identities of individuals. Other approaches with more deconstructed notions of diversity, focusing on processes of interweaving and interconnectedness, have given

a further boost to concepts such as hybridity, cosmopolitanism or transculturality. Still other important approaches in the sociology of culture explore socially and habitually incorporated as well as spatially, aesthetically or globally constituted practices of diversity. The paper critically outlines these different concepts of diversity, their underlying assumptions and their epistemological foundations in the sociology of culture. In a second part, drawing on empirical studies in the fields of music and the performing arts, the economic and organizational power relations involved in the production of cultural structures and processes of diversity are discussed. While global art worlds are presented as borderless and diversity is almost considered a value in itself, at the same time these art worlds are criticized for being “too international”, for standardizing an international canon that largely excludes, for example, “refugee” artists. So is diversity a “white word”? Thus, this paper explores the origins of diversity in art worlds from different sociological perspectives, asking what traditions, assumptions and habits have emerged from the concept of diversity and, in turn, what impact they may have had on the concept itself.

Against Culture: Sharing, Sameness And Belonging

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How do sociologists understand collectives? From their earliest inceptions, sociological reflections have associated the formation of collectivities with the sharing of values and beliefs, for which the term culture often functions as a short cut. Anthropologists have subsequently extended this with the notion of “shared practices”, as these give more a concrete, empirical sense of actual manifestations of the collective life of particular groupings of human beings (also referred to as communities). The emphasis on shared is extremely important here, but a fundamental question can be raised: does sharing require c.q. engender sameness? This is furthermore important because the move from sharing to sameness is capitalized by a third concept: belonging. This paper offers two theoretical interventions in the Sociology of Culture: Firstly, we must continue to conceptually differentiate between sharing, sameness and belonging and resist the temptation to amalgamate then into one by means of the concept of “culture”. By exposing this move as a false abstraction, a plea will be made to keep our conception of culture empirical and thus practice-based. Secondly, the differentiation between sharing, sameness and belonging enables us to avoid the idealist pitfall of conflating “collectivities” to mental projections of desires and beliefs. Following Tarde, Simmel and ANT, it can be shown that desires and beliefs defy the dualism between the mental and the material, and instead shift our focus to practices of objectivation in terms of experiences and prehensions that form the basis of sharing, that may or may not engender sameness but are certainly not confined to an assumed primordial necessity of belonging.

Theorising Aesthetic Value Judgements: In the Moment and Over Time

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In this paper, I theorise aesthetic value judgements at micro and macro levels and consider ways in which these judgements can be analysed sociologically. At a micro level, value-judgements are dependent on a number of contextual factors that extend from the interaction between habitus and field to the layout of the room and the presence of other people. Studying the interaction between individuals and cultural objects 'in the moment' throws up all kinds of problems. For a start, not all value judgements are immediately apparent even to the individuals making them. Furthermore, if we ask individuals about their value judgements, we rely on their retrospective accounts. If we study aesthetic value judgements at a macro level, we are confronted with something huge and seemingly intangible: a supra-critical voice that extends its reach over time as tastes are transferred from one generation to another. This supra-individual voice is heterogeneous and full of contradictions. It is cumulative and derives from all those who make value judgements in the field of culture. Inevitably, some voices are louder than others and macro-level judgements are consolidated by institutions, by awards and prizes, but they are also contested and what was once prized fades into obscurity. Just as in Simmel's view, society is the sum total of interactions, I argue that this supra-individual voice is nothing but the sum total of all micro-level judgements but it seems to take on a life of its own.

RN07_09a | Sociology of Culture: Appropriation and othering

Appropriating 'Balkans': Dubious Nostalgia for Yugoslavia in Independent Slovenia

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Slovenia has in 1991 proclaimed independence from the former multi-ethnic Yugoslavia. When several other republics followed the suit, a bloody civil war broke out. One of the most important reasons for the destructive breakup of the country was growing influence of nationalisms. It should be pointed out, however, that there were also several social groups in the former Yugoslavia, which have actively opposed the growth of nationalisms. One of these was the culture of Yu-rock music (Yugoslavian rock), which has with its universal allegiances helped to preserve at least a degree of sane distance from the

feverish outbursts of nationalisms among the significant part of the country's youth. The case of Slovenian nostalgic 'Balkan-scene' from the 1990s and early 2000s, however, shows that various appropriations of Yu-rock music and culture did not necessarily have simple positive political effects. It is true that listening to the Yu-rock music and appropriation of what was at the time perceived as typically 'Balkan' life-style by large segments of the Slovenian youth represented an important symbolic challenge to the official Slovenian nationalist discourse, but this opposition did little to abolish the stereotyped understanding of the 'Balkans' as such. Just as in the official discourse, there was little recognition among the nostalgic Slovenian youth that 'Balkans' is actually comprised of rather different ethnicities, cultures, histories, religions, folkways etc., which means that their enthusiastic appropriation of 'Balkans' only reproduced the dominant Slovenian understanding of peoples from the other former Yugoslavian republics as complete Other.

Different Concepts Of Culture – Different Barriers To Inclusion

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This paper presents results from a thorough policy and literature review within the international EU-project "Cultural heritage and identity of Europe's future (CHIEF)". It was conducted in nine different countries to identify national and international concepts of "culture", "cultural heritage", "cultural identity", "cultural literacy", and cultural education in order to facilitate more inclusive notions of European cultural heritage as a site of production, translation and exchange of heterogeneous cultural knowledge. Here, we will focus on the German case study but use the other national case studies as confrontational material for the discussion. German policy papers as well as academic literature on cultural education are using three different basic concepts of culture: 1. in the sense of aesthetic production and consumption, 2. as a set of shared values and practices, and 3. as commemoration of the specific German past. Based on these dominant discourses we will discuss how differences in cultural concepts shape the lines of inclusion. While the first concept leads to educational attempts that generally aim towards participation in high and mass culture, the second has a strong normative aspect, which can lead to exclusion. The third however focuses on certain aspects of history while leaving out others, like colonialism, which could be seen as equally significant. By failing to reflect on this historical legacy, cultural knowledge associated with colonialism is effectively reproduced, which contributes to manifestation of structural racism and discourages participation of those, whose history is not considered.

Cultural invasion or cultural engagement? An investigation of the Confucius Institute (CI) in British universities

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The rapid development of the Chinese economy requires the Chinese government actively to engage with others as the benevolent stakeholder on the world stage. Similar to the purposes of the British Council, the Confucius Institute (CI) was established for Chinese language learning and cultural exchange overseas in 2004. However, the high extensibility, intensity and velocity of CIs over the last decade (Gil, 2017), as well as unique joint ventures with local universities were viewed with some suspicion in liberal western narratives. By contrast, if there are any peripheral voices from the CI itself, they are not heard. In this sense, the critical intercultural communication approach by Nakayama and Halualani (2010) was applied as the conceptual framework for my study, which takes the macro context of power asymmetries as well as cultural, ideological and political differences along with the micro context in CIs into consideration. In doing so, the study attempts to address the following questions: 1) What do the CIs and Chinese staff endeavour to do in order to establish the visibility and search for recognition in Britain? 2) To what extent do power differences shape the cultural interaction forms of CIs? 3) Are CIs successfully making an impact on British society? If so, in which direction? It is worth highlighting that although CIs aim to search for recognition and cultural communication in the Western context, the power asymmetries and the internal limitations lead to a more conservative role, which could achieve limited impact in British society.

How Visual Messages Can Show An Injustice Against The Other

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This paper is devoted to analysis of chosen barriers in social life, and protests against the cases of injustice against "the strangers" manifested in the social sphere. It means analysis of murals, sticker art, photographs used as posters, and prepared by the well-known artists and anonymous performers. Emanuel Levinas' concept of the Other and moral responsibility in the interpersonal and social relationships could be employed here to interpret some context of visual messages in public space, based on photography and the other images. The first part of the paper focused on the visible and invisible barriers between two worlds, legally and politically approved, though, not always easily identified. Visible barriers, like that on the state borders or at the airport, are easy accessible, and visualization can say a lot about the official understanding of a given border. However, some borders and

invisible barriers excluding the Other from our sterile world couldn't be portrayed directly and understood without any comment. A story behind the picture could add new factors to understand the crisis of humanity in a given case. Chosen examples will be discussed here. The second part of paper is focused on the usage of photography and other images to show the injustice in different cases concerning "strangers" (including immigrants). The research material is collected from the existing visual data (gathered to show some the media background of analyzed cases), and from my own photographs taken during the last two years in Greece, Portugal, Hungary, and Poland.

RN07_09b | Sociology of Culture: Media and digitalization

Digital Identity and Self-presentation on the Internet: A Case Study of the Dark Fetish Network

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This paper presents a case study of the social networking website Dark Fetish Network through the approach of internet ethnography, and that is realized through the Gofman's theory of social dramaturgy. The Dark Fetish Network is a specific phenomenon because users of this network have "dark" fetishes and fantasies that include criminogenic actions such as murder, cannibalism, and so on, and it exists on Google, the legal part of the Internet. The vital question of this paper is how the registered users at Dark Fetish Network behave and communicate in the online sphere on this platform. The basic hypothesis of this work is that Dark Fetish Network users point out certain information in the foreground, that points to their fetish or fantasy, and in that way, they play "desired" roles. That means that they manage the impressions of other users (their audience) by highlighting information about themselves that will attract users with similar fetishes or at least compatible (for example, sadism and masochism). This work is based on a biennial ethnographic analysis of the users' profiles, textual and audiovisual content that is shared by them and the ways in which they are grouped.

The Role of New Media in the Transmission of Culture

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According to many authors (e.g. Donnat, 2004), culture is initially transmitted or influenced by family, friends and teachers. In addition, there are sources of influence other than family and school, such as media and the Internet (Bellavance, Valence and Ratté, 2004; Dortier, 2002). Varied cultural content, which may be different from what individuals have been exposed to in their immediate family or school sphere, coexist in the same environment. Increasingly trendy, young people have the opportunity to be introduced to a variety of cultural genres. Our attention is focused here on agents of socialization: Are they always the same? Do they play the same role? How do young people perceive the influence of social media and celebrities on their cultural choices, tastes and consumption? We conducted 52 qualitative interviews with young Quebecers on different themes (travel, reading, music, movies, television series, social networks, video games and food). We then submitted a summary of the results to thirty young people in three group interviews. The results show the ever-present influence of family, school, life partners and friends. They also highlight the influence that one cultural practice can have on another, and that social networks are a means by which young people are influenced by people they know, and also by influencers and algorithms. These influences can be unidirectional, bidirectional, intergenerational or trans-generational and they are part of a trajectory.

Communicating European culture: Cultural value orientation and media usage in Europe

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Given the current European political climate, we argue that it is an important question how Europeans view their cultural heritage and, more broadly, cultural value. This paper maps these patterns, and examines how perceptions are related to their media usage. Drawing on data from the Eurobarometer in October 2017, we examine which cultural value orientations are most prevalent at the moment in European Union countries, and how these are related to using traditional and online media, trust in journalists and other institutional actors, and the media system in which users find their news. The data contain information on 28 EU countries and are analyzed using multilevel analysis. From the empirical results we can distinguish three distinct types of cultural value orientation among Europeans: valuing cultural heritage, valuing cultural exchange, and skepticism towards European culture. At the individual level, all types of media usage positively influence the first two orientations. Trust in journalists and other experts

also leads to more attributed value, and it negatively influences skepticism. At the country level, results are somewhat counter-intuitive: larger shares of public broadcasters and print media does not foster valuing heritage or exchange. Larger social inequalities in a country (Gini index) are associated with more value and less skepticism. As the paper aims to contribute new knowledge to the study of Europeans' cultural value orientations by incorporating the media context, it draws on three strands of research – cultural sociology, cross-national media audience research, and journalism studies.

Digitalization Practices and Their Effect on Nationalization and Transnationalization in National Museums – a Theoretical Framework and an Outline of a Research Project

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Advancement of digital technologies and connective media provides an opportunity to get rid of institutional, disciplinary, and also national boundaries. This connectivity potentially might result in identity narratives that challenge conventional national frameworks and broaden the range of imaginable. Yet, how this potentiality is realized is an empirical question that can be answered only through a close look at digitalization as it is practiced by institutions of culture, such as museums. The paper provides an overview of the relevant theoretical and empirical literature on digitalization and transnationalization of collective memory and outlines a comparative empirical research project of digitalization practices museums. It is a presentation of the results of the first stage of a three-year long research project "Digitalization Practices and their Effect on Nationalization and Transnationalization in National Museums" at the Latvian Academy of Culture, funded by the European Regional Development Fund. The purpose of the project is to compare digitalization practices in three national museums and to address two current issues in cultural sociology of memory: first, how digitalization affects the social structure and practices of memory, and second, how transnational memory frameworks are formed and how they interrelate with until now prevalent national frameworks.

RN07_10a | Sociology of Culture: Morality and struggle

The Barriers Of Young People's Moral Socialization

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The collapse of universal morality, universal values and norms; chronic anomie, focus on new, often opposites to existing forms of knowledge, behaviour, aesthetic self-expression in the society are the distinctive features of modern society. Moral socialization is a process of moral norms and principles adoption, moral categories and society values internalization by the individual. The study of moral socialization problems argues that the moral socialization realization involves overcoming certain obstacles to this process that we identified as barriers to moral socialization. They differ, however, in the level at which distributed in space: at the global, national or at the level of youth as a social group. The modern state of culture is characterized by the collapse of the universal "moral arch", which values and norms are gradually losing imperative and validity, becoming the object of reflexive awareness and an individual choice. New barriers to young people moral socialization at the state level create the following factors: refusal of the purposeful formation and maintenance of human values; the absence of universally accepted social and cultural, including moral, criteria, on the basis of which it would be possible to assess the completeness of the process of young people socialization. Barriers of young people moral socialization at the level of social groups are: the transition, the propensity of young people to unnecessary risk; the infantilization of young people, undermining the ethics of responsibility. Youth Moral socialization cannot be managed by itself, this process requires the active and purposeful activities of the various actors (family, school, University, media, etc.).

Icons of Moral Disturbance

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In my previous research, I explained how international music competitions could become public forums where civil competence could be displayed, representations of civil relations could be broadcast, and an expansion of the public could be imagined. This potential, while important, is only rarely realised; competitions produce controversies with much more regularity. This paper seeks to understand the causes and consequences of chronic moral upset in the music world to produce general insights that will broaden and strengthen the

cultural theory of scandal. My analytic framework features a typology accounting for scandals of varying magnitudes. I also consider their effects. By examining a case of an iconic music scandal, I reveal the potential hazards of re-enchantment and the fallout from symbolic condensation. The upshot of the analysis is a critical challenge to cultural sociology to attend to situations of moral ambiguity and the dark side of iconization, not just to enrich our inquiry, but because it is a matter of increasing urgency.

Conceptualising Social Types and Figures: From Social Forms to Classificatory Struggles

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The analysis of social types, such as the stranger, the marginal man and the folk devil, has a long, significant history in sociology and related fields. Although the social type concept currently enjoys a rather marginal status, in recent years the related concept of figure has been increasingly deployed in research. Extending research on figures and the sociology of moralisation as well as Bourdieu's work on classification, this article draws on a case study of the hipster type to advocate a critical approach to the study of social types in which they are conceived as social identities tied to classificatory struggles over meaning, value, recognition and resources between differentially positioned social categories or groups. This argument is developed through a critical reading of studies on social types and figures, tracing the development of research from the classic work of Simmel, Benjamin and the Chicago School, via post World War studies by Schütz, Klapp and scholars in the moral panic tradition, to contemporary analyses of figures in cultural and feminist studies as well as in urban anthropology.

The Only True Philosophers: Performances and Boundary-Work of Unofficial Philosophers in Communist Czechoslovakia

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This paper focuses on the case of ‘unofficial philosophy seminars’ in communist Czechoslovakia. Unofficial seminars were clandestine enterprises in which intellectuals, marginalised from official academic life due to their unwillingness to accept the dominant Marxist agenda, secretly studied and taught philosophy, humanities, and social sciences. In 1979, they established a connection with philosophy staff at Oxford University, which began supporting the Czechoslovak dissidents, and organised trips of dozens of world-class academics to Prague, Brno, and Bratislava – among them Jurgen Habermas, Jacques Derrida, or Paul Ricoeur. On the basis of interviews, research in the archives of the secret police, and textual analysis of samizdat publications, this paper uncovers the processes of performative boundary-work by which they assumed the particular epistemological and symbolic position of ‘true’ philosophy against polluted official production. Challenging the existing scholarship on Eastern European dissidents, I argue that the ‘truth’, based on perceived existential authenticity of its producers, was not inherent to the dissent but a constructed, historically conditioned epistemological position, which provided both a meaningful framework for the Prague philosophers, motivating their struggle, and effective symbolic for communication with supportive parties such as Oxford University.

RN07_10b | Sociology of Culture: Events and identity

Boundaries by Design: Design Careers and Navigating Multiple Fields

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Design has evolved from a perfunctory business activity to an essential competitive advantage in today’s markets. Having paved new aesthetic standards for the 21st-century, designers are at the intersection of art, business, social engagement, and science and technology. Yet, multidisciplinary intersections typical of design practice pose difficult symbolic and professional contradictions as professional fields offer different value measurements and rewards. Consequently, careers that intersect fields face greater challenges to long-term economic and status achievements. Given post-recession demands on creative workers, interdisciplinary approaches are increasingly stressed—yet little is known of the effect on these

workers. Studying designers can offer broad insights into creative work and shifting professional and cultural values. This research seeks to understand how design professionals make sense of and navigate the increasingly fluid boundaries between overlapping fields and what consequences this fluidity has for design careers. I examine the careers of 1,535 graduates from Design Academy Eindhoven (NL) from 1966 to 2017. Using sequence analysis, I analyze the general career patterns taken by these designers. Results indicate designers are adapt at “boundary-spanning,” allowing them to jump professional fields and increased professional options result in longer employment periods. The research findings specifically responds to recent calls to examine how multiple, interacting boundaries shape professional identities (Pachucki et al. 2007), how creative workers manage ambiguity in developing artistic identities (Lingo and Tepper 2013), and how legitimating aesthetic ideologies disseminate and achieve consensus (Ridgeway et al. 2006, Baumann 2007).

Community, Difference and Symbolic Boundaries: The Case of a Moors and Christians Festivity

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In the Northwest of Portugal, near the city of Porto, a traditional popular festival is held annually on St. John's Day, encompassing the whole community of Sobrado (Valongo). It is a symbolically dense and complex celebration, of which only one of its facets will be addressed. In multiple performances of dance, music and drama, the ‘Bugiada e Mouriscada’ celebrates an old legend that puts in dispute the Christian people of the region and the Moorish army in a struggle for the miraculous statue of St. John the Baptist. Despite being unique in Portugal, festivities celebrating the Moorish and Christian conflict are common in Europe, especially in Spain, and Latin America. Unlike similar festivals, in Sobrado the superiority of the Christians is not evident and there is no conversion of the Moors to the enemies' faith. In fact, the Moorish army is victorious and only the intervention of a mythological serpent avoids the subjugation of the Christians. After the battle, both groups resume their positions and perform the last dance of the holiday. What role has this type of cultural expression today? How is it interpreted by the local community and visitors? How does it contribute to the rethinking and reimagining of the symbolic boundaries between different cultures and religions? The plasticity of the festival allows diverse interpretations and has the potential, in the context of growing cultural heritage tourism, to re-signify the symbolic conflict and produce a pedagogy of tolerance and otherness.

Belonging beyond Boundaries: Investigating Social Interactions in Popular Culture Events

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The personal experience in events has been recently focus of attention (de Geus et al., 2015; Richards, 2017; Marques and Borba, 2017). There are different dimensions to this experience, which has been evaluated through the Events Experience Scale (EES). However, literature also points out to the importance of social interaction (Nordvall et al, 2008; Rihova, 2013; Rihova et al. 2013). In the social processes of events, Rihova (2013) points out the both aspects of “belonging” and “detaching”, which are the two poles of different levels of social interaction configuring the events social experience. Taking a widely celebrated popular culture event in Brazil, São João, this paper seeks to consider these different levels of social interaction. A quantitative approach has been taken, and 645 survey responses have been gathered between 2016 and 2017. Ultimately, this paper will contribute not only to a better understanding of the social dimensions of popular culture events, but also to develop methodological tools which can be used for future research. Geus, S. D., Richards, G., & Toepoel, V. (2016). Conceptualisation and operationalisation of event and festival experiences: Creation of an event experience scale. *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, 16(3), 274-296. Nordvall, A., Pettersson, R., Svensson, B., & Brown, S. (2014). Designing events for social interaction. *Event Management*, 18(2), 127-140. Rihova, I. (2013). Customer-to-customer co-creation of value in the context of festivals (Doctoral dissertation, Bournemouth University). Rihova, I., Buhalis, D., Moital, M., & Gouthro, M. B. (2015). Conceptualising customer-to-customer value co-creation in tourism. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 17(4), 356-363.

Identity and Its Questioning: Social Struggle, Self-Critique and Group Psychic Processes

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This paper presents an approach to analysing social struggle by focusing on the problematics of identity and the development of self-critique in movements. By ‘identity’ I refer not to ‘identity politics’, but to the formation of group identities in the process of struggle, which are associated with subject positions within existing—but discursively and ideologically mediated—social power relationships. Thus the problem of identity is not only relevant to movements and politics of gender, race and sexuality but also to labour, class and nation, and processes of self-identification and subjectivation. I draw on three relevant strands of the critique of identity: Adorno's

philosophical critique of identity-thinking; the critique of the subject developed by Foucault and theorists who extended his work; and psychoanalytic approaches to subject formation, group relations and critical knowledge. I propose that 'negative moments', which appear as moments of defeat and identity disintegration, are simultaneously productive moments, a precondition for a self-critical process and the development of new forms of collectivity and transformative practice. I illustrate by drawing on examples of my research on movements in Greece.

RN08 | Disaster, Conflict and Social Crisis

RN08_01 | Comparative Perspectives on Socio-Economic Crisis

Exploring Solidarity Practices in Times of Crisis in Greece: Applications of Mixed Method Designs

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Between 2015 and 2016 Greece became one of the epicentres of the refugee crisis whereas concurrently the country was experiencing the hardest recession in its modern history with devastating socio-economic impacts on people's lives. A plethora of both formal and informal groups/organizations have played pivotal roles in responding to the negative consequences of the recessionary economic conditions on citizens' working and living conditions as well as to the unprecedented migrant influx. The paper using data from two EU-funded projects and applying mixed method sequential designs portrays specific features of the organisations providing solidarity actions to individuals affected from the recent economic crisis and to migrants entering the country. The quantitative analysis portrays the main features of social solidarity and migrant organisations (such as organisational structure, main and supplementary activities, ultimate aims etc) whereas the qualitative data sheds some light on how solidarity is framed in the context of the economic and refugee crisis. The paper contributes to related research on the potential transformations of the civil society at times of crisis and methodologically points to the value of mixed method designs to acquire a deeper understanding of the phenomenon under study.

The Refugee Crisis In Greece: Early Narratives On Social Disasters Through The Daily Press

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Since 2015 Greece has experienced an unprecedented influx of large groups of displaced people escaping from persecution, conflict, violence, or human rights violations alone, arriving in Greek State's northern but especially in its eastern frontiers. The scope of the proposed paper is to present qualitative research results on the early narratives produced through the daily press on the refugee crisis. The aim of the study is to unravel myths and realities associated with certain aspects of human and social disasters. It is also in the aims of the study to examine whether the narratives promoted, helped to activate the collective conscience and the collective memory of the Greek nation, a nation with a long history of migration waves into the country but also of Greek emigration flows abroad. In the context of our research study the narratives of the daily press seem to reproduce an endless but gradually intensified «conflict» between «hospitality» vis a vis «hostility» approaches. The unravelling of past and present relevant «traumas» and emotions, omnipotent in the relevant narratives always underline and, on occasion, surpass official policies. Our case study may deepen our understanding of the possibilities and the processes the present refugee crisis may be overturned from narratives of social and human disasters to prospects of successful inclusive realities.

Migration Crisis in Europe as a Test for Resilience of European Societies?

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The European migration crisis of 2015 and migrant-related events such as terrorist attacks in Paris and Brussels or sexual harassments on New Year's Eve in German cities, have challenged European countries. We chose to analyze the migration crisis using the concept of resilience. Resilient communities are perceived as adaptive, flexible having ability to deal with crises and the capacity to learn. We used data from eight rounds of the European Social Survey to illustrate differences between social and political responses to the migration crisis in different countries. All four Visegrad countries jointly opposed relocation of refugees. In contrast, Germany allowed for immigration of about million people in a single year. Both responses exerted strong impacts on societies and internal politics in these countries. Surprisingly, the political impact was stronger in Poland, which refuse to host refugees, but in which the liberal political wing lost parliamentary and presidential elections, than in Germany, in which Merkel remain in power. This may suggest stronger resilience of German society, but one has to admit that this is the liberal perspective only. The right-oriented researcher may notice that Germany has not learn its lesson allowing for settlement of immigrants that pose threat to its citizens. The researcher may give even the UK example, the first EU country that allowed for massive Polish immigration, which after years shifted British society towards Brexit. Thus, the concept of resilience, adequate to valuate responses to local natural disasters, is ambiguous when applied to more complex threats.

International Humanitarian Aid Operations in the Protracted Refugee and Migration Crisis in Greece since 2015

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The influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees and migrants into Europe in 2015/16 overwhelmed the capacities of responsible services in several European countries, resulting in multiple humanitarian and political crises. Responses to these crises in varying European contexts differ significantly due to a great variety of actors with very different principles and their un-intended interplay. Being confronted with multiple crisis situations (I)NGOs needed to carry out their largest operations in many European countries under the umbrella of international humanitarian aid involving respective practices, standards, and funding which created an unprecedented hybrid situation. While national authorities "managed" the crisis situation predominantly as an issue of border security and control, the Directorate-General for European Civil

Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) of the European Commission responded with new approaches and instruments to tackle the increasing humanitarian needs on the ground. In particular in Greece, where after the closing of the Western Balkan Route thousands got stuck on their way to North and Central Europe without any support in a state in which hardly any formal support services existed after the Greek financial crisis, the first international humanitarian aid operation within the EU was carried out from 2016 until 2019. The paper investigates the unprecedented situation and responses of UN organisations, EU institutions, Greek authorities, (I)NGOs and grassroot volunteer organisations in Greece. The paper is based on qualitative field research (interviews and participant observation in camps) in Northern Greece, Lesbos and Athens in August 2017 as well as January/February 2019.

RN08_02 | Disasters, Traumas and Opportunity?

Cultural Traumas, Human and Sustainable Development. The 1980 Earthquake in Italy after over Thirty Years

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Italy's history has often been marked by natural disasters (especially earthquakes and floods), last but not least the earthquake on August 24, 2016, in two regions: Lazio and Marche. Such a phenomenon requires overcoming mundane interpretations since it encompasses numerous complex experiences and ways of life (different stories, personal events and conditions), which together represent one of the most significant expressions of the social sphere. Catastrophes lead to an array of consequences and economic, psycho-social and cultural transformations, whose significance has not yet been sufficiently investigated, despite they causing a real fracture (trauma) in the structure and life of the affected communities. In this proposal, our attention is focused on the Laviano area, a little village in the province of Salerno, in Southern Italy. The town was completely demolished by an earthquake on November 23, 1980, which caused over 300 dead. The earthquake destroyed not only houses, but also the area's "common identity", already in crisis due to massive emigration. However, the community does not seem to surrender, and it strives to rebuild a new identity focusing on young people born and grown after the earthquake. The research "Laviano Restored" is based on the idea that a "soul restitution" to the Laviano population could still be possible through the recovery of collective memory, starting from an interactive 3D virtual reconstruction and a scale model of the town before the 1980 earthquake, in order to reinforce the territorial sense of belonging.

Trust, Social Determinants, and Resource Distribution after a Catastrophic Typhoon

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This study investigated the effects of social determinants and resource distribution after a catastrophic typhoon on trust in various levels of government. The first and third waves of the Social Impact and Recovery Survey of Typhoon Morakot of the National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction in Taiwan were analyzed. The first and third waves were conducted 1 and 3 years after Typhoon Morakot, respectively. Multivariate analysis of variance was the statistical method adopted. We suggest that trust in the central government is relatively low immediately after a major disaster but rebounds over time. We determined that the trust in lower levels of government was higher than that in higher levels of government, particularly immediately following a disaster. The pattern remained over time; however, the gap eventually decreased. Among the five social determinants tested, ethnicity was more prominent than age, education, gender, and income. We determined that minorities trusted governments more immediately after a disaster, controlling for resource distribution. However, in the long term, minorities trusted governments less than do the majority, as suggested in the literature. Additionally, in contrast to the conservation of resource theory, which suggests that resource loss is the most prominent concern, we determined that resource match, a concept we propose, and resource gain are prominent concerns. Resource match is particularly crucial immediately after a disaster. This study determined that an updated post-disaster model of trust must prioritize ethnicity and resource distribution. We also suggest that further research should include data on pre-disaster trust.

Are You Willing to Stay in Public Emergency Shelter? The Factors Influence Households' Sheltering plan for Flood and Slope-land Disasters

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In order to find the factors influence households' choices of sheltering and estimate the needs of public emergency shelters (PESs) for flood and slope-land disasters in Taiwan, a nationwide social survey was conducted in Aug. 2018. Considering the risk is vary in different areas, 368 towns of whole country were aggregated into 9 risk (level) zones (LL/F2~F5/ D2~D5). Each risk zone is sampled and analyzed

separately. The factors of survey are education, social networks, wealth, disaster and sheltering experiences, family structure, age, and disability etc. The total of respondents are 4,802, Several Results showed as follows: (1) Households without "other self-owned residence" or "residence offered by relatives/friends" have higher opportunity willing to stay in public shelters when a severe flood or slope-land disaster occurs. (2) In F5 zone (high risk zone of flood), it also shows that "lower education" and "no disaster experience" were significant factors of households' willingness to stay in PESs. (3) Households of D5 zone (high risk zones of debris-flow) who had had experience to stay in PESs had lesser opportunity willing to stay in public emergency shelter again. (4) D4 zone shows "no cars/motors" and "lower family income" were more willing to stay in PESs. Models of each zone were established for estimating the amount of people who may choose to stay in PESs, and the number of needs such as food, water, clothes, equipment, spaces, manpower etc. when a severe disaster occurs. It's a useful tool for local governments to prepare what they need before disasters, also helps disaster managers to do better resources distribution.

Can Natural Disaster Be An Opportunity? Studying De-Population Of Central Italy Rural Communities After The 1997 Earthquake

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Socio-Natural Disasters are a global issue but, being the intersecting result of an uncontrollable nature and a complex society, they cannot have a unique global solution. Similar hazards could indeed result in different (or none at all) disasters depending on the affected territorial and social context. Italy presents itself as an interesting and peculiar context and case study. Due to its particular geographical characteristics, three out of four major seismic event of the last decades, affected the country rural areas, in particular around the Central Apennines. Rural communities, inhabiting this area, are burdened by decades-old processes of ageing and depopulation but, by controlling and taking care of the territory, they are important strategic resources for all Italian society. After the last major Socio-Natural Disaster a question has arisen: are rural communities of Central Italy sentenced to be completely abandoned? Through the framework of Community Resilience, the study envisions a time-sensitive quantitative analysis functional to observe resilience's dynamics over different degrees of rurality in Central Italy. We adopted a quasi-experimental strategy, making use of the communities' internal population variation as a proxy for community resilience, and a suitable control group to isolate - and individuate - the effect of the Community Resilience triggered by the disaster. Our results highlight a stabilising effect, where the affected communities depopulate with slower rates in comparison with the control group. Moreover, we observed that different degrees of rurality in the affected area are not directly correlated with better or worse performance in population variation.

RN08_03 | Disaster Management and International Responses

Boundary Work to Conduct Business as Usual: Interaction at the Boundary Between the Affected Organization and Emergency Responders

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The goal of this study is to examine the interaction when a workplace suffers an emergency and the emergency responders temporarily deploy their workplace inside the affected workplace to address the emergency. The research is based on semi-structured interviews with personnel from fire and rescue services and personnel from schools and eldercare centers. A total of 16 interviews were employed in three different municipalities in Sweden. A multiple-case study approach is employed. The multiple-case study approach fits particularly well since the analytical aim is mainly descriptive and exploratory and the focus is on understanding 'how and why' the interaction was conducted. To study the interaction a theoretical framework of boundary work is applied to find boundary work practices that govern the interaction. Four different boundary work practices are salient: emergency containment, division of responsibility, division of labor and crossing the boundary. These boundary work practices provide structure and enable both parties to concentrate on their own work. It also enables support over the workplace boundaries. Thus, the interaction may be described as a cooperation mutually accomplished by both parties.

International Deployments and Organized Crime

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This article explores a troublesome and generally unnoticed consequence of the international convergence of large numbers of humanitarians in the aftermath of a disaster. The loss of lives, the destruction of infrastructure and large economic losses are widely recognized consequences of disasters. Poor economies additionally suffer from structural weaknesses such as weak border controls, high levels of corruption, political instability and an inefficient public machinery. The disruption generated by a disaster combined with these local conditions usually develop into a permissive environment that is porous to unwanted foreign elements, including organized crime. In this article I discuss how some aspects of current international humanitarian practice affects and sometimes even worsens pre-existing structural insecurity

of a post disaster context. I do this by overlapping organized crime theory and international convergence theory and analyzing past deployments through the lens of institutional logics. The data was collected through in-depth interviews with top officials at large humanitarian organizations. Using a deductive approach, I analyzed the extent to which these officials were conscious about how international humanitarian action can be used to the benefit of organized crime. I discovered that humanitarian officials in charge of making decisions about international deployments interpret information in a very narrow way and that they fail to perceive, let alone understand, the intricate ways in which their interventions might facilitate the development of criminal activity. I finish the article discussing the benefits of establishing stronger regulations for those organizations operating overseas as an alternate policy tool to increase the overall cohesiveness of the humanitarian system.

Build-Back Better? How Post-Disaster Emotions Hamper the Use of Resilience in the Reinstatement of Damaged Homes and Businesses

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This paper will suggest that the emotionally loaded nature of post-disaster recovery limits the possibilities of increasing resilience. The post-disaster period is in many ways the ideal time for improvements to the physical resilience of damaged buildings, for the additional cost and disruption is less than it would be at other times. However, this opportunity is rarely taken up. The paper argues that one reason for this is the emotional response generated by disasters. Firstly, an emphasis on emotion-focused coping amongst occupants means that they will only favour resilience measures if they perceive them as emotionally safe: i.e. as reliable and/or normal – which most are not. Secondly, for the professionals involved in the reinstatement of affected properties, the lack of a dispassionate, problem-focused building-owner adds relational complexity to a situation already ridden with technical, financial and inter-organisational challenges. This deters them from adding yet further complexity by promoting the topic of resilience. Thirdly, the presence of these emotions undermines trust. Being poorly equipped to deal with the level and type of emotion that is present, professionals tend to shy away from the emotional content of the situation and, rather than using empathy to build trust, focus exclusively on practical matters. This makes it harder for them to nudge occupants into more problem-focused modes of coping and win support for the introduction of physical resilience measures. The paper draws on government funded research with reinstatement professionals and owners of flooded UK properties.

Navigating the European Landscape of Disaster Risk Reduction – The Case of Data and Socioeconomic Factors

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The social landscape throughout Europe displays huge differences in politics, economy, welfare and integration. Similarly, the threats levelled against the continent vary both in nature and in magnitude. Each state is responsible for its own disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies; however, the common European community is a salient convergence for knowledge exchange, agreements, and collaboration. Increasing the capacity of individual European countries as well as the continent as a whole necessitates that we be aware of the common challenges European countries face. To this end, E-STAG* has undertaken a study titled Data for resilience and Socioeconomics for DRR based on document studies and interviews with the Sendai National Contact Points. Access to relevant data, their quality and compatibility are important issues when it comes to the quality of decisions governments make regarding DRR. It is for this reason that the research community and data-owning organizations must know what kind of data are needed, in what format they should be delivered, who will have access to raw data and how and whether the aggregations of them should be further disseminated. Further, socioeconomic factors are important for the implementation of disaster risk reduction and the study has investigated the particularities in a variety of economic, social, human, and political resources. This paper presents the main results and conclusions from the study that was launched in a report at the UNISDR global platform in Geneva in May, 2019. * E-STAG is the European Science and Technology Advisory Group, jointly organized by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and the European Commission through the EC Joint Research Center.

RN08_04 | Disaster Planning and Practice

Disasters And The Forces At Work Within Communities

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While this paper deals generally with Communities in relation to disaster management, one cannot ignore the developments occurring in the wider world which are having a major impact on the increasing number of disasters, on their severity and on their consequences on communities and even whole countries. Within this changing world, there are many residents currently excluded from a community's development, and the consultation processes that are

generally in place. These effects are often the consequences of Globalisation. Trends I have noted in research into demographic changes and subsequent vulnerability in communities in Australia, which are just as applicable to countries across the globe, are covered in this paper and these trends can only worsen if global warming leads to an increase in sea levels, droughts, floods, massive storms and fires with the subsequent displacement of whole communities. The emphasis of this paper then in the light of such changing circumstance, is that it is even more important in the 21st Century that disaster management agencies, whilst recognising that in any one locality there may be any number of 'community of interests' who may not have much in common with each other, need to take more account of local community assessment of risks and local priorities if agency prevention, preparedness and training programmes are to effectively engage with the community in developing appropriate remediation strategies. This engagement is of relevance particularly where recovery is too often influenced by large private companies, with vested interests, anxious to benefit in the long term from the disaster and where emphasis in recovery discussions is on the views of male elites to the exclusion of those of female residents.

The Case of Västmanland: Unaffiliated Volunteers Use of Private Networks to Gain Acceptance

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There is a growing expectation that volunteers of different kind will have a greater role in disaster management in the future compared to the past. Research shows that volunteers sometimes are regarded as a problem, they often lack relevant knowledge, education and an understanding of how crisis management work "normally is done". However, a big part of Swedish-context based research only include emergency personnel or managers (police, military and fire brigades), or highly organized voluntary organizations that have a close connection to the official response operation such as the Red Cross and The home guard (national security forces). As a result, there's a lack of studies using a bottom-up perspective, focusing on the narratives of unaffiliated volunteers. Building on interviews with eleven unaffiliated volunteers that were active during the forest fire in the county of Västmanland in Sweden, the study aims to investigate how volunteers relate to the official response operation. Following a network perspective I discuss how volunteers used private networks to get approval to act and access information during the fire crisis. The analytical result show that different types of unaffiliated volunteers take on different type of tasks and that their use of private networks are highly dependent on the type of tasks being performed, distance to the official rescue service, place attachment and need of information and acceptance.

196

The Ladies Came With Cookies. Gender Norms In Crisis Management

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In this study we highlight the labor of women during the forest fire in the Swedish province of Västmanland 2014. The aim is to investigate what women do in a crisis situation and how this work is talked about by both men and women. Crisis management often reflects the traditional gender patterns that exist in society; women are "helping" mostly with service such as taking care of the home and children, while men are struggling with the fires, doing the hard work. This is reflected in the stories that are told after the fire, and recreate such a division of labor. In this article we tell stories about the labor of women that both follow and break these norms, and disclose what women gain or lose by following the standards. The result show that still, women are praise when they follow the traditional norm and bake cookies and are downgraded when performing what are seen as male coded tasks. The stories reveal norms about what a woman is or is not, focusing on their age and clothing and directly or indirectly questions their ability and authority. The norms are also made visible by the positive attention women get when describing their resources (a tractor), as "real stuff", as the unique and different in the description of women.

RN08_05 | Social Dimensions of Disaster Preparedness and Response

Emergence and Volunteerism in Disaster Response Operations

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The actions of unaffiliated volunteers in disaster response operations are often regarded as a form of emergence, which is frequently considered a relatively spontaneous and context-free phenomenon. Recently, analyses of emergence have been criticized for not acknowledging the pre-conditioned aspects of social life, such as power, networks and community attachment. In the present study, such conditions have been included in the analysis of emergence in a disaster response context. The aim is to investigate under what conditions emergence occurs. What kind of emergent actions take place in response to a disaster? Can just anybody get involved in emergent response activities on a voluntary basis? What kind of social relations do emergent volunteers develop with other

volunteers and with other actors? Interviews have been undertaken with people who made voluntary contributions, outside the official response operation, to the response to a large-scale forest fire in Sweden. Results show that emergence is not as context-free as earlier assumed. Our study shows the importance of strong ties to the community, with friendship or professional connections between local people. In some cases, the emergent nature of voluntary actions decreased over time: some emergent activity became more organized and was included in the official response operation.

Disasters, Invisible Citizenship and the Role of Victims' Associations

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The forest fires in 2017 were one of the worst disasters to affect Portugal, with more than 275.845 hectares burnt, 119 dead and hundreds of injured people. Communities and landscapes were devastated, houses, livelihoods and businesses destroyed. The main conclusion to draw is that the victims from Portugal's forest fires of 2017 were not caused by social isolation. The main cause for the 2017 forest fires victims was the material, symbolic and political distance to decision centres and to those responsible for citizens' safety. That is a consequence in what we have been calling, in our studies with disaster victims' associations, invisible citizenship. To contravene this invisible citizenship, the response from civil society was relevant. There was an unprecedented wave of solidarity by citizens, corporations and other institutions, and also thousands of spontaneous volunteers alongside structured volunteer networks by corporations, non-profit organizations and NGOs. Most importantly, the immediate creation of victims' associations in a society with low civic mobilization after catastrophes or extreme events, fostered citizenship rights and "the right to have rights", and the production of collective memories and personal identities that allow for the commemoration of the traumatic event and the creation of "affective communities" that are visible in the public arena. Also, they strive for processes of memorialization and narrative building in the relation between personal experience and ongoing formation of a social, collective memory.

Adaptation to Climate Change: Instrumentalisation and Narratives

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The INTERREG project Clim'Ability aims to enable companies in the Upper Rhine to understand risks and opportunities in the context of climate change. Climate change could be seen as a long-term crisis, which has already visible impacts on biodiversity and then the natural resources employed by human activities. The contributors to this communication have particularly studied the wood and forest sector in the Parc Naturel des Vosges du Nord to tackle scientific and operational questions: How to deal with uncertainties at the local level for a specific business sector? Which kinds of adaptation face to the climate change consequences? Consequently, they conducted a series of semi-structured interviews with the stakeholders involved in forest management, the wood transformation, the building industry or architecture. They also read the grey literature and attended different meetings between actors. Adaptation can be very variously conceived: as a means to resist again a hostile environment, to draw new pathways of acting and producing, to transform activities.... Authors from different scientific disciplines have analysed this term and the forms of action/reaction it induces. Some have provided general principles and broad strategies for adaptation, others have identified opportunities for and barriers to adaptation. Different analytical framings have then emerged: livelihoods-based, focused on social and institutional processes, on social learning... This communication targets to outline how climate change may be instrumentalised for different goals which illustrate diverging or converging narratives about adaptation: protecting forest biodiversity and multifunctionality, promoting wood products in the building sector, endorsing the employment of local feedstock...

Municipality. The data is collected from a representative sample of 40.000 households from all sub-districts of İstanbul through conducting face to face interviews with a household member between the ages of 18 and 70. The aim of the research was to identify the indicators of social vulnerability of households in the likelihood of disasters, like earthquakes, floods, landslides in İstanbul city center. Indicators have been socio-demographic factors, length of urban experience, socio-economic factors, access to health services, social solidarity and networks, risk perception, values and risk behaviors. The survey results were analysed to identify a social vulnerability scale and an SES scale at the household level. It is notable that, although socio-economic status and social vulnerability level are assumed to be highly correlated in the literature, in the case of İstanbul, factors such as risk perception, values and socio-demographic factors like age and length of stay in urban, play a more important role than occupation, education of income. Especially the degree of risk perception and values have a very high significance for resilience. Hence the indicators of resilience are highly correlated with cultural values in the household level. This research gives us clues about why the policy makers are slow in structural reforms for building a resilient society.

The Missing Link in Building Resilience for Disasters: Social Vulnerability

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Social vulnerability is the neglected dimension in natural disasters. Understanding the social and cultural dimension in disasters is significant for a resilient society. The presentation is based on a field research in İstanbul by the Directorate of Earthquake and Ground Research of Istanbul Metropolitan

RN08_06 | Crises and Conflicts in Society

Effects of Military Conflict on Combatants, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and their Relatives in Ukraine

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Since 2014, the majority of Ukrainians have been affected by the hybrid war in the Donbas region in different ways. Some were forced to leave their homes and business and others were called or volunteered to engage in military actions. Many of these persons, whether combatants or Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) had friends and relatives living elsewhere in Ukraine who indirectly were also affected by this trauma. The Ukrainian Society Survey, conducted on a biannual basis by the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, has gathered in its 2018 field survey data which serves to identify these individuals and to measure the degree to which they have been affected by the war (subsample varies from 400 to 850 respondents depending on the nature and level of implication in the conflict). It is possible to distinguish those who suffered personally the loss of a relative or a friend or had to abandon their houses or business from those who report to have a relative or a friend who endured such circumstances. Our research explores to what extent these persons differ from those Ukrainians who do not report to have suffered personally the impact and consequences of the war. We plot the different levels of involvement in the conflict (combatants, IPDs, victims and relatives or close friends of victims) against those items from the survey that measure attitudes towards the war, possible solutions for the conflict and what direction the future of Ukraine should follow. Moreover, a set of indicators of personal well-being are also considered to measure stress and resilience of those most affected by the war.

Value Consequences of the Armed Conflict

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In the modern world, the economic, technological, informational links and relations are intensively developing, international and domestic conflicts in some regions are periodically sharpened. Armed conflicts arising in different parts of the world pose a threat to regional and world security; their consequences need a sociological understanding. Subject: peculiarities of the social and cultural consequences of the armed conflict. Objective: To identify the general and particular consequences of military conflicts in different regions. Method: The study used conflict and sociocultural approaches, methods for quantitative analysis of sociological and statistical indicators, the principle of comparative study of the consequences of armed conflicts in different regions and countries. Result. Armed conflicts arise for various reasons, but their common symptom is the devaluation of human life. In conflicts, the right to life, dwelling, and movement is violated, arbitrariness is committed, violence against the defenseless layers of the population is allowed. The external side of the conflict and its consequences are human losses, the destruction of the economy, livelihoods, cultural monuments, environmental pollution, the flow of refugees. The deformation and destruction of the social structure, civil institutions, the change in the hierarchy of sociocultural values should be recognized as an internal or latent side. In a society, the level of faith in justice, trust in each other and in government is decreasing. Conclusion. In a post-conflict situation, social and cultural values, post-traumatic injuries are inevitable, state and international complex programs for the population rehabilitation and revival of the region are necessary. Keywords: conflict, war, values, security, adaptation, refugees.

Prevention of the Risk of Radicalization of the Second-generation of Islamic Migrants through Strategies of Communication

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The paper presents the first results of the analysis on the application of the four phases (prevention, knowledge, incorporation, change) that compose the Communication Model of Prevention (Volterrani, 2017) within the "Oltre" project (funded by DG Home of the European Union) whose aim is to prevent the radicalization of the second generation of migrants of Islamic origin. The application of the model has been preliminarily focused on the analysis of the phenomenon of radicalization (perception phase) through in-depth qualitative interviews and focus groups in seven Italian cities, together with an analysis of Facebook, Instagram and Twitter profiles. Subsequently, through the Theater of the Oppressed methodology and specific laboratories on social communication, the contents of the prevention of radicalization (knowledge phase) have been deepened. Finally we started the third and the fourth phase of the model (incorporation and change), by the action research methodology and the direct involvement of the recipients of the analysis (second-generation young migrants of Islamic origin) in the communication campaign (Volterrani, 2018). The first results confirm the validity of the prevention communication model, especially for what concern the perception and knowledge phase. The last two stages need more time for an adequate evaluation of the impact on second-generation young people. References Volterrani A., (2017), From perception to change. A model for prevention communication, Proceedings of the 3rd World conference on Media and Mass Communication, vol. 3, pp. 82-90 Volterrani A. (2018), Participation and Communication in the Time of Social Media: A Chimera or an Opportunity, Sociology Study, May 2018, Vol. 8, No. 5, 213-219, doi: 10.17265/2159-5526/2018.05.002

RN08_07 | Resilience: Concepts and Perspectives

Infrastructure Resilience and Energy Systems Integration

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To limit the impacts of climate change, energy infrastructures are facing a progressive closure of fossil fuel plants and increasing deployment of renewable energy resources. These renewable resources - such as solar and wind - are essentially intermittent, dependent on the weather and season. Due to this, many experts now envision that more flexible energy systems have become necessary in the future. Over the past five years, an important line of thinking has argued that this flexibility increases by integrating various different energy systems i.e. Energy Systems Integration (ESI); such as gas supplies, electricity, heating, electric vehicles and cross-border exchanges between national energy systems. This presentation develops an interdisciplinary social science perspective on this subject and draws upon participant observation, expert interviews and document analysis that were carried out within a large five-year UK research consortium on ESI. The goal of this consortium is to develop computer models, real demonstrators and conceptual understanding of ESI and our task has been to analyse their working practices ethnographically. In the presentation, we present some of these key practices and draw out our overarching observations on how energy integration relates to the reliability of energy infrastructures and their ability to 'bounce back' after the impacts of different risks and disasters. We suggest that experts see unique possibilities for infrastructure resilience by increasing coordination between energy systems that often have very different physical characteristics, geographical scales and temporalities and hence undiscovered synergies. On the other hand, in terms of disaster, conflict and crisis, energy integration also gives rise to more interconnected and complex energy systems, whose possible implications for systemic risks, responsibilities and security of supply we discuss in the presentation.

Strengthening Resilience of German Emergency Responders

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Emergency responders have to face various stressful situations. Based on psychological stress theories, resources and different coping strategies can be helpful to cope with these events and to build up resilience. This contribution focuses on how emergency responders in Germany cope with stressors like emotional proximity in duty and how resilience can be improved. A quantitative survey of more than 700 emergency responders has been conducted and a regression model has been analyzed. Relevant resources and successful coping strategies, predicting resilience, were identified. Results show that emergency responders in Germany are exposed to stressors that occur on deployment-related and organizational levels. A lack of information are e.g. perceived as very stressful. Emergency responders possess individual, social and organizational resources and coping strategies that enhance their resilience: Problem-focused coping e.g. is found to increase resilience whereas emotion-oriented coping however seems to be negatively related to resilience. Individual resources, especially self-efficacy and ambiguity tolerance hold special esteem in explaining resilience. Suggestions for the improvement of the emergency responder's resilience through strengthening individual resources will be given and it will be discussed how this can make a contribution to strive for civil protection. Results will be incorporated in prospective trainings for emergency responders.

Security Targets for Critical Infrastructures

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Preventing or mitigating both natural and man-made disasters is an important goal of security research. We focus on protecting critical infrastructures (CI) – such as the energy or food sector – as they allow for the functioning of a society. Failure of these facilities can lead to long-lasting supply shortages and security disturbances. CI protection is a task of both private operators and public authorities. While the latter have the obligation for protecting CI, they lack necessary resources and expertise because they are not involved in the daily business of e. g. the food industry. However, private operators (mostly large companies) have all required assets, but they do not perceive protective measures as their responsibility. We propose a solution for this issue: Security targets. They establish common goals for different stakeholders who are involved in CI and their protection. Security targets describe a desired status that has to be maintained during or after a crisis. They are the basis for

preventive and responsive measures that should be implemented in a centralized manner. In Germany, however, only few security targets have been defined so far. One rare example is the legal specification of 15 liters of drinking water that have to be provided for each person in a crisis. Until today, many questions remain unanswered: Who has to define security targets? Who is in charge of their implementation? How should the negotiation process be structured? In our contribution, we will present guidelines and answers to these questions on the basis of a literature review, an expert workshop (30 participants) and an online expert survey (more than 300 participants). The food sector serves as an example.

How (not) to Develop Resilient Societies? – Conceptual and Empirical Remarks on the Social Aspects of Resilience

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In the presentation I wish to (I.) argue that when intended to comprehend the social background and agency of a resilient society it might be fruitful to differentiate between two mechanisms or particular types. The (1) formalized/institutionalized and the (2) socially embedded forms – or rather aspects – of resilience reflect that both the macro-level and structural conditions, and the micro-level with the key element of individual action play an important role when a society is challenged by certain crises or threats. I offer an approach that compound and effective resilience capacity emerges if the problems of cooperation and coordination of various resources are properly disentangled. In order to empirically shed light on resilience when challenged under real circumstances I (II.) demonstrate a case study investigating the migrant/refugee crisis in Hungary. By analysing data from various sources and applying both social network analysis and descriptive statistical methods the case study reveals a noteworthy capacity of the social sphere (e.g. emergence of solidarity groups, volunteer activities) to respond to the challenge and foster resilience. However, these social initiatives – due to the polarized structure of the society – prove to be rather dissonant considering their objectives, target groups and practical activities, therefore a fragmented pattern emerges. Furthermore, the two, conceptually distinguished forms of resilience seem to unfold parallel in time but in contrary direction, resulting in a less robust resilience and an essentially counterproductive pattern. Accordingly, it might be acknowledged that social resources can be utilized effectively in a challenging situation, but in the absence of a common perception and in a dominantly polarized social context it might be rather complicated to achieve resilience.

From 9/11 To Dorotea: A Story Of How The War On Terror Ended Up In A Rural Municipality In The North Of Sweden

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Dorotea (approximately 2400 inhabitants) is a quiet municipality in the cold, depopulated and rural north of Sweden. Despite having no extremist groups or activities in the municipality, the council of Dorotea chose to adopt a policy to prevent violent extremism (PVE) on the 10 of August 2016. This aim of this paper is to understand why Dorotea, and many comparable Swedish municipalities, did so. Three questions are posed: (1) How do representatives of the municipality of Dorotea describe the rationality behind adopting a PVE-policy? (2) How did the PVE-field emerge in Sweden and how were municipalities mobilized to the field? (3) What stages and mechanisms constituted the structuration of the field? To inform the analysis, qualitative data is collected from national PVE-policies, media content and interviews with national PVE-policymakers and local stakeholders in Dorotea. To understand and conceptualize how the field was structured and municipalities mobilized to it (e.g. Dorotea), the paper departs from organizational neo-institutional theory and in particular the concept of fields. The paper maps out the stages and mechanisms by analyzing how the institutionalization of the field, the institutional elements and framing(s) of the problem of violent extremism changed over time. Attention is also given to the role of disruptive events of importance had (e.g. terror attacks), the key actors involved and the field-configuring events that contributed to structuring the field. Theoretically, the paper contributes with an integrated framework for understanding state mobilization of new sets of actors to emerging issue fields in order to deal with a societal grand challenge.

RN08_08 | Disaster Management Policy

Legionella, vulnerabilities and mistrust - a Portuguese case

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Despite the sometimes-effusive discourses of sustainable development, its attainment continues to be threatened by environmental degradation both in a more global way – e.g., climate change – and through more limited ecological breakdowns – e.g., industrial accidents. The outbreak of Legionella in the municipality of Vila Franca de Xira and, above all, its consequences, offers a particularly interesting case study of localized ecological breakdown, with serious social, economic, and public health consequences. To reflect on this event, the participatory workshop here presented, brought together more than three dozen people grouped in four deliberation tables: 1) affected men, 2) affected women, 3) affected youth, 4) unaffected citizens. The central objective of the workshop was to clarify where the chain of sustainability interdependencies has been broken or reinforced, despite the need for the simultaneous promotion of environmental quality and quality of life has been proclaimed from the earliest stage. The results point to a social context that would have claimed for greater proactivity of administration institutions to encourage local public involvement and mobilization. After all, a committed application of the Aarhus Convention's triad – i.e., access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters – might have contributed to the quashing of institutional momentum that, inevitably, as in other contexts, tended to feed on the failures of monitoring and on inaptitude of managing the crisis. After all, from the fears and misunderstandings arising from the outbreak of Legionella.

Inter-organizational Institutional Learning of Public Authorities and Security Organizations on the Example of the “Refugee Crisis”

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Between late summer 2015 and spring 2016, public authorities, aid organizations, and private actors faced circumstances that were labelled as the “refugee crisis”. Due to the peak of an increased refugee movement from the Middle East to Central Europe, in particular to Germany, relevant stakeholders instantly operated at full capacity and formed inter-organizational ad-hoc networks to tackle the extremely challenging situation. They faced severe issues to provide sufficient security, housing, or medical support for the refugees. According to press reports some of these ad-hoc approaches worked well while others failed. However, in retrospect, this was not the first time German institutions had to face a situation like this. In the 1990s, a high number of refugees arrived in Germany in several similar situations. But back then no institutional structures were installed to learn from good and bad experiences for the future. Regarding these issues, scarce empirical material and scientific literature can be found about the way the situation was managed. Therefore, it seems self-evident that science in close collaboration with security stakeholders need to explore to prevent for similar situations in the future. The cooperative research project “Security Cooperation and Migration (SiKoMi)” addresses this gap: “How and what could public authorities and security organizations learn from the past and how could they institutionalize this new knowledge for the future?”. By focusing on assumptions depicted from literature reviews, first results from a qualitative media analysis and the research design, we will present suggestions on how to develop preventive inter-organizational measures for similar social crises in the future.

The Organizational Conflicts Impacting the Emergency Medical Services in Mass Gatherings: A Case Study of the Hajj

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The Hajj (or pilgrimage to Mecca) is one of the largest annual mass-gathering events, with a considerable international attendance. Over its long history, the Hajj has been prone to many documented risks, which require high-performance emergency medical services (EMS) systems. This study investigates the organizational factors that shape or impact the EMS delivery process within the Hajj mass gatherings. Nineteen semi-structured interviews were conducted with key informants, ambulance teams and police officers. Also, non-obtrusive observations for selected segments of mass gatherings in the Hajj was performed. A thematic qualitative analysis was applied to the data retrieved from the interviews and the ethnographic notes. The qualitative analysis reveals different issues affected the process of delivery EMS to the attendees of the Hajj mass gathering. The most reported obstacle hindering the EMS delivery is traffic control points managed by the police. The variations on police and EMS systems’ priorities lead to conflict significantly delaying EMS. The police focus on crowd disaster preventive measures, whereas EMS systems focus on response to urgent medical care calls. It was also noted that some patients deprioritize their medical needs as they focus on completing their ritual duties on time. Working on resolving issues highlighted by this study should promote the EMS services in the Hajj. The current study could inform future research on mass gathering medicine and crowd disasters about the necessity of considering the potential conflicts impacting the EMS response rather than a sole focus on medical demands or preventive measures.

Tourism and Disaster – Effects and Causes of the “Himalayan Tsunami”

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In 2013, extreme rainfall and a bursting glacial lake triggered massive flooding in the Indian Himalaya. Many mountain villages were completely devastated and approximately over 15.000 people lost their lives. The disaster was covered nationwide in India as a great number of people on the holy pilgrimage Char Dham as well as a highly symbolic Hindu temple were affected. For the local population small disasters are frequent events, but the catastrophe of 2013 was much bigger in scale. Climate change, human interventions in the sensitive environments of the Himalaya, but also highly contested development policies such as transport and tourism infrastructures are seen as contributing factors that made this calamity possible. Building on a literature survey and ethnographic field research our analysis of the long-term effects shows that there are multiple vulnerabilities to be found that materialize very differently due to diverse social and cultural contexts. At the same time the predominant patterns of tourism with massive financial support of international investors like the World Bank seem to be the uniting force in the back producing these diverse vulnerabilities. This proves not only to be most important to understand the production of the "Himalayan Tsunami" in 2013, but also for disasters to come. The same kind of tourism contributing significantly to the disaster in 2013 is still or perhaps even more seen as panacea to overcome the effects of the disaster of 2013. At the same time tourism is nearly uncontested due to its religious foundation. Given a region of natural hazards, that are likely to increase due to climate change, the paper describes how the alleged coping with one disaster aggravates future disaster risks.

RN08_09 | Science, Technology and Disaster Studies

Using 3D Technology to Increase Effectiveness of Communication in Crisis Situations

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Common problem in crisis situations is unwillingness of the local communities to undertake individual safety measures when the threat is known to be serious but it seems abstract to members of the public. For example when water reaches critical levels a swollen river might seem like an interesting thing to see, but people will often have problems imagining what might follow, believing that the threat is real, or considering their own responsibilities. Putting it simply, they are not motivated to act. We study whether their motivation can be increased if 3D technology is used for visualization of the potential scenarios. We were interested in two questions. First, we wanted to know whether this type of communication increased people's willingness to act. Second, we wanted to know whether it enhanced or undermined the ability of the audience to remember what preventive actions should be undertaken. In cooperation with service members experienced with flooding threat we composed a message containing warning about flooding threat and instructions for people in endangered area. We ran an experiment with three version of this message. In one of them we used 3D technique to visualize the consequences of flooding. The remaining two served as two types of baselines. We showed these messages to a random sample of people living in flood prone areas in Poland. The video was followed by a questionnaire on their motivation to act (based on Protection Motivation Theory) and on what they were able to recall from the instructions given.

Searching for the Development of a Crisis-Resilient Operational Definition of Social Innovation in Short Food Supply Chains

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The current economic and social crisis that certain European states face leads to varied forms of risk and uncertainty within the agri-food supply chains. Short food supply chains are supposedly correcting market failures in the form of imbalanced bargaining power within the chain. But as socio-economic and environment volatility increases, only having capabilities to manage short food supply chain risks may not be enough, resilience factors also need to be integrated into daily operations. Social innovations are usually hypothesized to provide, among other things, resilient tools and means for addressing these market failures. Yet, we lack a concise, operational definition of social innovation that would enable researchers to measure it and thus test the above-mentioned hypotheses. Our paper fills this knowledge gap by undertaking a systematic literature review on resilience factors in short food supply chains by proposing an operational definition of social innovation that will help to minimize risk and uncertainty in short food supply chains. In a companion paper we use this operational definition to measure social innovation along several dimensions and test previously stated hypotheses on the role of social innovation in short food supply chains. This paper will thus contribute to the development of a crisis-resilient operational definition of social innovation for short food supply chains.

Planning Across Borders: Exploring the Emerging Ethics of Information Technology for Transboundary Disaster Preparedness

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Crises, along with their environmental and societal needs, are increasingly made sense of using maps and centralised tools called common information spaces. These are built upon new data technologies that can compile information from a range of sources and are intended to act as tools to build collaborative insight into the situation beyond what any individual organisation can know. This paper explores how tools like these work when managing transboundary crises, where planners and responders have to engage with data from

other organisations, based in different data frameworks, socio-political priorities, goals, and cultures of environmental risk. Drawing on the societal and ethical analysis of cross-border collaborative crisis planning platform developed in the 3-year long European Commission funded IN-PREP project (in-prep.eu), this paper examines how the classification and ontological work necessary to bring the data together influences how preparedness and planning needs are understood. Grounded in action research that aims to directly engage the design work, this talk aims to better understand the ethical debates about who has the authority or responsibility to define a crisis and which social and environmental security measures are justified.

Domestication Theory and ANT as Theoretical Tools for Research on Digital Everyday Risks in connected households

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This paper discusses the potentials of combining Domestication theory and Actor Network Theory as tools to analyze digital everyday risks of connected households. Prior research makes evident that techno-material and socio-practical aspects of everyday life are central to the understanding and management of risks. This is not least the case for digital consumer risks in modern connected households as these are constituted through the interconnection of technical, social and human elements into complex ecosystems. This paper is an attempt to build a framework for analytical investigations and conceptualizations of what the integrated complex of material resources, reflexive projects and enactments of actors and their discursive and non-discursive knowledge of digital devices and infrastructures produce of risks in connected households. We discuss the fruitfulness of using domestication theory to conceptualize how specific digital technologies are passed from the market to the private and “tamed” by users (through processes of appropriation, objectification, incorporation and conversion) and how ANT perspective can be used to analyze how people, technologies, infrastructures, objects and products co-shape new associations and security risks in the context of the home.

RN09 | Economic Sociology

RN09_01 | Economic Sociology and Social and Economic Inequality I

The Role of Wealthy Elites in Financialisation and Escalating Inequality in Britain

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Inequality is one of the defining issues of our times, with the wealthiest 1% owning nearly 25% of Britain's wealth, while the poorest 50% have less than 5% of the national wealth. Numerous causes of escalating inequality have been proposed: declining share of labour versus capital, skyrocketing executive compensation, reduced power of unions and collective bargaining resulting in increased negotiating power of owners/executives, globalization, privatization, and the rise of finance-driven capitalism, or financialisation. Finance plays an increasing role in the economy, and recent scholarly research concluded that expansion of finance has contributed significantly to rising inequality in many countries. Lin and Tomaskovic-Devey (2013) concluded that "the rise of finance is one of the driving forces behind growing income inequality and the concentration of income at the very top." (p.1313). Income is becoming concentrated within a small group of High Net Worth (HNW) individuals, who are deriving an increasing proportion of wealth from financialisation. HNW's are increasingly channelling their capital into private equity (PE) investments. Of the \$4 trillion in private equity assets globally, HNW's are investing about 30% of their portfolio in PE funds, making them the highest contributors to PE investments. The bankruptcy of several major PE-owned companies in the UK has incited accusations of predatory and immoral behaviour, including asset-stripping, exorbitant management fees, aggressive tax avoidance practices, etc. This paper will review current research on the link between HNW's and their contribution to rising inequality via investment patterns through a sociology of morality lens.

Creditworthiness seekers. The case of Swiss franc mortgage borrowers in Poland

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Creditworthiness becomes an important category of social differentiation in modern capitalism. The extent to which it is

entitled to consumers determines their positions in the economic, cultural and prestige hierarchies. Hence their striving to increase their creditworthiness becomes a measure of their success in life. The case of Swiss franc mortgage borrowers in Poland who took out loans in 2004-2008 explicitly reveals this motive of their behavior. In Poland, they are the subject of continuous public discourse due to the persistently high CHF/PLN exchange rate and the lack of institutional solutions to the debt problem and the resulting consequences for the financial condition of some households. On the one hand, mortgage borrowers are accused of excessive greed and, on the other, of the naivety in choosing Swiss franc as the settlement currency of the loan. I would like to analyze their credit decisions in terms of behavioral economics: bounded rationality (H. Simon), perspective theory (D. Kahneman, A.Tversky); new economic sociology: relational accounting (V.Zelizer, F. Wherry). Ultimately, I will focus on the reconstruction of their strategy to increase their creditworthiness in terms of human capital and economic capital.

Perceived Tax Burdens and Preferences for Redistribution – Evidence from a Survey Experiment

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Taxes are an important indicator of the redistribution potential of the welfare state. Since the 1970s, seminal theoretical models considering individual income as main determinant suggest that more inequality should lead to more redistribution. Empirical studies only find mixed support for this mechanism. However, does this mean that the majority of citizens reject more redistribution and, if so, why is this the case? Besides considering further determinants as explanatory factors (i.e. fairness norms), the mediating factor of information becomes more prominent as studies could show that individuals are only partially informed. Using data from an experimental survey with information treatments, conducted in Austria in 2018, the study asks how information on (i) the relative position of one's personal income and (ii) the present structure of the tax burden influences subjectively preferred tax levels. The research will enrich the existing literature in three ways: First, by focusing on differences between perceived and actual taxation, second, by measuring tax-preferences on various income levels and, third, by connecting the debate about the impact of information on tax perceptions with current research that stresses the importance of fairness norms for preferences over redistribution. First results indicate that on average respondents overestimate tax differences between the poor and the rich but underestimate the actual tax burdens of all income levels. Information on the actual tax burdens leads respondents to adapt their tax preferences to the current taxation. The appreciation of different distributive justice norms affects the preferred distribution of the tax burden.

Forms of Social Capital in the Field of Economists. Between Scientific and Worldly Powers

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Economists are among the main producers of discourses legitimating market-based ideologies, defending the particular interests of a capitalist class. They are involved in various networks, which lead to the detention of social capital. This presentation investigates the structure of social capital in the field of economists in Switzerland. To do so, we use an original biographical database of all University professors between 1980 and 2000 (n=200). We focus on their positions at the top of academic and scientific organisations, big corporations and the higher civil service, and as elected MPs; their inter-personal networks (scientific collaborations; PhD supervision of future economic, political and administrative “elite” members; local and international networks); and their networks of scientific recognition through citations and publications in “prestigious” scientific journals. To study these networks, we use an innovative methodology by combining multiple correspondence analysis (MCA), class-specific MCA and cluster analysis. First, we identify two main oppositions within the field, according to the volume of worldly (external and local) social capital, and to the volume of scientific (internal and international) social capital. Second, we show that scientific social capital gains in importance in the very recent period, despite the fact that worldly social capital constitutes the dominant form of resources along time. Finally, we identify seven particular uses of social capital according to various forms and combinations of network logics. We show that sub-groups that detain scientific social capital obtained through national networks are the most powerful within the “scientific” fractions, while the most influent “worldly” fractions are able to concentrate every form of social capital related to external networks. Also, concentration of both powers goes through various forms of inter-personal networks.

RN09_02 | Economic Sociology and Social and Economic Inequality II

The Effects of Debt on Subjective Well-Being

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The consequences of debt, particularly in terms of subjective well-being (SWB), remain little studied in Switzerland and elsewhere in Europe. Yet it is a socially relevant question. The subjective perception of the economic situation is indeed considered as an indicator to identify situations of over-indebtedness. In addition, the effects of a difficult financial situation on well-being do not only concern the family and individuals but can have wider consequences (productivity and absenteeism for example) We will use data from the SHP, a multi-thematic Swiss longitudinal survey, to monitor other parameters that have an influence on the SWB and to study the issue in a causal perspective over the long term. We include 3 indicators of debt: arrears, monthly payments for a credit and assessment of household income and expenses and 2 dimensions of SWB : evaluative (life satisfaction in general) and affective (negative and positive feelings). Our analyses are conducted using longitudinal fixed-effect models. In addition to the effect of the three debt indicators mentioned above and an overall assessment of household income and expenditure, our analyses are controlled by different parameters (gender, age, education, etc.). The introduction of time-invariant variables, normally ignored in fixed-effect models, will be achieved by integrating interaction terms, or separate models for certain social and demographic categories. Our longitudinal analyses show that the various debt indicators do have a negative effect on SWB, especially for the lowest income groups. It is the arrears of payments that have the most unfavourable impact, which attests to the different consequences of indebtedness. Finally, debt has the largest impact on overall life satisfaction, while the emotional aspects of SWB are less impacted.

Evolution of Wealth Inequality in Spain by Social Class and Education, Before, During and After the 2008 Crisis

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The Financial Survey of Families is carried out every three years by the Bank of Spain. In a sample of more than 6,000 households, information is collected about the sources of income, financial and real estate assets and debts of each member of the selected households. An analysis of this database from 2002 to 2017 has allowed us to observe the evolution of the wealth of Spanish households according to the social class of the two heads of family; before, during and after the crisis. We have also been able to pay attention to intra-class differences between people with different levels of education. Particularly interesting has been the monitoring of Spanish workers with professional training, a minority group in Spain, although very important in other European countries. We have also paid attention to the differences within the group of University graduates, between those who obtained a degree in humanities or social sciences and those who obtained a degree in hard sciences. All this has allowed us to observe the differences in wealth and income that occur between these categories of workers during a time of economic prosperity and another of crisis. Likewise, we have also been able to observe which groups are benefiting most rapidly from the incipient process of economic recovery.

Attitudes Towards Inequality Of The Top 10% Of Income Earners In Four European Countries

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As many have noted, for the past decades inequality has been on the rise across Western countries. This has been particularly the case after the 2008 global financial crash. According to the OECD, although the real income of the bottom 90% of households has all but stagnated since 2008, that of the top 10% have grown exponentially. Furthermore, that top 10% has accrued most of the benefits of economic growth since 2008. Previous research has also shown that the policy preferences of the top 10% are more likely to coincide with official policy than those of the rest of the population. Given this backdrop, it is important to understand the social characteristics and attitudes of that segment of society, as doing so has important implications for policymaking. After all, this group is perhaps the most likely to seek to maintain inequality, or even increase it. This paper presents some preliminary findings of an international research project that undertakes a comparative

analysis of the composition and attitudes towards inequality and redistributive policies of the richest 10% of the population across Ireland, Spain, Sweden, and the UK. In cooperation with the Foundation for European Progressive Studies (FEPS) and a host of local think tanks, this research – and drawing from in-depth interviews (30 per country) and statistical analysis (EU-SILC/LFS, ESS) – the ultimate aim of this project is to devising policy recommendations at a national and European level that this segment of the population might be able to support, or at least be less likely to overtly oppose.

RN09_03 | Money, Finance and Society I

Changing Market Logics? The Pressure from Foreign Institutional Investors

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This research examines how the logic of financialisation diffuse from shareholder capitalisms to a stakeholder market, i.e. Taiwan in this case, and how conflicting market ideologies interact with each other. Specifically, this paper investigates how the global force that encourages the maximising shareholder value discourse interacts with the local institutions, such as family business, and how they influence corporate governance behaviours and shareholder value strategies over time. This research adopts an institutional approach and argues that transnational actors and finance are the drives for the institutional change of firms in a stakeholder market. However, local institutions may also exercise their agency vis-à-vis the pressure from the global institutional investors. Using panel data of public firms listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange from 1996 to 2016, the primary findings suggest that foreign institutional investors as shareholders increase the likelihood of mergers and acquisitions of firms and shareholder corporate governance strategies. Second, compared with firms that are controlled by families or alliances, corporations supervised by professional management are more inclined to adopt mergers and acquisitions. Finally, the educational and career experience of board members also plays a role. This research, therefore, contributes to the literature on institutional change and the mechanism of the diffusion of shareholder values and its consequences.

What Role Does Communication Play In Financial Product Development?

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According to recent approaches within the Sociology of Finance, the development of financial products can be understood as a variety of epistemic practices, whereby the analytical focus lies on the technological and material aspects of knowledge production. This presentation shifts the focus towards the communication practices by which product developers envision the future financial product and negotiate its feasibility with colleagues, superiors, business partners and clients. Applying Goffman's dramaturgical approach, this contribution asks: How are the financial products rendered meaningful? How is a shared understanding of the financial product established? This presentation utilizes findings from an ethnographical study conducted during 3 months in a private bank's product development department that focuses specifically on the construction of individualized investment products for High Net Worth Individuals. Through participant observation in the department's office, document analysis and expert interviews with a financial product developer, this study has shed light on the everyday communication practices of financial product developers, which entail working out the construction of the products, developing simulations and product presentations as well as engaging in e-mail conversations as they seek to establish trust in their products. The findings of the study suggest that the product developer's communication practices in this respect can be regarded as an example of what Goffman calls the practice of 'framing'. Through the analysis of the ways in which the financial products are made sense of throughout the communication process, this presentation understands communication as a key aspect of financial knowledge practices and argues that the role of communication needs to be better understood in the context of financial product development.

Can Local Currencies Enhance Recycling Practices And Breathe New Life To Local Commerce?

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Fevre (2003: 5) argues that when economic rationality extends beyond the economic field and expands to other dimensions of social life, morality tends to contract and to interfere less with economic behavior. But does economic behavior have moral ends, or are we tainted by the values of economic rationality to the point where all our behavior is motivated by economic ends? We looked for answers to this question in an exploratory study about the project "Pago em Lixo", created by the Campolide Parish Council, in Lisbon, which implemented a local currency – Lixo - with the aim of involving the community in recycling waste. This action has a moral purpose: raise citizens' awareness to the need of recycling waste and to

contribute to maintain public spaces clean. However, this project also aims at improving local commerce dynamics, as the local currency can only be used at local traditional shops. In this presentation, we expose the modus operandi of "Pago em Lixo" and discuss the motivations of the Parish Council to implement this project. An analysis of information collected in a semi-directive interview with the President of this council, interviews with participants in the project and data collected through direct observation of two of the project's actions is also provided. Results demonstrate that the use of this local currency contributes to strengthen community ties while simultaneously encourages the adoption of greater civic awareness behaviors, reflecting an ersatz morality.

"African Money in the Heart of Europe": Bitcoin and Monetary Pluralism Within Central-European Economy

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Bitcoin is a new digital technology of exchange which re-introduces into western societies monetary pluralism. Bitcoin is designed in order to overcome the central control of third parties - such as central banks or national states - over economic exchange and as such it is quite resistant towards state-led institutionalization. This puts bitcoin into an ambivalent position which plays crucial role in its practical uses; i.e. sometimes it is treated as money, sometimes as commodity; sometimes the prices for goods and services are fixed in fiat currencies, sometimes in bitcoins. Such situation of "monetary anarchism" resonates with monetary practices of west-African popular economies as described by Jane I. Guyer in "Marginal Gains". Guyer analyses asymmetrical monetary conversions, where statuses of money-objects are being shifted in order to allow gains for one of the exchanging parties. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in two Bitcoin communities in Prague and Bratislava this text argues that bitcoin allows for a similar kind of conversions. Such strategies enable some members of the bitcoin community to deal with volatility of bitcoin's prize while fully embracing its ambiguous character and treat the "monetary anarchism" as a resource of its own. In conclusion this analysis aims to discuss a process Achille Mbembe calls "Becoming Black of the world" and its relation to inter-linked developments of late capitalism and digitalization, stressing the possibilities of analyzing newly emerging digital economies via popular economic practices from the so-called margins of modernity.

RN09_04 | Money, Finance and Society II

Money Knowledge or Money Myths? Results Of A Population Survey On Money And The Monetary Order

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People are using money in everyday life in ubiquitous ways. And they know that money has quite multiple meanings in different social contexts, depending on the situation in which it is used. However, what do people know about money, money creation, money backing and the institutional foundations of the monetary order? To close the blatant research gap on people's knowledge about money and the institutional foundations of the modern monetary system, we carried out a standardized population survey (n = 2000) in Austria in autumn 2017. Firstly, we review literature on the sociology of money with special regard to money knowledge and monetary institutions. We argue that the sociology of money made progress in analysing the usage of money and the institutions, which produce money but neglected an analysis of ordinary people's knowledge of the monetary order. Secondly, we review a strand of Financial Literacy research which has empirically assessed people's knowledge about mathematical and financial issues but not about money or monetary institutions. Thirdly, we suggest a definition of money and give an outline of central institutions to understand the monetary order. Fourthly, we explain our methods and data. Fifthly, we present central descriptive, bivariate and multivariate empirical findings of people's knowledge of money and monetary institutions with regard to socio-demographic and socio-economic factors (gender, age, education, employment status, household income). Finally, we discuss our empirical findings against the backdrop of existing studies. We conclude by arguing that it is money myths and not money knowledge that may explain the widespread usage and acceptance of money in everyday life.

Saving informally: An examination of local "gün" meetings in Turkey

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ROSCAs (rotating savings and credit associations) are informal microfinance groups particularly popular among the developing countries. Their popularity is explained as a result of formal institutions' lack of capacity to meet financial needs in such countries. The popularity of these informal organizations is also explained by their relatively easy entry and exit options, low transaction costs and tax-freeness due to

informality and the smallness of their scale. "Gün" is a type of ROSCA particularly popular among women in Turkey. In güns, a funding pool is formed by the equal contributions of participants in each meeting and the money collected in each round is taken by a participant. This research aims to understand the underlying reasons behind women's participation in gün groups. This research will present a descriptive analysis of semi-structured interviews conducted with 32 currently participating women and 8 former participant women from three gün groups. During these interviews, I primarily question their motivations for joining a gün group. Although other studies mainly put emphasis on güns as forced saving mechanisms for low-income households, this research indicates that high-income women also have significant financial motives for participation. Preliminary results also point that women with stronger financial motives than non-financial ones (e.g., socialization, status-marking etc.) are more likely to keep on participating güns for longer durations. Therefore, güns can also be interpreted as a manifestation of the lack of saving culture among women in Turkey besides being an outcome of formal financial institutions' incapacity. KEYWORDS: ROSCAs, informality, microfinance, saving culture

Risk Relations Between Financial And State Fields

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Financial industries and states can be considered as strategic action fields (Fligstein/McAdam) that deal with social risks and at the same time contribute to the formation of these risks. Recent economic, legal, and political transformations, e.g. due to the subprime and European debt crisis or Brexit suggest a relational perspective on the construction of risk in these fields: First, although these fields frequently anticipate identical risk events, they rely on different practices to manage these risks. Financial fields tend to generate margins and provide liquidity whereas state fields secure power and enforce collectively binding decisions and regulations. Second, risks also arise due to the substantial economic, fiscal, regulatory, and political interdependencies and entanglements between these fields. States, for example, use regulatory policies to set the rules for finance, but at the same time use financial logics when issuing government bonds to fund expenditures. In contrast, financial actors have to comply with regulatory policies, but at the same time acquire government bonds to either strengthen security in their balance sheets or add risk premiums to generate margins. Conceptualizing these field-inherent practices and cross-field interactions as "relational risk" (Boholm/Corvellec), the paper compares how financial and state actors construct "risk objects" as dangers and "objects at risk" as valuation practices to match their respective field logic. For this, a qualitative study is conducted with 53 interviews and ethnographic fieldwork in the German financial sector, the federal parliament, and federal financial supervisory authorities. It is investigated how risk practices emerge, including forms of self-understanding and other-awareness, and how financial and state actors construct one another as risk objects, whereby each field retains its distinct objects at risk.

Global Financial Regulation: From Risk to Uncertainty?

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The question investigated in this paper is to what extent the regulatory reforms after the financial crisis of 2008 entail changes in how risk is perceived and regulated. The efforts undertaken to develop sophisticated regulatory standards in the decades leading up to the financial crisis of 2008 were to an increasing extent based on a “risk-sensitive” approach – regulation was based on the belief in the usefulness of precise measurement of risk taken on by financial actors, and much regulatory efforts were focused on the methodology of doing this. Financial actors and regulators alike had confidence in the institutions supporting such an approach to risk, from the organization of the financial markets in general, to the specific role of rating agencies, and the models used to analyze risk. This belief was shaken during the financial crises, and post-crises regulatory reforms seem to question the earlier approach. The paper discusses the Basel III reforms using the Knightian distinction between (measurable) risk and (un-measurable) uncertainty as a starting point. The final version of the Basel III standards, published in 2018, and debates regarding these standards, are the empirical material. It is argued that while the reforms during the whole period since the financial crises have been characterized by attention to problems of the methodology of measuring risk, it is the final version that most explicitly discusses and take into account these problems. A regulatory consequence is greater reliance on standardized regulations and requirements, applicable to all financial actors.

RN09_05 | Markets, Digitalization and Innovation

“Herif/Dude”: Personifying High-Frequency Trading in an Emerging Stock Market

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In the Turkish stock market, Borsa Istanbul (BIST), from time to time since February 2016, a mysterious trader has been making the market. As this mysterious trader acted like “a giant bull in the china shop” and doubled the daily volume of the market, it attracted the attention of all relevant parties in the BIST. The Turkish observers named this mysterious trader as “Herif (the guy)” while non-Turkish observers coined the term “Dude.” After a growing “guess who game” on the identity of this mysterious trader, the broker firm revealed that it was actually an automated computer-based high-speed trading technology (so-called high-frequency trader (HFT)) acting in the market. Yet, the name “herif/dude” has prevailed. In an environment as the stock exchange that, in Simmelean sense, is supposed to be the most clear and emphatic expression of the flexibility and anonymity of money, an automated trading tool executing selling/buying orders according to certain algorithms was personified. In spite of the fact that the sociological enquiries on the transformation of stock markets from trading pits to click/screen trade (Baker, Abolafia, and Zaloom) and to the HFT (by MacKenzie, Knorr-Cetina, Preda, Lange, and Borch) provide an alternative track that diverge from a purely anonymous, de-personified and objective stock market, “Herif/Dude” case provides a real story that points a sociological understanding of HFT in an emergent stock market. This study analyzes “Herif/Dude” case in terms of post-social relationship, (de)personification, anonymity, subjectivity, masculinity, mundane politics of emergent financial markets, and the (new) role of brokers and traders based on the data derived from in-depth interviews with the relevant parties of BIST.

Towards Platform Pluralism? Professional Organizations, Regulation Struggles And The Development Of Corporatist Platforms

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The rise of platforms as "new digital intermediaries" (Srnicke and De Sutter 2017) has shaken up many markets and industry sectors in recent years. Financially powerful and technologically sophisticated platforms such as Uber, Airbnb, or Deliveroo act as profiteers organizing new markets (Kirchner and Beyer 2016). Doing so, they pose challenges to the actors who so far dominated the markets – often organized professions such as taxi co-ops or associations of hotel owners, who risk losing control of market access and coordination, leading to reactions by professional organizations. The outcomes of the ongoing struggles over regulation of platforms differ. But even if platforms get regulated, the digital "logic" of organizing markets through digital marketplaces has wide-reaching consequences. Many observers speak of an inherent trend to monopolization characterizing platform economies. Yet one also sees counter-trends towards platform pluralism. In this paper, we will focus on one of the ways professional organizations have tried to reclaim their control of markets: through "corporatist platforms" - i.e., platforms developed and managed by an organized profession or industry sector. While the rise of alternative platforms has been discussed under the label of "cooperative platforms" (Scholz 2016), we suggest the term corporatist platform to grasp the ways professional organizations act in the contested platform economy. Based on a research project on regulation struggles and professional organizations in the platform economy in Switzerland, we propose an analysis of the development of such a platform in the Swiss hotel sector. The study shows that the development of corporatist platforms faces strong technological and cultural obstacles in contemporary platform economies.

Contractless Cooperation on Anonymous Online Markets. Why Actors Choose Advance Payments

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Cryptomarkets offer anonymous environments wherein the use of digital technologies allow exchange partners to conceal their identities in order to complicate law enforcement interventions and facilitate illicit online commerce. The anonymity reduces the potential for interpersonal trust and provides ample opportunity for cheating, which are mitigated through the institution-based feedback system and an escrow payment system. Despite these safeguards, many customers still choose to transact with vendors by paying for products in advance, an option known as finalizing early (FE). Advance payments go beyond informal institutionalized standards offered by cryptomarkets and leave little leverage in case of conflict. Therefore FE appears as an unfavorable social practice. Little is known about the reasons why customers choose to pay sellers in advance. To fill this research gap, we analyse market data on 30.000 transactions gathered via web scraping from two cryptomarkets. Regression analyses are used to examine the social mechanisms behind offering and choosing FE payment over/next to centralized escrow payment. The analyses emphasizes the relation between drug categories, price, shipping countries, customer feedback, seller's reputation, and the buyer's previous interactions with the sellers. The study provides new insights into the practices that promote, stabilize or weaken social cooperation on anonymous online markets. It reveals cross-national, reputation-related and substance specific differences in extra-contractual relationships between sellers and buyers.

Risks and Innovation In Public Procurement

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The purpose of this paper is to design a conceptual model for the assessment of public procurement procedures. The proposed model is structured on a set of analytical dimensions, aiming at accomplishing public procurement processes which are aware of risks and fostering innovation. The research is developed with contributions from sociology, economy and engineering domains towards an integrated assessment framework. Low-risk options of selecting larger bidders guide decision-making practices overlapping merit proposals. Social and economic pressure for quality and reliability, have entailed decisions that are usually made on brand value and persuasion capabilities. The existing imbalance between risk/trust of large companies and small start-up/spin-offs evidence unbalanced business opportunities. In this context, it is of paramount value that a conceptual tool for public procurement aimed at balancing both large and small company opportunities in public tenders. We hypothesize that by reducing public expenditure, more value can be given to small and medium-sized companies provided they comply with the definition of standards, the design of reference models guiding product construction and impartial metrics, aimed at measuring competencies and product quality. The existing asymmetry is an obstacle for public procurement for innovation to create new opportunity and reduce risk and constraint. Hence, the importance of creating systems of assessment and monitoring of strategic public procurement. However, assessment of procurement is a complex undertaking and struggles with challenges related to standardization, data collection as well as to methodological issues. As a result, assessment and monitoring still present critical gaps and still call for improvements.

RN09_06 | Morality, Sustainability and Responsibility

Moving Beyond Corporate Social Responsibility Towards Sustainability: Evaluation Of The Social Impact of Businesses

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Sustainability is a vital issue for Europe and humanity amidst the expansion of capitalism and the economic crises and social inequalities derived from it. Corporate Social Responsibility is a regulation developed by the business actors themselves that has not been able to resolve the sustainability challenges that the economic systems pose to our societies. For this reason, scientific research must move beyond this concept and propose useful tools to guide scholars and private actors alike in the quest for sustainability that is compatible with economic interests. This research builds on the findings and outcomes of the FP7 research project "IMPACT-EV. Evaluating the impact and outcomes of European Social Sciences and Humanities research", by introducing the concept of social impact in economic sociology research and establishing a theoretical framework and the elements needed to highlight the research on businesses that incorporate sustainability as just another dimension of their development model. Thus, this research can promote further social impact by disseminating these experiences for the entire society. This communication brings to the fore the latest contributions that Sociology brings to tackle the issues of inequality, social exclusion and other negative aspects of the economic systems through promoting responsible and sustainable business models.

'Everyone should Know the Price of Our Water': Moralization and its Implications in Development Practices in Batken, Kyrgyzstan

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Development cooperation sector has long been criticized for promoting neoliberal capitalist agenda and moralities globally. The recent financial crises and the (re)emergence of new development donors, some believe, have shaped a new paradigm, challenging the 'traditional' development tools and narratives. Yet the common features within Western and non-Western aid, and their implications, remain under-explored. This paper proposes to look beyond the Western and non-Western aid divide and examine the similarities in development practices of the diverse donors. As the focus on private sector as a driver for development and the use of managerialism in aid delivery take the centre stage across development practices, this paper explores the moral narratives that they promote. Drawing on a case study of rural development initiatives in Batken, which has for a long time been a highly 'aid responsive' remote region in Kyrgyzstan, this paper explores the role the international donors play in changing entrepreneurial moralities of recipients of development assistance and their contribution to responsabilizing recipients of aid into neoliberal subjects tasked with ensuring economic growth of the region through their participation in markets.

Corporate Volunteering from the Perspective of Nonprofit Organizations – An Institutional Logics Lens

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Societal challenges become more and more complex because they not only transcend national borders but also call for combined efforts of multiple actors from different societal sectors. This study examines corporate volunteering (CV), a specific form of cross-sector collaborations, from the point of view of nonprofit organizations (NPOs). While the peculiarities of cross-sector collaborations have been widely investigated, an understanding of how the broader institutional environment might affect the collaboration process remains limited. Therefore, an institutional logics lens on CV was applied in order to better understand how the institutional embeddedness of the participating NPOs and corporations affect the collaboration. To this end, sixteen semi-structured interviews were conducted with staff in NPOs responsible for CV. The findings show that the collaboration process accommodates societal sector logics of both the nonprofit sector (i.e. a community logic) and the profit sector (i.e. a

market logic) simultaneously and that the specific materialization of both institutional logics is contingent on the stage of the partnership. Surprisingly, the respective collaborations do hardly involve conflict arising from the domination of a market logic. The project managers responsible for CV in the NPOs were able to selectively couple practices from both societal sector logics in a manner that helped generate value for the partnering organizations while at the same time minimizing the potential for conflict during the partnership. The structural characteristic of the NPO (e.g. size) as well as previous partnership experiences with corporations represent further important contingencies of how the societal sector logics play out in the collaboration process.

Sustainability as an Indicator in Trade Credit Insurance Risk Assessment

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So far, the responsibility to implement and regulate sustainable management on a wider scale is thrust upon politics. Regulations regarding sustainability include multiple topics such as social, environmental and governance issues all having an impact on the socio-economic development of companies and countries. The insurance market, other than the financial market, has not been of much interest for sociological research. The way insurances can lead to new developments for their customers should therefore be further investigated. A very specialized and rather small field within the insurance market are so called trade credit insurance (TCI). TCI are business insurances only and cover the trade credit one companies gives another by delivering goods to it without previous payment and significantly reduces the risk of insolvency. In order to cover such risks, TCIs have a risk management assessing the companies in question, similar to rating agencies. The risk assessment takes a lot of economic indicators into account. So far, sustainability does not officially belong to the assessment criteria, preliminary interviews with risk managers have shown though that ecological risks such as earth quakes or tornados are part of the country risk indicators. Taking the above mentioned into account, the idea of including sustainability as an indicator in risk assessments could trigger a step towards a more sustainable management in companies as the ranking of TCIs is extremely accurate in order to have a minimal risk of loss.

RN09_07a | The Study of Labour and Labour Markets

A Turntable Towards Entrepreneurship? Examining the Influence of Migration upon Romanian Returnees' Entrepreneurial Practices

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During the last decades, Romanian migration gained increasing momentum which led to over three million citizens living nowadays in other European countries (EUROSTAT 2018). Romanian migration is marked by heterogeneity in terms of destinations, motivations for emigration and return, as well as the length of time spent abroad (Sandu et al. 2018, Vlase and Voicu 2018). As a consequence, various forms of return migration to Romania receive increased attention from national policy makers (Șerban and Croitoru 2018) and scholars interested in certain effects of the Romanian return migration (Anghel and Cosciug, 2018; Croitoru 2018; Sandu et al. 2018). In this paper, we set out to develop a theoretical framework at the intersection of the return migration scholarship and entrepreneurship research (Ilahi 1999; Black, King, and Tiemoko 2003; Ammassari 2004; Lianos and Pseiridis 2009; Liu et al. 2010; Reiner and Radu 2012; Kenney, Breznitz, and Murphree 2013; Sabar and Pagis 2015; Sinatti 2015; Mayer, Harima, and Freiling 2015). Against this theoretical background, we make use of empirical data collected from Romanian returnees who lived for a while in other EU countries. Combining survey data and in-depth interviews, we analyse the role of migration experiences in shaping individuals' occupational trajectories. On the one hand, the presentation provides a general outline of Romanian returnees' propensity towards entrepreneurship. On the other hand, attention is paid to several types of capitals used by entrepreneurs in conducting their businesses upon return (economic, human and social capital). This multi-dimensional approach allows us to understand who are the return migrants who turn into entrepreneurs as well as the intricate complexity of individuals' labour decisions upon return.

Theorizing Labor Markets in Economic Sociology. A German Perspective

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Despite an observable increase of theoretical publications on labor markets in recent years, there is yet no systematic discussion on labor market theories in contemporary sociology. In order to fill this gap, the aim of this contribution is to collect and systematize sociological and socio-economic theories which implicitly or explicitly describe labor market structures from different perspectives. The selected approaches draw on a variety of theoretical traditions and shall be systematized in three analytical dimensions. First and utmost, the different approaches are classified according to their basic theoretical assumptions (whether they prioritize economic or sociological explanations/logics; whether they focus primarily on structural or agency aspects). Secondly, the selected theories are examined regarding their middle-range-assumptions on the driving forces of labor market inequality (e. g. actors, institutions, discourse orders) – which of course are linked to the basic assumptions. The third element are the proposed hypotheses on the structure of contemporary labor markets and possible trajectories of change (e. g. precarization, segmentation, dualization). As a result of the systematization, it can be shown that a middle-range-comparison of very heterogeneous concepts is possible and that all selected approaches can be assigned to four distinct theoretical fields or “families”. In order to demonstrate the yet widely untapped analytical potential of contemporary sociological theories on the subject, a particular focus will be given to approaches in “field IV” (structure / social logics) which emphasize the significance of political power structures and discourse orders for the (trans-)formation of labor market structures. This contribution is based on prior research on (mostly) German language publications (Weingärtner 2019) but selected international contributions are addressed as well.

Youth Employment in the IT Sector in Cluj-Napoca - Using the Perspective of Employers and Lecturers

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The aim of the present paper is to give an answer to the research question: Is the IT sector dependent on youth? In case of a supportive answer the paper will examine: Which are those factors that affect the demand for youth labor? We answer these questions with using qualitative research in Romania, in the 2nd biggest IT center of the country, in Cluj-Napoca. The research is based on interviews with two target groups. First, lecturers of the two biggest universities in Cluj-Napoca were interviewed, who presented the role of the higher education and their tools to reduce labor shortage. Secondly, private companies were interviewed about How do they recruit their workforce? And which are the leading skills that result in employment at their companies? According to the lecturers, the results show that strong rudiments are more important than specific technological user experience in finding a good job in the IT sector. At the same time, they urge stronger cooperation between the faculties of higher education institutions, state and companies in order to fight against labor shortage on long-term. According to the employers, different recruit methods lead to success, depending on the position level or the position type. Internships and mentor program claim for prior cooperation between student and employer, they are the best recruit methods for junior positions. Professional knowledge is a necessary condition, but not sufficient to find a good job. Employers highlight besides the importance of soft skills in the IT sector.

Flexible Work: Tracing the Ambiguity of a Concept

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Flexible work and labour market flexibility are ambiguous and contested concepts, in themselves and in the relations between them. The first part of the paper seeks to draw out these conceptual ambiguities. First, by discussing a range of contrasting working practices commonly described as flexible, and second by demonstrating how the identification of flexible work with labour market flexibility is a false one. Given that flexible work is used to describe practices more often categorically separated across virtually the full range of working arrangements observed under contemporary capitalism (from any arrangement divergent from the 'standard employment relationship' to some practices within it, from flexible-precarious work to flexibility at worker-discretion) the meaningfulness of the concept is called into question. The first part of the paper begs the question, why have flexible work and labour market flexibility come to be

ambiguous and contested concepts? Drawing primarily on the work of Nancy Fraser, Luc Boltanski and Eve Chiapello an explanation is offered by framing the rise of flexibility in work and labour market policy as a response to, resignification and ultimate forsaking of two sets of bottom-up demands emanating from the Fordist era. These are worker's demands for greater creativity in less hierarchical and bureaucratic organisations, and feminist critiques of the 'male breadwinner model'. The paper closes with preliminary reflections on definitional approaches to disambiguating the more human working practices associated with flexibility at worker-discretion, from flexibility at firm-discretion. The paper presents work-in-progress toward a section of the theoretical framework of my PhD.

The Degradation of the Labour Market in Southern Italy, Resulting in Precariousness and Exploitation

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In the last three decades policies of neoliberalism have influenced the world economy including that of Italy, which has set up an economic pattern based on accumulation by dispossession (Harvey: 2006). This results in value extraction due to the redistribution or expropriation of value that was made by others (Mazzucato: 2018), as often happens when financial accumulation or labour exploitation leads to increased profit maximization (Foundation Economy Collective: 2018). Subsequent consequences are income loss and social inequalities, which affects those who live in already disadvantaged areas. In Southern Italy, where public sector jobs reduced unemployment and increased incomes, neoliberal solutions, following a spending review and the privatisation of public services, created at least three interconnected outcomes: a) a transformative demotion of the labour market as a effect of shadow economy growth resulting in changes in job roles and less job security for workers; b) a permanent growth of the migration of Italian people present statistical data is similar to the time of trente glorieuses; c) a significant increase of socio-spatial polarization, between social classes as well as Northern and Southern Italy. Within this framework, the paper aims to present the results from two different long-term research projects carried out in Messina concerning the precariousness of the job market between 2008-2015, which analysed, using qualitative methodologies such as "in-depth interviews", the degradation of the labour market in marginal areas. Moreover, it proposes to engage with the on-going debate that in recent years has been introduced by Foundational Economy studies.

RN09_07b | Theoretical Perspectives in Economic Sociology I

The Coupling of Money Grids - On The Political Dimensions of Money from a Relationist Perspective

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The political dimension of money is commonly identified with a conflict over purchasing power, i.e. the value of money. This position is held by representatives of both commodity theory and credit theory of money. From a sociological perspective, however, this framing does not exhaust the potential of credit theory. This paper attempts to develop the economic credit theory into a sociological research perspective and shows, using the TARGET2 debate as an example, how the conceptualization of the euro as a political institution might be expanded by this. The paper follows a relationist perspective that examines money as a web of interdependent creditor-debtor relationships. In contrast to traditional research on money, a relationist sociology of money is not concerned with the value of money (purchasing power), but with the social, cultural, and political conditions and effects of the continuous creation, maintenance and dissolution of risky and politically integrated credit relationships that form and reproduce the "money grid" (P. Mehrling). The paper hopes to offer least two helpful insights about money as a political institution. Firstly, the European single currency can be described at the social level as an attempt to link national money grids only partially. The concept of 'coupling' is proposed for this socio-political connection. Secondly, the political dimension of this coupling isn't exhausted by making liquid assets exchangeable through exchange rates. Rather, it is the content of the claim that is politically negotiated; i.e. the nature of the relationships that couple the national currencies. In a more explorative concluding section, an attempt will be made to extend the relationist perspective on monetary conflict to other 'coupling mechanisms', such as currency swap lines.

The Sociology of Economics Revisited: From Performativity to Utilization Studies

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The sociology of economics has been established as new research field in economic sociology. It mainly comprises two strands: first, the analysis of the institutional and epistemic order of academic economics. Second, the impact of economics on the real-world economy. The second strand is

dominated by performativity studies in the vein of Michel Callon and Donald Mackenzie. Performativity studies claim that academic economics (co-)constitutes economic phenomena. But they have also been criticized for insufficient empirical verification of the actual effect of economic knowledge on the real-world economy. Sharp critics find fault with performativity studies presupposing what should be proven in the first place. The presentation discusses the desiderata of performativity studies and offers methodological propositions for the study of the utilization and impact of economic knowledge. On the one hand, I will argue that the relationship between scientific representation and intervention has to be framed in terms of a theory of action that is mindful of the motivations, interest and backgrounds of the actors utilizing economic knowledge. On the other hand, I claim that the economy has to be understood as more than just a passive area of application for knowledge stemming from economics. I will give examples from the social studies of finance and the sociology of central banks to show that the utilization of economic knowledge is always integrated in a production process of field-specific knowledge. The presentation concludes with providing a general approach for the analysis of the utilization and the impact of economic knowledge.

New Economic Sociology Linked to Mechanism Approach

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The invention of new economic sociology in the 1980s was inspired by theoretical debates starting in the 1970s in the US and Europe by emphasizing theoretical issues. Central theoretical challenges in the 1970s in sociology came from the dominance of macro theories on the one hand and that of economic theory on the other hand. Both approaches were criticized for their lack of taking ongoing social relations as well as individual's meanings into account. The paper reconstructs how sociologists, such as Mark Granovetter, Ronald Burt, Harrison White and James Coleman, started to overcome the shortcomings of standard sociological and economic approaches by inventing the concept of action-based explanations. New economic sociologists as well as theorists from different fields have worked on action-based explanations since then. Based on this, the developments and tools established in the action-based program in sociology in general and economic sociology in particular are described. Last but not least, mechanism approach, a central newcomer in theoretical debates, will be linked to economic sociology and discussed as a promising way of going further.

Work Alienation: Theoretical Reflections on Hidden Dimension of Current Market Societies

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In the last thirty years, economic sociology has produced plausible theoretical diagnoses of the market economy trajectories and their consequences, including financialization of the economy, increasing social inequalities, or rise in the precariousness of paid employment. The paper argues that when trying to understand the nature of market economy and its impact on human conditions, labour and world of work should be at the heart of theoretical thinking, as they represent the fundamental channels through which market economy touches our lives and through which we connect to other human beings. To do so, the paper pays attention to an "intimate" relationship to work and to self as a "labour", by focusing on the concept of alienation. Based on critical reading of Marxist and post-Marxist ideas, as well as refusal of managerial and "technical" concepts, the paper identifies conditions under which the concept of alienation can be used for better understanding of contemporary world of work. Alienation is understood as a relational concept, referring to relationships to other human beings as well as to the objects and products of labour. It reveals deeply rooted tensions, processes of breaking of ties, isolation, meaningless that call into question neoliberal understanding of paid work (employment) as a universal solution to all societal and personal problems. The paper tries to answer the following questions. Why it is useful / necessary to think work in terms of alienation? How we can grasp alienation in contemporary market societies? Can we talk about hidden inequalities or social divisions related to alienation from work? How does this concept relate to other core concepts of critical theory and post-polanyian economic sociology?

RN09_08 | Theoretical Perspectives in Economic Sociology II

"Versuchsstation des Weltuntergangs": Viennese Origins of the Debate on Capitalist Decline in Schumpeter, Polanyi and Hayek

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This paper addresses the Viennese intellectual origins of the debate on the decline of contemporary capitalism in the key works of Joseph A. Schumpeter (1883-1950), Karl Polanyi

(1886-1964), and Friedrich A. von Hayek (1899-1992). Their contributions stand for specific paradigmatic visions in the social sciences. In reiterating crucial commonalities, one might outline the parallel publication of their most popular works, namely Schumpeter's "Capitalism, Socialism, and Democracy", Polanyi's "Great Transformation", and Hayek's "Road to Serfdom", during World War II. Each of these books addressed the crisis of Western societies with its key ingredients of the interlinked domains of market and democracy under attack by authoritarian forces. Moreover, in terms of their intellectual biography, Schumpeter, Polanyi and Hayek originated from the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. All of them experienced their academic education under the critical influence of the Viennese School of economics, they were exposed to the contemporary ideological challenges of Marxism, and they witnessed the political dissolution of the Empire after World War I. All of them went on to seek academic positions in the United States, by doing so bridging the intellectual worlds of European traditionalism and American modernity. Their cultural scepticism was characteristic of the Viennese intellectual milieu of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire, resonating with a contemporary Zeitgeist of the Austrian epoch of early modernity that has informed the labelling of Vienna between the turn of the century and World War I as "Versuchsstation des Weltuntergangs" – experimental station of world demise – by Viennese satirical writer Karl Kraus (1874-1936). This term was meant to address a certain mindset that would view the long-run perspective of cultural decomposition and demise as an inevitable outcome of modern affairs.

Markets, Liquid Modernity, and the Crisis of Moral Embeddedness

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The normative embeddedness of markets is not simply a pertinent topic in Economic Sociology but one of the defining concepts of the discipline as a whole. Economic sociologists, however, have made this convincing argument during a time when it was still safe enough to suppose a coherent and comprehensive set of norms and values in society. At most, they had to admit differences between a small number of competing, "agonistic," yet clearly distinguished value spheres, "orders of worth," or milieu-specific "habitus." The question is, what does the Economic Sociology of moral embeddedness make of the challenges that recent social change is undoubtedly posing? The point is that late capitalist societies are characterized by trends of "hyper-individualization" wherein subjects drift between local, sometimes contradictory epistemologies and normativities. The most basic criteria of scientific evidence lose their legitimacy and the distinction between fact and fiction is being blurred in contemporary "post-truth" or "post-fact" political-cultural space. Norms and values come and go "ad hoc," elusively, and irrationally - the strength of anti-vaccine movements despite robust evidence from epidemiology is just one case in point. The presentation thus discusses possibilities for Economic Sociology to conceptually come to terms with the fact that markets are decreasingly "embedded" but, if late capitalist social structures are indeed "liquid" (Bauman), drifting in individualized, "post-truth," post-moral currents.

218

What is Value in the Higher Education Industry: Commodification, Assetization and Enclosing Universities' Future

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This paper focuses on the higher education industry consisting of diverse, multiple and variegated markets in which universities are both, sellers and buyers of things and services. The number of different actors, markets, commodities and transactions in this industry is fast growing. Much has been written on marketisation, commercialisation and privatisation of universities as sellers. Less has been written on these processes considering other actors in relation to whom universities are buyers. This paper will examine markets in higher education in two moves. First, it will compare market-making processes in these two sides of the higher education industry (universities as sellers and universities as buyers). Recognising that this comparison still contributes to thinking about valuation processes in the context of 'commodification', the paper then moves on to analyse the 'assetization' processes in these new markets. Particularly, it will examine what kind of future is constructed for the sector via (new) companies and (changing) universities' assets defined in the way as they are. Moreover, the contribution will discuss the various and often contradictory processes of value construction and management in higher education markets.

Pricing Activities: Bridging the Performativity - Coordination Divide in Economic Sociology

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A fundamental question for economic sociology is: how are prices set? In economic sociological theory, a price is generally conceptualized either in terms of the performative construction of economy (e.g. a market device), or in terms of co-ordinational effects of power relations between buyers and sellers (e.g. the effect of social structures and institutions). In this paper, I set out to show how these two theoretical approaches may complement each other, making the argument that the practical activities involved in pricing are constitutive of intertwining products, values, and power-relations in market contexts. Prices are, in other words, both performative and co-ordinational outcomes. Pricing activities are therefore more informative than prices themselves when it comes to explain how specific markets work. The argument rests on extensive ethnographic materials from three interlinked markets in the Swedish meat supply chain. These materials are used to highlight the relevance of both performative and coordinative (or, structuralist) theories of pricing, distinguishing "pricing activities" as an explanatory concept for how prices configure, and are configured by, social reality. The paper further suggests two types of pricing

activities: vertical and horizontal. The paper's contribution is, in short, an empirically grounded, theoretical conception of price formation, which solves a number of problems embedded in existing sociological theories of pricing.

RN09_09 | Political Economy, Policies and Coordination

Prediction games: Predictions and metapredictions in Swedish mineral exploration

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How do actors assess the potential correctness of predictive accounts? Despite the recent resurgence of interest in the sociology of the future and the increasing volumes of insightful sociological work on the future, prediction making, and expectations, few studies have made in-depth inquiries into the interactions that take place between a predictor and they who assess the qualities of the predictions made. This paper aims to fill part of this gap by outlining how this interplay between prediction makers and assessors play out in mineral exploration. In doing so, the paper builds on empirical work carried out within Swedish industrial mineral exploration where mining permits require explorationists to prove that explored mineral deposits are minable. Predictions of minability need to demonstrate that the mineral deposit is likely to be economically exploitable in the future, and that the areas in question are appropriate for exploitation in a socio-environmental and industry-technical sense. The paper describes the processes through which mineral explorationists in Sweden make and communicate predictions on the future minability of mineral deposits and how these predictions are assessed for their potential correctness by the Mining Inspectorate of Sweden. In discussing the prediction work carried out first by explorationists and later by agency officials, this paper introduces "prediction games" as a conceptual framework for analysis of the processes through which predictions are made, communicated, and in turn predicted upon. The paper combines interviews with explorationists and agency officials, ethnographic work within the field of industrial mineral exploration in Sweden, and exploration materials, mining permit applications, and agency rulings.

Regimes or Differences of Consumer Policy in Europe? An empirical assessment of 28 European Member States in four dimensions

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Most comparative accounts of capitalism(s) have analysed and distinguished European countries from the perspective of production regimes (Varieties of capitalism approach, Hall/Soskice 2001). Only few studies have distinguished European countries from the perspective of the demand side of capitalism(s), that is the embeddedness of consumer-producer relations by consumer policy (Varieties of Consumerism, Trumbull 2006). This talk will further analyse the legal and political embeddedness of consumer-producer relations influenced by consumer policy. It shows how consumer policy between the 28 European Member States varies and identifies some consumer policy regimes in Europe by means of statistical analysis. The first part of this talk will briefly call into mind some findings of previous studies in the tradition of Varieties of Capitalism and Varieties of Consumerism approaches. The second outlines the methodological framework to measure consumer policy in all Member States in a legal, social, enforcement and associational dimension as well as the empirical data for measurement. The third presents empirical results in form of indices in each subdimension and for all countries and statistically tests previous suggestions of potential consumer policy regimes in a spatial, legal/institutional and temporal dimension using Kruskal-Wallis, Mann-Whitney and associated post hoc tests. The final part discusses the empirical results and argues for combining Varieties of Capitalism and Consumerism approaches to better account for and distinguish different forms of the national embeddedness of the economy in general and consumer-firm-relations more specifically.

Reconstructing The Global Political Economy

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Stampeding climate change and global inequality call for a reconstruction of the global political economy. All along the ideological scale, from Financial Times columnists to Friends of the Earth, there is concord that we need a profoundly different global political economy if we shall reach the goals of the Paris Climate Accord and ameliorate inequality. This book presents analytical inroads to how such change can be designed in six dimensions of the global economy: everyday economic life, global economic institutions, global trade, economic development, global finance, and global industrial production. Vital and contested issues are presented first for each dimension, and after that inroads are presented so that both problem solving and transformative analysis are

conceptualized. This is not utopian reasoning. The global economy has been changed by political fiat several times over the last century, most notable is the construction of the Bretton Woods institutions and the GATT at the end of World War II. But also waves of uniform national changes, such as Structural Adjustment Programs in the South and the deregulation of financial markets in the North during the 1980s, have brought about global uniform reconstruction in fairly short periods. These reconstructions have been most efficiently achieved and institutionalized after severe crises, (such as World War II or the Southern debt crisis) which is why we need to start planning for the aftermath of the next global crisis and the increased global policy space that will be available then.

RN09_10 | New Empirical Studies in Economic Sociology

Looking Up Or Down? An Analysis Of Reference Point Formation For Income Comparisons

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I analyze the impact of income comparisons on people's satisfaction with their income and life. Income comparisons occur when people evaluate their own earnings relative to those of others. Such comparisons violate an important assumption of standard economic theory, namely that preferences are independent. Moreover, income comparisons are argued to significantly influence peoples' satisfaction and evaluation of fairness, leading to disutility from economic inequalities and even social conflicts. Empirical studies suggest that income comparisons indeed affect people significantly, often linking them theoretically to social comparison mechanisms. However, as the pool of others with whom to compare is virtually infinite, the study of the impact of income comparisons crucially depends on knowing how reference points for comparisons are formed. By combining insights from sociology and economics, I develop a framework that details a) the salience of different social categories of others as reference points, and b) the role of the positions of one's own income relative to potential reference incomes. I fielded innovative questionnaire items in a large, representative cross-section of employed persons in the Netherlands, and statistically tested the impact of comparisons to various reference points. My findings suggest that a) reference point formation is driven by incomplete information about one's value on the labor market rather than envy, and that b) disadvantageous comparisons have a stronger impact than advantageous comparisons.

Early Users of New Transport Technologies in Russia

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Due to the general course on environmental management and the development of energy-saving technologies, one of the main policies pursued in European countries is the promotion of 'green economy'. Global warming has caused a significant change in the consumer ideology of developed countries: the population is actively switching to the 'green technologies', choosing car-sharing and electric cars in particular. Until now, there are little research has been done on factors that influence an individual's intention to adopt new transport technologies. The aim of this study is to identify personal characteristics as well as values influenced on the intention to try electric cars and car-sharing technology in Russia. We used data collected in 2015 as part of the next wave of Monitoring Survey of Innovative Behavior of the Population held by National Research University Higher School of Economics.

Exploring Philanthrocapitalism from a Social Theory Perspective: Gifts versus Exchange

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This contribution takes a social theory perspective to contribute to our understanding of philanthrocapitalism, specifically by exploring reciprocal relations between donors (foundations) and beneficiaries (e.g. NPOs). The logic of the gift is contrasted with the logic of self-interested exchange, and it is shown how, in philanthrocapitalism, one logic is transformed into the other. In a broad sense, philanthrocapitalism refers to "the increasing adoption of business thinking and market mechanisms by charities and foundations" (Edwards 2010). Conceptually, in this new era of philanthrocapitalism, social or ecological impact goes hand in hand with actual financial return on investment; doing good and doing well come together. Boundaries between civil society, market, and the state, between collective good and self-interest seem to blur. Following McGoey (2012, 2015) in applying a gift-theoretical perspective to philanthro-capitalism, this contribution explores the underlying social relations between those actors who give and those who receive (i.e. donor/foundation; beneficiary/NPO). This better helps to understand the very transformations the philanthropic sector has undergone. The following argument will be developed in more detail and illustrated by empirical cases: In philanthrocapitalism, the previous vertical relation between giver (e.g. foundation) and receiver (e.g. NPO) is transformed into a formally horizontal relation between two transaction partners that both give and receive simultaneously. This simultaneous exchange should not be understood as a gift relation anymore. Instead, it takes the form of unequal exchange, since negotiating power is

distributed unequally.

Cooperatives In Local Communities - Weaknesses And Resilience

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Cooperatives as alternative economic model can be found everywhere around the world. Recently, with the growing demand for investments in cooperatives due to increasing global competition, some of them have gone through transformation toward big agro - industrial corporations. Despite long and rich tradition of cooperatives, Croatia shares with other neighboring transition countries many negative experiences associated with cooperatives from socialism and early transition period. Cooperatives as alternative economic model are nowadays oriented toward local community and social needs of unprivileged population in risk of poverty. Their development in the direction of social entrepreneurship is particularly interesting in offering efficient models of new systems of social welfare. In Croatia, the cooperatives mostly operate as fragmented units, have no export orientation, nor are they approaching to more efficient co-operative models. In the paper are presented the findings from two projects: "Role of Local and Regional Self-Government Units in Cooperative Development" and "Factors of Success and Models of Cooperative Cooperation" that are specifically focused on developing a networking model at the local level, which provides a better environment for small, poorly developed Croatian co-operatives. Data from 43 interviews and on-line survey based on the sample of 600 cooperatives are analysed with the focus on detecting the weaknesses and resilience in economic performance as main factors of cooperatives' sustainability.

RN10 | Sociology of Education

RN10_01a | Aspiration, choice, selection in secondary education (1)

Change in Young People's Educational Aspiration Profiles within Secondary Education

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The educational aspirations of young people are often multi-layered and sometimes paradoxical. Abstract ideas about education and the transition to work do not always correspond with the specific expectations and options available. Additionally, migrant background and other structural factors bring about ideas and expectations of upward mobility, perceived returns to education, and experiences of discrimination that affect educational aspirations. (Jonsson & Rudolphi 2011; Hegna 2012; D'hondt et al., 2016.) The overall aim of this study is to analyse the change in educational aspirations and attitudes during the first educational transition in the Finnish education system. Our mixed-method research draws on a three-year follow-up survey (N = 198) and two sets of thematic follow-up interviews (n = 45 + 45). The follow-up began when the students were making their first post-comprehensive choices (from 9th grade of basic education to upper secondary education) and ended when they were facing post-secondary choices. With the survey data, we prepared profiles of the young people twice – in the final year of basic education, and secondary education – and interpreted the changes in educational aspirations and attitudes in relation to individual factors (school engagement and achievement) and structural factors (immigrant background and gender). The storylines from the follow-up interview data (linked interviews from 2015 and 2018) will give a more extensive and detailed understanding of the implications and resolutions of the quantitatively measured background factors, with a special focus on immigrant background.

Out Of Reach And Out Of Control. Does Futility Culture, Futility And Self-efficacy Mediate School Composition Effects On Higher Education Enrolment?

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Although higher education attendance rates have increased over time, social inequality in higher education enrolment and University attainment still persists. Given the benefits of possessing a University degree, it is crucial to investigate barriers – encompassing individual and secondary school determinants – that prevent students from enrolling in higher education or academic bachelor programs. This study investigates whether socio-economic composition affects higher education enrolment and the attended program (academic or professional bachelor). While previous research failed to explain how secondary school composition affects higher education enrolment, we investigate students' self-efficacy, sense of futility and futility culture as underlying mechanisms. Research showed that low SES schools are characterized by higher futility cultures, and their students by higher futility feelings and lower self-efficacy beliefs. Additionally, academic futility and self-efficacy affect students educational careers, hence, we expect that these factors are consequential for post-secondary education pathways, and therefore may mediate secondary school composition effects on higher education enrolment and the attended program. Logistic multilevel analyses were carried out on data (2013-2017) from 943 Flemish students, across 30 secondary schools, who were followed throughout secondary education and in their post-secondary situation. Preliminary results showed that students from high SES schools were more likely to attend higher education because these schools were characterized by low futility cultures. In contrast, self-efficacy was more important than sense of futility or futility culture in predicting whether students attended academic bachelor programs. Educational policies should aim at increasing a sense of control over educational outcomes among students, especially among disadvantaged students.

Educational and Career Choice of Russian School-leavers

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Using interview data provided by Russia's longitudinal study of educational trajectories of young people (TrEC), the presentation identifies and describes several decision-making strategies employed by Russian high school students in their choice of occupation. Drawing on the careership theory developed by Hodgkinson and Sparkes, we investigate the logics young people draw on in deciding their future careers and in describing their emerging professional identities. We further identify a number of classed cultural narratives imbedded into the decision-making strategies. We find that school children of higher socio-economic background overwhelmingly reply on the narrative of a higher education degree serving as a basic 'pass' to the labour market and a 'guarantee' against unemployment in the future, whilst children of disadvantaged backgrounds tend to draw on the narrative of vocational education as a 'fast track' to adulthood. We further demonstrate that the narratives of all groups of Russian school-leavers are characterised by a high degree of serendipity, low professional ambition, lack of information about the labour market and over-reliance on academic achievement in certain school subjects in the choice of profession. Guided by blind faith in higher education, the majority of teenagers tend to prioritise access to higher education by all means, often at the expense of a preferred occupation/academic programme. The analysis draws on a sample of 111 16- and 17-year olds representing Russia's various regions. The methodological approach adopted within this study is discourse-analytic and grounded. The findings are contextualised within the studies of educational inequality and state-of-the-art career counselling frameworks.

A Search for the Determinants of Educational Expectations of 10th Graders in Four European Cities: The Role of School SES Composition and Student Engagement

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Social inequality in youngsters' educational expectations, a well-known predictor of future educational attainment, differs substantially between countries. In Europe, educational opportunities are less unequal in the Nordic countries

compared to other European countries, indicating the need to transcend the traditionally studied effects of individual level variables on students' educational expectations. This article seeks to increase the contextual understanding of social inequality in expectations to attend higher education by focusing on school composition effects cross-nationally, based on data of four cities in four European countries - Barcelona (Spain), Ghent (Belgium), Bergen (Norway), and Reykjavík (Iceland) - with varying degrees of school segregation. Furthermore, we contribute to a more profound understanding of the mechanisms involved in educational expectations by investigating the intervening role of student engagement. Results of stepwise multilevel analyses (R) on data of 7527 students in 122 high schools in the four cities, part of the baseline survey of the International Study of City Youth (ISCY) collected in 2013-14, showed that SES composition positively predicts students' expectations for higher education, but only in the two systems with substantial school segregation. Two out of three indicators of engagement significantly relate to expectations, possibly relevant for policy makers wanting to raise attendance in higher education.

RN10_01b | Contextual factors in education

Interplays Between Individual And Social Group Factors In School Bullying

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Research on bullying in schools has, since its emergence in the 1970s, been dominated by theories and explanations from traditions within psychology and education focusing on pathological or deficient individual and family factors (e.g. Kousholt and Fisker 2015; Thornberg 2017). While social conditions, mechanisms and dynamics have been included as contextual factors, research addressing the causes of bullying predominantly emphasize bullying as a form of pro-active aggression explained by individual dysfunctions related to aggression and empathy (e.g. Olweus 1993; Roland & Idsøe 2001). Lately, the research field has been expanded with social science theories emphasizing how social factors may not only influence, but also produce and trigger bullying (e.g. Lindberg et al. 2002; Sønndergaard 2012; Thornberg 2017; Lyng 2018). While the research field, on the one hand, is characterized by the opposition between individual vs. social perspectives, scholars assert the need for more empirical and theoretical studies on the interplay between individual and social factors in bullying (e.g. Espelage 2014; Thornberg 2015; Thornberg et al 2018; Lyng 2018). Based on a qualitative data set well apt to study bullying interactions in context, the aim of this paper is to supplement existing research by examining how individual and social group factors may co-produce triggers of bullying.

223

Teaching Styles and School Alienation in Luxembourgish Primary Schools: A Mixed-Method Study

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Teaching styles are considered as important determinants of students' alienation from school – defined as increasing distance towards school experienced by the students. School Alienation comprises a set of negative attitudes towards academic and social aspects (teacher, classmates and learning) of schooling (Hascher & Hadjar 2018). This paper emphasises the relevance of teaching styles for the development of alienation from teachers and learning in primary school. Examining Luxembourgish primary schools is meaningful as school alienation develops early and has tremendous consequences for educational careers like dropout and educational impoverishment. A strong degree of stratification involving high academic pressure during the transition to secondary school might intensify students' alienation. Moreover, during primary schooling pedagogical practises and relationships change in light of educational demands and students' development. To analyse alienation from teachers and learning, a mixed-method approach has been applied. Data on Luxembourgish primary school students (5. and 6. Grade) originate from the international research project "SASAL-School Alienation in Swiss and Luxembourg" (2015-2018). Based on a longitudinal questionnaire study, the quantitative part examined the impact of teaching styles on alienation and the two outcomes of participation and deviant behaviour. Additionally, results of a qualitative content analysis (based on three group discussions) are presented focusing students' experiences of teaching and learning practices. Quantitative and qualitative results reveal the importance of unjust and authoritarian teaching styles for the development of school alienation. In contrast, authoritative teaching style show protective effects. Results also point towards consequences such as increasing deviance and decreasing participation in class.

A Sociological View On Teacher Efficacy: A Closer Look At The School Context

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Studies have indicated that teacher efficacy influences teachers' effort to encounter classroom difficulties and students' academic performances (Fackler & Malmberg, 2016). Through mainly psychological research, we know which teacher characteristics affect teacher efficacy, nevertheless, classroom or school characteristics are largely overlooked in studies on teacher efficacy (Knoblauch & Hoy, 2008). Few studies concerning teacher outcomes include external obstacles, such as the socioeconomic composition of the school (Van Houtte, 2011). Socioeconomic and gender composition have already proven to influence students (Sellström & Bremberg, 2006; Van Eycken, 2018), but we know little about how these compositions can affect teachers' efficacy. Studies suggest that teaching mostly low-SES students has a negative effect on teacher efficacy and the effect will be even stronger when teaching mainly low-SES boys (Auwarter & Aruguete, 2008). Using Flemish data of 1247 teachers and 6380 students in 59 schools gathered between 2012 and 2014, our multilevel analysis shows that socioeconomic composition does not affect teacher efficacy and no significant interaction between socioeconomic and gender composition was found. Gender composition affects one dimension of teacher efficacy: efficacy for classroom management. Teachers feel more efficacious when teaching mostly boys. This was unexpected, although we could link this with Bandura's social learning theory (1997): "mastery of difficult tasks heightens feelings of efficacy". Thus, schools with mostly girls seem less challenging. This study confirms the relevance of investigating compositional effects on teacher efficacy showing that teachers feel more efficacious for classroom management when teaching mostly boys, while efficacy affects students' motivation and achievement.

Remaking Place-Based Education Inequality in an Era of Austerity: The Interactive Effects of Education Austerity Reforms and Neighborhood Distress and Gentrification in Chicago

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In the United States, municipal and state officials have adopted a neoliberal fiscal austerity strategy for public schools taking the forms of disinvestment through school closures and adopting marketized models for school budgets called Student Based Budgeting (SBB). We are interested in understanding the relationship between modes of education austerity and neighborhood dynamics of the 21st century U.S. city. How do demographic changes due to neighborhood transformation impact the likelihood that schools will be closed? What impact does the adoption of a Student Based Budgeting model have on schools in neighborhoods where the number of school-age children is depopulating, whether through displacement via gentrification or people moving out of distressed neighborhoods? Using Chicago as our case study, we develop an index for three types of neighborhoods: stable neighborhoods, gentrifying neighborhoods, and distressed neighborhoods. We then map the location of Chicago Public Schools closed and newly opened between 2000 and 2015. We then select a cross-section of neighborhood types to do a more focused study of Student Based Budgeting on school budgets. Our findings provide evidence that public school disinvestment follow the wake of other neighborhood stress factors and contribute to the downward cycle of distress experienced in predominantly Black and low-income communities. Our findings also support the position that Chicago Public Schools was more likely to close schools in gentrifying neighborhoods and reopen new schools with entrance requirements in the gentrifying zone. We will also present our analysis of the impact of student based budget and schools.

RN10_01c | Social resources and supports in education

The Influence Of The Partner On The Academic Success

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The problem of dropout in higher education affects almost all OECD countries, albeit to varying degrees. In Germany, almost 25% of students leave the University without a first degree. Key areas of students' lives, such as students' partnership, have rarely been considered in this context. The life course

approach emphasizes that individual decisions take place in different contexts. It is assumed that individual decisions and individual motivation are to a large extent influenced by other reference persons. There are numerous findings on the significance of the partner for the profession. Analyses for academic success are lacking, though various studies have suggested that friends and fellow students can have an impact on academic success. The present article aims to answer the following question: What significance do the partner's expectations have for the success of the course of study? The analysis is based on data from the panel study LAST (Life Course Perspective and Dropout from Higher Education). The dataset was developed to analyze the importance of students' central areas of life over time. In order to approach the research question, structural equation models ($n = 1364$) were calculated. First results confirm the findings of other studies, according to which the motivation of the student is a key determinant of academic success. It turns out that the learning motivation is positively influenced by the expectation of the partner. Further calculations analyze the effects of the partner in a longitudinal perspective.

Social Resources Promoting Persistence in Higher Education

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Even the analysis of richest statistical databases leaves the reasons of student drop out from higher education largely in obscurity. In order to find a solution to that problem, we devised a quantitative questionnaire survey, based upon the quantitative examination of students who have dropped out (DEPART 2018, $N=591$). The survey included individuals who had begun their studies not more than 10 years earlier, and give up their studies. The primary objective of this presentation is revealing and identifying the factors hinder students from obtaining a degree, and surveying the processes and decisions that resulted in their not being able to graduate. We compared the data to the persistent students' who are highly determined to continue their studies (IESA 2015, $N=2017$). For the examination of persistence, a 9-item, highly reliable scale (Cronbach ,883) has been used. The theoretical background to our research was provided by Coleman's concept of social capital (1961), Tinto's integrational and Astin's involvement theory, as well as Pascarella and Terenzini's institutional integration/embeddedness ideas (2005). Our hypotheses were based upon the assumption that students are not primarily shaped by their social and demographic characteristics, but their daily experience and interactions under the permanent pressure to make decisions. This experience steers them on their journey between persistence and drop out. The results suggest that the influence of institutional factors and that of the social networks (membership in various voluntary organizations) are more powerful than the individual characteristics. Our findings provide empirical foundations for the institutional dropout prevention programmes.

Educative Participation: Social Impact of Family Education

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Educative participation has emerged as a successful type of family participation with significant social impacts both on the lives of family members as well as on the learning outcomes of the children. The main features contributing to this impact have been analysed in the EDUFAM project funded by the Spanish National RTD Plan, which analysed these programmes with a special focus on vulnerable groups in different Spanish urban primary schools. Our presentation will shed light on the type of family education that is offered to respond to end-users needs, delving, among others, into the impact that the involvement of the family members in decision-making regarding its content and organisation (Díez, Gatt, & Racionero, 2011; Flecha, 2014) has, and how this contributes to its success. Through the communicative methodology of research (Gómez, 2014), the research project analysed the situation in 8 primary schools in 5 Spanish regions, including different techniques: from questionnaires to communicative life stories, communicative focus groups and semi-structured interviews with communicative orientation. The results of this qualitative analysis shed light on a series of strategies that have allowed Roma and Moroccan families in the decision-making of relevant aspects of family education programmes (García-Yeste, Morlà-Folch, Ionescu, 2018), reducing barriers to their very participation and learning and with further benefits for them and the community. Importantly, these results are being transferred in other European contexts through the Schools as Learning Communities.

Status and Popularity in Mixed Ethnicity Primary Schools in Hungary: A Mixed Methods Approach

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Peer relations and peer group affiliations are one of the most salient aspects of pre-adolescents' and adolescents' social life with serious developmental implications on their well-being, self-esteem, mental health and school performance. Among these relations, social status and popularity are of central importance, as high status, or popular, peers can contribute to the spread of both positive and negative behavioural patterns in the peer group. This paper focuses on the dynamics behind (perceived) popularity in mixed ethnicity (Roma, non-Roma) primary school classes in Hungary. In particular, the paper concentrates on the interplay between school performance, academic engagement, athleticism and popularity in primary schools with a significant ratio of socially disadvantaged and ethnic minority students. The data analysed include four waves of longitudinal survey data (N of classes = 53; N of students = 1054) and one wave of focus group interviews (N of classes = 10; N of students = 141) collected from the same pool of students during fifth and sixth grade. Multilevel regression and stochastic actor-oriented models for network dynamics were used for the quantitative and thematic and discourse analysis for the qualitative data. While both the quantitative and the qualitative data demonstrated the importance of athleticism with regard to popularity, the results concerning academic performance and academic engagement were much more controversial. In both cases, the group interviews helped refine the quantitative results, while they also unveiled some further dynamics at work behind popularity. For instance, they exposed the importance of physical strength, a factors that was not included among the survey questions.

RN10_02a | Aspiration, choice, selection in secondary education (2)

Early Selective Grammar Schools And The Fragmentation Of The Hungarian Public Education Field: What Can Parents And Elementary Schools Do?

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In Hungary, traditional elementary schools run from the 1st till the 8th grades and most secondary schools start from the 9th grade. However, after a highly selective entrance exam, successful students can enter into the tracks offered by the so called early selective grammar schools after the 4th and the 6th grades of elementary school; whereas the “rest” of the students stays in elementary school until the 8th grade. In my presentation I will scrutinize how this gradual entrance into secondary education affects elementary schools and parents. My analysis relies both on quantitative and qualitative data. My quantitative data show that students from disadvantageous background, especially from schools with many such students have almost no chance at all to get admission to these schools. I will also present my findings based on interviews made with parents and teachers about this process. I will analyze the reasons why and how families decide to apply to the elite tracks. I will scrutinize their strategies and the “investments” they are ready to make (eg special classes and private tutors; gathering know-how on the process; visiting the grammar schools’ information days) but also the moral dilemmas of middle class parents (Oria et al, 2007 and Roda and Wells, 2013) because of the tension between their personal choices and their beliefs and value systems about what a good school and a good school system should be. I will also scrutinize what positions elementary schools take with regards to this early selection, which threatens them by losing their “best” students. Can they become actors who empower their socially less advantageous students and help them to become resilient? The presentation is based on the research findings of the PD 123954 project made possible by the research grant of the Hungarian National Research, Development and Innovation Office.

Effects of the Duration of Cram Schooling on High School Students’ Academic Achievement and Mental Health in Taiwan

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This study examines the effects of the duration of cram schooling on adolescents’ academic achievement and mental health in grade 12. Past studies have focused on the effect of cram schooling on academic achievement. The impact of cram schooling on adolescents’ mental health has been speculated but not rigorously investigated. This study uses four waves of the panel data collected by Taiwan Education Panel Survey, which tracked about 4,200 high school students from 2001 to 2007. The study first employs the inverse probability of treatment weighting (IPTW) strategy to balance the background differences of those who participated in cram schooling and those who did not in the academic years between 2001 and 2007. Second, the analysis applies the seemingly unrelated regression model to deal with the possible correlation between academic achievement and mental health. The main findings are: (1) going to cram school in the last year of high school will increase the degree of depression, while, it may not have a significant influence on academic achievement. However, according to the result of the seemingly unrelated regression model, the independent test shows that academic achievement and mental health are connected. Hence, this article concluded that cram school may, directly and indirectly, influence the mental conditions of the high school students, and it may only indirectly affect academic achievements. (2) Comparing to the result of not using IPTW weights, the estimate of cram schooling is larger when the analysis uses IPTW weights.

How Does Peer Academic Performance Affect Educational Aspiration?

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Peers play key roles in shaping a student's educational aspiration, which is a strong prediction for his/her future educational outcomes and status attainment. Especially, peer effects are crucial in adolescent education. Previous literature shows that the underlying mechanism on the effect of peers' academic performance on student's educational aspiration is still disputable. Two opposite pathways (positive and negative) are put forwarded. The negative pathway is interpreted as "contrast effect", supported by the "big-fish-little-pond" theory: in a class with high average academic performance, the fierce competition will depress individual's academic performance and aspirations. The positive pathway is interpreted as "assimilation effect": in a class with high average academic performance, the inspiring ambience will bring positive influences on students' educational attitudes and motivations. Using data in China, this article aims to re-examine the association between peers' academic performance and student's educational aspirations on both class and school level. I use a three-level hierarchical linear model to investigate the relative magnitude of effects in different levels (individual-, class- and school-level). The findings are as follows. Firstly, *ceteris paribus*, personal score, class mean score and school mean score all have positive effects on educational aspirations. Secondly, the class mean score have the strongest effect across all three levels while the school mean score only provides weak prediction. It means that compared with other equally able counterparts, student who studies at high performance class tend to have higher educational aspiration. From the cross-level comparisons, this article derives some possible social and policy implications in class placement and school enrolment for future policy-making process.

Spending Choices Among 15years Old: The Role Of Family As A Financial Education Agent In Italy. Evidence From The PISA 2015 Survey

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After 2008, while economists have published a large amount of studies on financial literacy, especially on individual characteristics associated to low financial literacy, sociologists have paid less attention to this topic. We tried to fill in this gap starting from Webley and Nyhus study on economic socialization (2005). We focus on the role of family (parents)

who educates (talking about money with children) or socializes (through the effect of their socio-economic and cultural level) children in using money in different ways. Using the OECD-PISA 2015 survey on financial literacy (sample of approx. 3.000 students, representative of the Italian 15y. old population enrolled in educational institutions), we divided participants according to the question "If you don't have enough money to buy something you really want (e.g. an item of clothing, sports equipment), what are you most likely to do?". Those who answered "Save up to buy it" were labeled as "ants". Those who answered "Buy it with money that really should be used for something else" were labeled as "grasshopper". Moving on from previous studies, we explored different relationships, such as: a) the effect of financial literacy on ants and grasshoppers; b) the effect of family as a financial education agent in the expected spending behavior; c) the effect of socio-economic and cultural family background on students' financial literacy, keeping under control economic education and expected spending behavior. We looked also at the effect of gender. Surprisingly, being an ant or a grasshopper is not associated with the socio-economic or cultural family background of students but ants has higher financial literacy. The reduction of gender differences is discussed and we throw future research hypotheses.

RN10_02b | ICT in education

The Impact Of Online Research Sites In Shifting Boundaries, Lessening Barriers And Increasing 'Belonging' In The HE Academic Community

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The Scholarship of Learning and Teaching (SoTL) is a crucial pillar in the landscape of higher level education, providing a bank of knowledge and practice which underpins the academic community and promotes excellence in educational research and learning innovation. The expansion and growth of online research and innovation networks e.g. ResearchGate, Academia and Quora, is shifting the boundaries of the traditional dissemination base. The global reach of these research and innovation networks is helping to lessen the barriers of elitism in HE and widening the sense of those belonging to these networks. This paper considers the impacts of these changes in boundaries, barriers and belonging and raises questions for practitioners in the HE sector. We examine the experiences, perceptions, attitudes, values and the changing nature of HE skills and identities of those using these online spaces. Combining practitioner experiences and online responses, we produce two types of outcomes: qualitative accounts of users of these spaces and more abstract general principles deriving from these in relation to the wider field of HE SoTL.

228

Education and “e-Inclusion”: Supranational Goals, Local Productions. From European Public Policies to Aix-Marseille’s Projects

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Nowadays terms such as “inclusion”, “insertion”, and “integration” have widely invested the public policies discourse, and particularly the educational field. According to the massive spread of digital technologies and its contemporary cultural mutations, a new term has recently emerged: the “e-inclusion”. Considering this neologism, being able to use digital tools would allow people to be included in the society, by succeeding in school, finding a job, etc. In other words, digital technologies are considered as empowering tools, which is why government authorities take “e-inclusion” as a main goal. Looking into various public institutions agendas reveals that “e-inclusion” is a nascent public problem with its own history (Borja, 2013). Here, the point is to analyse this emergent pedagogic right (Bernstein, 2000 ; Vitale & Exley, 2015), as it is intrinsically linked with digital technologies’ uses. Thus, this paper intends to study local appropriations of national and supranational concerns, without pre-empting that there is a direct and efficient link between them. Besides, it’s a way to highlight the existing gap between European Union’s glossary, French government plans and local projects realities. First of all, it will be an opportunity to approach European Commission, Parliament and French Ministry of Education discursive productions, through a lexicometric analysis and a socio-history of plans encouraging introduction of digital technologies within education. Then, we will consider local digital mediation workshops in the cities of Aix-en-Provence and Marseille, to the prism of one collective fieldwork (Demory, Girel, & Richard-Bossez, 2019) and thesis observations in progress.

Education For Digital Natives – Employing Digital Learning Devices To Empower Students’ Individual Knowledge From Diverse Social Backgrounds

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In the here proposed presentation, processes of enrichment of school education by employing digital media are studied at the level of primary education in Germany. The main foci of this presentation will be on the question how students’ socio-economic backgrounds influence their motivation to work with digital media in school and their level of digital competence. This qualitative study is based on semi-standardized expert-interviews with 15 teachers, principals, experts and representatives of educational policy and administration in Germany. The interviews were analyzed using qualitative content analysis supported by MAXQDA. The results indicate that teachers design digital based instruction that is aligned with students’ informal knowledge of digital media, interests, class and ethnic background as well as with school-specific curricula. Students’ socioeconomic backgrounds influence their access to digital devices and social media at home as well as their motivation to engage in digital learning opportunities in schools. Gaining digital competencies, however, is greatly influenced by other competencies and learning strategies, in particular literacy. The results indicate that while low achieving students seem to benefit from digital learning programmes that can be adapted to their individual prior knowledge, in many digital learning environments they need extra support and guidance. Furthermore, teachers need support for employing digital media in their classrooms and to meet the needs of their students’ heterogeneous prior digital knowledge.

Education in Information Societies: a Chance or Challenge? – Comparing the Effect of ICT Use on Student Performance in Countries at Different Levels of Information Society

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By the integration of ICT in everyday life, learning and education, the traditional factors influencing school performance have somehow restructured. Despite the aspects of social background, digital inequalities – dimensions of ICT usage – have to be taken also into consideration when evaluating differences of school performance. Previous researches showed that the different modes of ICT use – regarding frequency and purpose – have an, in some cases a positive, in others rather a negative effect on academic achievement independently from family background. However digital inequalities do not only appear at the micro-level, but also at macro-level. My presentation aims to explore the relationship between these different levels: the student level (frequency/intensity/purpose of use, digital skills and family background), the institutional level (ICT infrastructure, integration of ICT in teaching) and the societal level (Internet penetration, information economy) regarding the effect of Internet use on school performance. By applying multilevel regression analysis on the PISA 2015 dataset supplemented with contextual variables at the societal level and by comparing countries of different levels of information society I will reveal to what extent the effect of ICT use on achievement is influenced by institutional and social context. The focus of my paper is on the Hungarian case, which is compared with other countries at different levels of information society. The findings contribute to a better understanding of educational inequalities in a digital age when the use of ICT is indispensable at almost every aspect of life. Furthermore, based on the results solutions for the use of ICT in education are suggested to diminish the role of digital inequalities in educational inequalities.

RN10_02c | Vocational education and training

Horizons of Educational Decision-Making: Symbolic Logics Behind the Decision to Leave School for Vocational Education

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In this research I've applied theoretical approach of "horizons of action" to study educational decision-making among vocational education students in Russia. I've have built upon the approach of Phil Hodkinson, following him as he shows how young people are restricted in their opportunities to see all the options available to them by the horizon of action. I'm trying to expand upon the cultural and symbolic mechanisms behind this decision-making process and suggest that "horizon of action" is a symbolic structure that renders reality meaningful, a frame of reference (Eviatar Zerubavel) that is a result of meanings shaping young people's outlook. Using this approach I extract 5 complexes of meanings, "logics of choice", and further investigate how "serendipity" (Atkins, 2017) and "agency" (Silva, Corse, 2018) are woven into young people's symbolic logics of choice. I show that students rely on the meaningful frame that allows them to agentically enact a narrative of "bringing adulthood closer", but at the same time are highly uncertain about their future and are open to serendipity. Serendipity plays a large role in their trajectories. I use the interview data of qualitative longitudinal project "Tracer Atom", a part of "Trajectories in Education and Career" longitudinal panel study.

A Theoretical Framework Of Social Institutions Of Technical Vocational Education And Training (TVET)

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This paper aims at developing a theoretical framework of social institutions of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET). Social institutions herein refer to complex social forms that reproduce themselves and influence actors' choices. Such a theoretical framework should enable us to draw clear hypotheses on how different characteristics of social institutions of TVET make programmes in formal, non-formal and informal systems function in different ways, leading to different outcomes for their students in terms of school-to-work transitions, employment quality, and further education perspectives. We build on Luhmann's theory of social systems and new institutionalist theory. According to social systems theory, there are two social systems relevant for TVET – the education and employment systems – which need to coordinate and share power to optimally prepare TVET students for their future career across the borders of these two systems. We argue that the types of social institutions in TVET that guide this communication and cooperation between both systems determine the quality of the resulting so-called linkage. We conceptualize social institutions of TVET in a new institutionalist manner as complex social forms consisting of rules, positions, roles, norms, sanctions, values, and cultural-cognitive elements. By reproducing themselves, social institutions constitute the social structures of TVET, forming relatively stable patterns of human activity sustaining the TVET field. The paper develops the definition, multidimensional characterization and interplay of the different kinds of institutions and their functions in the educational process of TVET, as well as their relevance with regard to outcomes in formal, non-formal, and informal TVET.

Transitioning from Vocational Education and Training to Higher Education: The case of the UK

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The paper examines the ways transitions to Higher Education (HE) are experienced and narrated by students with Vocational qualifications in United Kingdom. It draws upon a mixed-method project that combined a survey of the transitional terrain between Vocational Education and Training and HE, with the qualitative exploration of students' subjective experiences of transition. Focusing on the study's qualitative strand of data, the paper will present the material derived from the narrative analysis of semi-structured interviews and focus groups conducted with students at five HE Institutions in UK. We utilise interview data to illustrate the centrality of the epistemic and pedagogical struggles that students with

vocational background experience. More specifically, a process of differential epistemic positioning was evident in the participants' narratives, which manifested itself through a misrecognition of their worth in the field of HE. Further, pedagogical struggles were also narrated by the participants in relation to the teaching, learning and assessment regimes prevailing in the selected HE Institutions. In light of the study's findings we argue for the need to revisit the narrow and static education policy framing that emphasises barriers to access to HE towards addressing instead more comprehensively questions pertaining to pedagogy and knowledge, along with completion and retention rates. Lastly, we conclude by stating that the policy initiatives under the rubric of Widening Participation to HE should aim at contributing towards the transformation of HEI's pedagogical regimes and organisational logics in the direction of epistemic inclusivity and pedagogical flexibility.

Towards Competence-based Learning in Civil Protections Vocational Education

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During the last years, competence-based learning has become a well-discussed topic within educational sciences. Lately, lecturers in the field of civil protection in Germany have addressed principles of competence-based learning in terms of vocational education, too. Besides knowledge, extensive competences are getting more and more important with regard to effective disaster response. The main problem, however, is that on the one hand civil protections vocational education was traditionally characterized by hierarchical structures, mainly. On the other hand, there is no consistent pedagogical guideline, which defines competences of necessity for emergency responders and explains didactic mediation regarding competence-based learning. In this study, existing didactic models have been and are currently applied using data triangulation to address that gap and to understand the lecturers' attitude and intention of teaching. Through conducting an exploratory online survey (quantitative) with lecturers and school directors in the field of civil protection (n=108), it was found that lecturers in civil protection assessed didactic principles like active learning, independent learning and participant orientation as relevant factors with regard to competence-based learning. Even if there already is a certain awareness regarding those principles of competence-based learning only 18% of the surveys participants, have them in mind while teaching. Data of the online survey also showed a significant link between lecturers' training and the lecturers' attitude considering competence-based learning. At this stage, an observational study (quantitative) of vocational education classes and additional interviews (qualitative) with lecturers are being conducted. Through these methods, it is investigated if and how principles of competence-based learning are affecting the planning and holding of vocational education classes in civil protection.

RN10_03a | Grade retention and dropout

Comparing the Experiences of Youth at Risk of Dropping Out in Different Country Contexts

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Early School Leaving (ESL) as an important societal issue has been a matter of debate in policy making in most EU countries for more than 30 years, and it is currently under more intense debate. But the differences in young people's experiences of being at risk of dropping out have often been neglected; leading to a one-size fits all policy and pedagogical approach. This paper explores educational experiences of young people who had been at risk of dropping out in England, Denmark and Hungary, and compares some comprehensive measures developed to address ESL. The research is based on comparative fieldwork in three urban areas. Empirical data were collected from observations; a total of 28 interviews with former students; and a total of 21 interviews with a range of stakeholders including policy makers, teachers, and career counsellors. By listening to the voices of former students, the analysis focuses on the relevance and importance of different sources of support with special regard to positive relationships as motivators to sustain engagement in education. The paper presents how they described their career at school. Moreover, it presents their interpretations about the influences, which they considered important to their career in education and later in their adult life. My original contribution to knowledge is that this qualitative study was able to give a more distinct image of dropouts in different policy contexts; moreover, their opinion about the potential for improvement was addressed.

Grade Retention And Test Anxiety: A Multilevel Analysis Towards The Effects Of Retention Composition On Non-Cognitive Outcomes

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Grade retention is defined as the practice of letting low-achieving students repeat their grade in order to grant students more time to master the subject matter. Most grade retention research focuses upon cognitive learning effects, while research into potential non-cognitive outcomes – including academic self-concept – remains largely inconclusive. According to the comparative reference group theory, the school context an individual resides in impacts the

outcomes of social comparison. Therefore, we expect that a retainees makes an assessment of the prevalence of grade retention among his/her peer group and adjusts his/her interpretation of the event accordingly: the more people repeat a grade, the less a stigma it becomes, which should result in a higher academic self-concept. Our objective is to investigate if there is an association between grade retention and test anxiety – an indicator of academic self-concept – and if this association is influenced by the retention composition of a school. In order to fulfil this objective, a multilevel analysis was conducted upon data from the Programme of International Student Assessment (PISA-2015). Preliminary results suggest that grade retention is associated with more test anxiety in the short term, but less anxiety in the long term. The effect of grade retention composition upon the relation between grade retention and test anxiety is not significant, which suggests that the comparative reference group theory is not applicable in understanding the relationship between grade retention and academic self-concept.

Diversity of School Dropouts. A Typological Approach

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In the OECD countries, upper secondary education is regarded as the minimal level of necessary educational attainment. Still many young people drop out. Although the situation has been improving in the EU, in 2016, around 10.7% of 18-24 old – more than four million young people – left education with only lower secondary education or less. School dropout is of concern for nations, it has high costs both for individuals and society. Students who leave school are a large and diverse group and leave for a variety of reasons. Dropping out is a complex process of interactions between the individual and his or her environment which often happens over a long period of time. Risk and protective factors involve characteristics of the individual and her or his social context in the family, the school, and the community. Research on school dropout has been criticized for treating early school leavers as a homogeneous group, ignoring their psychosocial diversity. Our research addresses such criticism by identifying different subgroups of young people who leave school. The typology is based on significant factors that contribute to early school leaving. 3,470 upper secondary students participated at baseline and were followed over seven years. Our findings confirm that students who drop out form a diverse group which leaves school for a variety of reasons. We identified four distinct subgroups with regard to engagement, emotional problems and previous academic achievement, i.e. alienated, low-spirited, low-achievers and sociable. Our study shed new light on the complexity of the dropout phenomenon and the importance of taking into account the specific needs of different groups, both in prevention and intervention efforts.

Students in Professional Programmes: Patterns of Higher Education Attendance

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Nursing and social work, which can be considered professional programmes in higher education, have a recruitment pattern which slightly differs from that of disciplinary programmes. These types of programmes have also experienced a massive growth in the last couple of decades, number of nursing students have increased by 50 percent while social work increased by 37 percent. The question raised in this paper is if these differences also are visible in relation to patterns of completion and dropout? By using Norwegian register data on students starting a higher education degree in the period 1990 to 2010 we investigate if the growth in professional programmes have had any implications for patterns of completion and dropout in nursing and social work, using event history analysis. We will try to identify mechanisms leading to dropout by several means, and study how dropout vary by socio-economic status (SES), gender, ethnic origin etc. The finding will be contrasted with earlier findings of patterns of completion and dropout in more disciplinary oriented programmes. Conceptionally, the analyses draw on the work of Tinto (1993) and Yorke and Longden (2004).

RN10_03b | Gender and education

Gendered Universities and Work-life Balance Strategies. A Study Case in a University in Spain

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This work gathers the results of a line of research that we are developing on strategies and policies of work-life balance at University from a combined quantitative and qualitative methodology. In this communication we present a part of the results through a qualitative analysis of the discourses collected by in-depth interviews with scholars making use of the sociological concept of symbolic violence, to understand how intermingle and carry out academic times and care times. The people interviewed relate their times as interwoven between the personal, the familiar and the professional, often highlight the professional first. It is a profession that requires a lot of dedication in an academic career increasingly endowed with competitiveness and indicators of quality measurement, where social conditions are not considered or unequal starting positions; a scenario that we analyse through the notion of accountability linked to the prevailing meritocratic model. The

spreading of the accountability model promotes and demands an accelerated pace that is characterizing the current University as accelerated, both in the preparation and realization of teaching and, in particular, in research production. In this sense, we wonder if this model can be interpreted as a generator of symbolic violence.

“Why Do Girls Shoot Higher Than Boys?”: Individual And Country-level Predictors Of The Reversed Gender Gap In Educational Expectations

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Cross-national studies have shown consistently that girls have higher educational expectations than boys. The literature has provided macro and micro level explanations for this phenomenon. Country-level indicators such as gender equity and the rate of female enrollment in tertiary education have been significant predictors of a pro-girls gap. On the other hand, regarding individual-level determinants, psychosocial studies have found a significant mediation of gender attitudes on the formation of educational expectations for girls. However, the interplay of macro and micro variables has not been addressed. By using data from the second wave of the International Civic and Citizenship Study 2016 (N= 86,803) of eighth and ninth graders from 22 countries, this study aims to understand why girls have higher expectations for completing college than boys, considering the interplay of micro and macro-level predictors. The results indicate that girls are more likely than boys to hold expectations for completing tertiary education. Mediation analysis suggests that an important proportion of this effect is mediated by individual gender attitudes (69%). Contrary to the literature, gender equity at country-level reduces the pro-girls gender gap. Moreover, the interaction between individual gender attitudes and structural conditions suggests that, in countries with a higher level of gender inequality, girls have higher expectations than boys independently of individual gender attitudes. However, in more egalitarian countries, girls will have higher expectations than boy only when they hold pro-woman gender attitudes. Additionally, this analysis addresses issues of small samples of countries in multilevel modeling overlooked by previous studies. The study of the reversed gender gap in educational expectations will shed lights on fields where pro-male differences remain.

Sibling Influence in Field of Study Choices

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Abstract This study evaluates sibling influence in field of study choices. We argue that sibling similarities in fields of study arise because older siblings transfer field-specific resources to their younger siblings. This is more likely to occur when siblings are more similar in age, education level or when siblings are of the same sex. We analyze 14490 siblings in 1858 families using conditional logit models. We find that younger siblings tend to follow their older sibling's field of study, irrespective of parent's occupational field. These sibling similarities are weaker when siblings differ more in education level, but stronger when siblings are of the same sex. There is no evidence that sibling similarities depend on age differences between siblings. Importantly, we can conclude that the influence of older siblings does not lead to gender differences in fields of study. We find that not only the field of study of the older sibling closest in age is important, but also the field of study of subsequent older siblings. Our results imply that when interventions meant to increase the number of individuals entering certain fields of study target one child in the family, they may have indirect effects on that child's younger sibling, but do not decrease gender segregation in the field of study.

The Intergenerational Transmission Of Occupational Norms: Gender And Social Status

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Teenagers' representations of occupations adequate for them in terms of gender and social class contribute to circumscribing the range of occupations they aspire to. This phenomenon feeds the reproduction of occupational segregation according to gender and social origin. In this paper, we look at the social reproduction of occupational norms and attitudes by assessing the influence that parents have on their children's representations. We consider two topics: the transmission of sex-typed occupational representations and of representations of prestige. Gender-role attitudes, both in occupational and non-occupational contexts, are found to be transmitted from parents to children. In contrast, the influence of parental gender-related lifestyle characteristics such as part-time work for mothers cannot be ascertained. We find parental representations of the prestige of occupations influencing their children's, and we find their social background, in particular their level of education, having a strong effect on their children's ambitions. This study is based on the quantitative study of a sample of 3200 12-15 year old

students in French- and Italian-speaking Switzerland, primarily using linear and logistic regressions.

RN10_03c | Segregation, choice and enrolment

School Of Choice Or Schools' Choice? Intersectional Correspondence Testing On Ethnic And Class Discrimination In The Enrolment Procedure To Flemish Kindergarten

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In comparison to other countries, parents in Belgium have relatively more freedom to enroll their children into their school of preference without restrictions. Simultaneously, schools are highly autonomous with regard to enrolment procedures. Due to this dynamic, we can wonder whether every child has the same chances in accessing schools, especially in the era of superdiversity in Western countries. This research used correspondence testing to investigate ethnic- and class-discrimination in the enrolment to Flemish kindergarten (N=2243). Results show that not only parents, but schools play a considerable role in the decision-making process. Schools act as gatekeepers using subtle discriminatory strategies to enroll the perceived "model" students and keep students with an underprivileged background out.

Segregation In German Pre-School Education And Its Effects On Free Primary School Choice

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In the year 2008, school catchment areas were abolished in the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW), Germany. Free primary school choice was promoted as a chance for families living in disadvantaged neighbourhoods to access other and possibly 'better' schools than those in their immediate living environment as well as to enforce a "responsible competition" between schools. However, this market-led school reform has rather led to an increase of primary school segregation (Groos 2015). Parents' strategies of social distinction and their impact on school segregation have already been widely discussed (Ball 2003; Butler & Robson 2003; Boterman 2012; Vowden 2012; van Zanten 2013). Less attention has been paid to pre-school education and its role in reinforcing segregation in primary schools. However, as effective brokers of social ties (Small 2009), childcare centres constitute an important setting to facilitate and maintain relationships between parents and to influence their views on schooling. Therefore, this paper takes one step back in children's 'educational career'. Based on interviews with parents (35 in total) recruited in three socially and ethnically mixed childcare centres and interviews with heads of primary schools and childcare centres (15 in total), it examines the role of pre-school networks for choice – both as a source of information and as an opportunity to accumulate (local) social capital. The article thus seeks to analyse the extent to which pre-school networks produce common norms of schooling or rather reinforce segregating choices and thus pave the way for segregated educational pathways. The empirical analysis took place in Mülheim an der Ruhr, a German city in the federal state of NRW.

The Educational Trajectories of Second-Generation Students Towards Higher Education: the Italian Case

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Nowadays Italy is experiencing an increasing migratory presence also in the higher educational paths. Despite the fact that several researchers explored the presence of second-generation students in primary and secondary schools, the state of research on their presence in Italian Universities is still very poor. This lack of information is very relevant, if we think about the role that the social, cultural and economic background plays in educational choices. In this contribution, the presence of second-generation immigrant students in Italian universities will be first contextualized from a numerical point of view, paying attention to the role played by variables

such as age, gender, and the previous educational path at the time of the transition to Higher Education. The contribution will then focus on the empirical research carried out at the University of Bologna, one of the main Italian universities by number of students and by the presence of second-generation students. The final aim is to describe the opportunities and the difficulties of second-generation students enrolled at the University. To achieve this goal, the research path has been divided into two different levels, a quantitative and a qualitative one, according to the mixed methods approach: starting from the 537 questionnaires and the 30 interviews collected, the contribution will highlight the students' motivations for the choice of long-term educational paths and the role played by family, teachers and educational institutions in inspiring that choice. All these aspects seem highlighting the difficulty in managing cultural diversity both for individuals (teachers or family members) and for (institutional and educational) contexts, which can lead to a social construction of ethnicity in the educational processes.

Developing Diversity Sensitive, Evidence-Based Student Selection Toolkit

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In the face of increasing graduate application numbers, generating a solid evidence-base for selective admissions becomes an evermore pressing issue. At the same time, too narrow a focus on identifying potential selection criteria which can be shown to be predictive of future study success might perpetuate exclusionary mechanisms and jeopardize the diversity of the student body. Using data on 2000 students for the last six academic years at a large Dutch graduate school with research-oriented two-year Master's programmes, this study aims first, to determine the predictive value of different undergraduate academic achievement indicators for student preparedness for successful education on a graduate level and second, to examine whether this predictive value differs per groups of students from different demographical and previous education backgrounds. The overarching goal is to develop a validated student selection toolkit and monitor potential consequences for the diversity of the student population. For the analysis, a multilevel regression approach is used, where students are nested in classes and classes are nested in study programmes. Preliminary results show that both bachelor's GPA and research project grades are predictive of a number of graduate outcomes (including performance at the research internships and overall GPA). Moreover, the bachelor's research project grade is the strongest predictor and it has an incremental validity over the bachelor's GPA. From a practical perspective the results imply that the graduate admission committees should specifically consider the grades for bachelor's research projects when making an admission decision. Different strategies for consolidating evidence-based selection criteria aimed at improving academic achievements with enhancing diversity amongst students are discussed.

RN10_04a | Teacher turnover

The Distribution of Teachers in a Marketised School System. The Case of Sweden 1995-2016

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Since introducing several market-oriented reforms in the early 1990s, the Swedish school system has moved towards increased differentiation, social segregation and growing competition between schools in local school markets (Bender & Kornhall 2018, Brandén & Bygren 2018). Growing evidence suggests that this trend also involves an increased pedagogic segregation based on teacher competencies (Hansson & Gustafsson 2016, OECD 2014) and rising teacher turnover rates (Karbownik 2014). Some of this turnover is attributed to non-pecuniary factors, e.g. larger turnover rates at schools with a high proportion of immigrant students (Hansson & Gustafsson 2016, Falch & Strøm 2005). However, most studies of Swedish teachers analyses these transitions on an aggregated level not taking into account variations between and within local school markets. Furthermore, the majority of these studies are conducted within the field of econometrics, which imply a shortage of sociological interpretations within the research field. Hence, this study is a contribution to the discussion on both teacher-turnover and teacher sorting by taking into account not only the apparent differences between local school markets - regarding for instance the degree of market exposure and segregation patterns - but also by analysing the strategies that emerge among teachers with different capital compositions (Bourdieu 1989). Using longitudinal datasets on all teachers and all students in compulsory schools (grade 1 to 9) in Sweden, the years 1995-2016, this study both confirms the overall findings of increased pedagogic segregation but also disclose new patterns of teacher sorting.

Tracking Teacher Pride of Course! A Study On How Track Position And Subject Matter Influence The Feelings Of Pride In Belgian teachers.

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The aim of this paper is to gain insight in the relationship between teachers' track position and the feelings of pride (cfr. private regard) they hold towards that specific track. Tracking is used to describe the organizational structure of an educational system that groups students in various curricula based on their ability. There are curricula focusing on academic achievement while other tracks are oriented towards the labor market. Previous research has shown that different statuses are ascribed to these different tracks. Subsequently this might affect the private regard of the teachers employed within these tracks, which could undermine their morale and performance. Furthermore, this study investigates the role of being a track-specific teacher in moderating this relationship. To test this model the data of the Belgian SIS (school, identity and society)-survey is used, a large scale dataset gathered in 2017 containing the self-reports of 450 teachers, clustered in 22 secondary schools. The results of a multilevel analysis show that there is a significant positive effect of teaching in technical or vocational tracks in comparison to teaching in the academic track, so the former holding higher levels of private regard. Furthermore, the analysis indicates that this relationship is not moderated by being a track-specific teacher. No significant variation was detected at the school level. These results go against the theoretical expectations and suggest that other dynamics are at play in understanding teachers' private regard.

Leaving My Teaching Job Or Leaving My School?" – The Role Of SES Composition, Teachability Perceptions, Emotional Exhaustion And Self-efficacy

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Teacher turnover is problematic for teachers and students as it negatively impacts educational quality. Especially for low SES students, an unstable teaching staff can be detrimental for their schooling career. However, teacher turnover and teacher mobility are often intermixed in studies and may not have the same association with the students' SES composition. In addition, research has shown that teachers' teachability perceptions of the students increase teachers' level of burnout and turnover intentions. However, these teachability perceptions often first influence teachers' level of emotional exhaustion and self-efficacy, which affects their turnover intentions. In this study, we investigate whether the SES composition impacts teachers' intention to quit and intention to transfer schools. Furthermore, we analyse whether both intentions are impacted by teachability perceptions and if this association is mediated by emotional exhaustion and self-efficacy. Through a multilevel analysis, we investigated the Procrustes data (2012-2013) of 1087 teachers and 6234 students in 58 Flemish secondary schools. Preliminary results show that the SES composition is only associated with teachers' intention to transfer schools. In addition, more negative teachability perceptions increase teachers' intentions to transfer, both through a direct effect of teachability as through a mediation via emotional exhaustion. Self-efficacy only has an indirect effect on intention to transfer through emotional exhaustion. The intention to quit does not vary across schools. Teachability perceptions only have an indirect effect on intention to quit via emotional exhaustion. However, self-efficacy has both a direct effect on intention to quit and an indirect effect through emotional exhaustion.

Teacher Absence And Student Outcomes

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Studies find that teachers' absence rate is about three to six percent in countries such as the US, the UK, and Norway, which translates to about 6-9 absence days per school year for an average teacher. When teachers are absent, the school may substitute the ordinary teacher with a less qualified teacher (compositional effects), or worse, cancel the class because no substitute teacher is available. Additionally, disruption of routines, lack of meaningful student-teacher relationship, lack of knowledge about specific students' skills, and failure to implement the long-term instructional strategies may result in impaired learning. In this paper, we use Norwegian register data to examine the effects of teacher absence in lower secondary schools (8th-10th grade) on academic achievements and attainment. To account for selection, we include school fixed effects and controls for prior test scores. With this value-added school fixed effects model, we find that teacher absence results in lower examination grades from 10th grade (age 16) and decreases the probability of completing upper secondary school by the age of 21. Robustness tests indicate that there is causal effect of teacher absence, and not that teachers get sick leaves because of students with behavioral problems or because of students who struggle academically (reverse causality).

RN10_04b | Life-long learning

The Role Of Lifelong Learning In Improving The Efficiency Of Knowledge-intensive Enterprises

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The paper considers interaction between institutions of lifelong learning and sectors of the knowledge-intensive economy. The practical importance of the investigation is that it provides a systemic understanding of the factors that secure the effective interaction of subjects, enabling recommendations for improving the efficiency of knowledge-intensive industries. The paper's theoretical basis is that innovation practice is viewed as an open environment with a high level of uncertainty and risk, in which both adaptation (lifelong learning) and conservative (rental) strategies are implemented. Empirical data was gathered through 100 semi-structured interviews of experts conducted between 2017-2018 in different regions of Russia. The sample included heads of knowledge-intensive enterprises, heads of educational institutions, members of innovation clusters, government employees and venture investors. The conclusion is that the role of lifelong learning in the development of innovation processes has increased because of the need for regular training of staff and improvement of their skills based on the needs of industries. Moreover, the formal system of higher professional education doesn't meet the requirements of the market economy. Consequently, lifelong learning is realized as supplementary professional education provided by the employer, sometimes as a corporate University structure operating as one of the divisions of the enterprise.

A Proposal for Conceptualising, Analysing and Training Computational and Critical Thinking in Adults in the Knowledge Society

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The current knowledge society requires new skills for personal, labour and social inclusion. Among the so-called 21st Century Skills (Care, Griffin & Wilson, 2018) we can find the so-called "Computational Thinking", that is deeply connected to the "Critical Thinking" (computational and thinking -CCT-) as problem solving competence. Whereas young people in education are (recently) trained on these skills, little or nothing is done to prepare adults to this transformation. With the aim to promote these new skills among adults and derived from the Erasmus+ project "NACSR-New Adults' Competences for Skills Revolution", in this paper we propose an approach to conceptualise these relevant skills and the relationship among them, following very recent scientific literature. We also propose a methodology for measuring it, following PIAAC data on Problem Solving in Technology Rich Environments (PS-TRE, OECD, 2016), performing a Structural Equation Analysis (SEM) about factors that contribute to CCT development. Results from our research suggest that it is possible to link CCT concept to the skill evaluated in PIAAC survey – PS-TRE –, making possible to measure and analyse this relevant competence. Derived from this analysis, the results show that both the educational level and the development of different skills (reading, numerical, related to ICT) at home and at work, as well as non-formal education activities, decisively indicate a greater level of CCT. Finally, to increase the possibilities of CCT development among adults, we propose a methodology for their training through a digital platform designed in our project.

The Double Exclusion: Level of Education and Educational Activity of Adults

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In modern societies, the problem of adult learning becomes more important and is considered as one of the significant problems that should be addressed in the sociology of education. In our presentation, we want to draw attention to the educational activity of people with low qualifications. The results of such research as the Labour Force Survey and the Adult Education Survey show that better-educated people develop their competences more often than worse-educated. This phenomenon is usually explained using the concept of cultural and social capital. However, it can be assumed that the difference in the level of the educational activity is due to other factors. One of them could be measuring method. Analysis of the Polish versions of LFS survey indicate that low-qualified people are disadvantaged in terms of selected forms of education included in questionnaires and the survey language. The Gunning Fog Index made for the questions about non-formal learning in LFS questionnaire showed that it is necessary to have a University degree to understand it. People with low qualifications have difficulty in decoding the text. Therefore, research on the educational activity of adults do not reflect the actual involvement of low-skilled people in the development of their competences. The presentation puts forward the thesis that in the area of adults learning we deal with the phenomenon of double exclusion. The adult education system is better adapted to the needs and abilities of better-educated and research measuring the level of educational activity favours people with higher language competences, further strengthening the stereotypical image of people with a lower level of education as educationally passive.

European Lifelong Guidance Policies and Devices: an Opportunity or a Hindrance to Emancipation?

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In the latest educational policies at national and European level, lifelong guidance is increasingly identified as a key instrument to innovate and strengthen the provision of schooling to reduce school dropout and develop students' adaptive capacities in a context of growing job flexibility. Guidance activities constitute indeed a key setting for the development of Career Management Skills (CMS), those abilities needed to support students in their transitions through education, work and training. By looking at the Italian context, our paper outlines how lifelong guidance policies, and the technological mediation used to make them operational, constitute crucial devices promoting changings in teachers' professional culture. In particular, we analyse how teachers are recruited into a new pedagogical paradigm and we reflect on if and how this opens or closes spaces for developing processes of empowering or domination, especially for students from an underprivileged background. In the paper, we discuss the case of the recent introduction of a career guidance software in Italian schools, named SORPRENDO, whose aim is to improve the quality of guidance services in Italy and provide an e-learning platform where teachers can support and evaluate the future planning of students. First, we provide a theoretical reflection on the agential effect of digital devices in the governing of education, in particular through their interaction with teachers' practices; secondly, through an empiric case study research, we show the types of educational practices the software makes 'affordable' within the Italian school context, and the organisational and cultural tensions it creates. We conclude by reflecting on the impact of the lifelong guidance project on the pedagogical relationship between teachers and their students, highlighting limits and opportunities.

RN10_05a | Education and migration (1)

The Complexities of Policy Landscape, Psychosocial Well-being and Academic Achievement of Young Unaccompanied Refugees in the UK

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Objective:The paper discusses the impact of government policy and legislation on the psychosocial well-being and educational progress of unaccompanied refugee children and young people in the UK. It argues the importance of stability at the post-migration stage in preventing their psychological and social problems. **Research design:** The paper is based on the findings of an exploratory study on educational interventions for young unaccompanied asylum seekers and refugees in the UK. The design consisted of two elements: a systematic review of educational and vocational interventions and a qualitative field study. **Method:** The main study comprised in-depth semi-structured interviews to gather data from thirty-eight professionals and academics, and fifteen male and female young unaccompanied asylum seekers in England and Scotland. The analysis was based on the constant comparative method. **Results:** The study demonstrates the negative impact of government policy and legislation on these young people's psychosocial well-being. As a result, they are less likely to make educational progress and achieve their full potential. **Conclusion:** The findings urge more specific and robust investigation about the issue. Given the scarcity of literature available, further exploration will help make well-informed policy decisions and develop effective psychosocial interventions for unaccompanied asylum seeking and refugee children and young people.

Understanding Learning through the Lens of Acculturation and school Belonging: Life Histories of Syrian Refugee Students in the UK

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During their attempts to adapt to a different culture, Syrian refugee students, residing in the United Kingdom, demonstrate various strategies of acculturation with respect to two major issues— cultural maintenance and contact and participation. Literature has demonstrated that acculturation might be a voluntary process when immigrant groups and individuals are granted the choice to determine their preferable acculturation orientations. However, this is only the case in multicultural societies with policies that equally support cultural maintenance; contact and participation in the new cultures (Berry, 1990). Integration Policies and the wider cultures' attitudes towards immigrants are major factors that determine whether strategies of acculturation are chosen by the acculturating groups and individuals, or are being imposed upon them (Bourhis et al., 1997; Berry, 1992). Nevertheless, there is a significant difference between the process of acculturation of immigrants and that of refugees, considering the rising hostility towards the latter, the trauma associated with the refugees' experiences of fleeing conflicts and prosecution, displacement, the process of asylum seeking and resettlement in new societies. Refugees have frequently expressed the stress of being segregated and refused among their new settlement societies (Phillimore, 2011); refugee students have also expressed such concerns when it comes to adapting to schools' environment and the schooling process (Régner and Loose, 2006). By employing life histories, and through giving voice to the participants to tell their own experiences, this research aims to investigate whether the acculturation orientations, adopted or imposed upon a group of Syrian secondary school students in the UK, have any impact on their sense of belonging to school, and how these trajectories of acculturation and belonging, shape the experiences and outcomes of Learning.

Stuck In The "In-Between"? High-achieving Roma And The Costs Of Social Mobility

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This paper focuses on the experience of social mobility through successful academic trajectories among college educated Roma in Spain and Hungary. Survey data that link high academic achievement and social advancement through socio-economic characteristics tend to silence another set of indicators that is related to subjective well-being. In this article we offer a comparative analysis of dilemmas that Roma people, both in Spain and in Hungary experience throughout their trajectory of upward educational mobility, towards their community of origin and the mainstream social milieu that encompasses them. While range and pace of social mobility are proved to be key factors related to the capacity to manage adverse personal experiences of habitus dislocation (Bourdieu 1998); social, policy and institutional arrangement of protecting factors can also contribute to mitigate painful personal "costs" of changing class. This paper systematically interrogates the most salient individual costs of inter-generational upward mobility of different speed, with a big range compared to the parents' social standing. We explore 'costs' or 'hidden prices' of mobility by analyzing related factors such as dislocated habitus, choice of studies, access mostly to segmented labour market positions, and the situation of partner selection and family formation. Our study followed a purposive sampling approach. Data from 20-20 graduate Roma (from the two respective countries) were collected through in-depth interviews. They were analysed with the grounded theory method, conducting repeated processes of initial coding towards a theory coding. Results from a comparative perspective show that while socially mobile Roma people have to face a similar set of dilemmas and 'costs' in both contexts, the intensity and potential effects on these costs on individuals are fundamentally different across countries.

Muslim Home Schoolers InThe UK: Narratives Of Risk And Radicalisation

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This paper examines the experiences of Muslim families who choose to home school their children drawing upon a larger project exploring a diverse range of home schoolers. The work of Ulrich Beck (1992, 2006) is used to discuss how 'risk' is understood for Muslim homeschoolers often by conflating global fears of Islamification within local settings such as schools. Home schooling in the UK is subject to very low thresholds of regulation and this has increasingly led to concerns about child safeguarding and educational outcomes. There has been a noticeable trend however, for identifications

of home schooled children being 'at risk', to seemingly reflect preconceptions about ethnicity, class or religious affiliation (Bhopal and Myers, 2018) Often Ethnic minority and poorer homeschoolers, are more readily identified as putting their children 'at risk' than their white, middle class counterparts. Muslim homeschoolers have been singled out by the schools inspectorate OFSTED as putting their children 'at risk' by using the lax regulation of home schooling as 'cover' for radicalising children. This has emerged against wider political and media discourses in which Muslims are portrayed as promoting narrow, religious curriculums out of step with mainstream society. Our findings suggest that many Muslim homeschoolers, like other BME families, use it as a strategy avoid racism within schools. A vicious circle emerges in which Muslim children encounter racism and bullying at school because of their religious background, causing families to withdraw children from school, which feeds further narratives in which Muslim communities are demonised.

RN10_05b | Perceptions and constructions of vulnerability

Interactive Constructions of Youth Vulnerability

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The paper draws on a recent study that conducted 160 interviews with 18-to-30 years-old youth in Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain and the UK (Scotland). The respondents were included in the target groups of active labour market, education and welfare policies that aimed at tackling social vulnerability. Drawing on the life course approach, the analysis focuses on the biographical experiences of the interviewees as well as on their construal of the policies. To start with, respondents suffered from very heterogeneous circumstances such as material deprivation, long-term unemployment, early school drop-out, mental health problems, traumatic experiences with bullying and other ones. However, most of them were satisfied with the programmes where they were participating. In the interviews, they showed how they endeavoured to overcome their problems. In addition, many interviewees felt deep uneasiness with the institutional arrangements that catered to their needs. Their feelings were mixed. While on the one hand they were proud to have developed new social skills, on the other hand, they thought they did not know their real opportunities. Significantly, the vast majority of policies did not take their views into account. The paper draws on three strands of literature to account for these findings. First, sociology of education has unveiled the painful experiences of some students in compulsory education, as well as the significant impact of engagement and disengagement in secondary schools. Second, youth studies have discussed both the extent of stereotypes (e.g. associated to NEET) and the variable interpretations of the youth. Finally, policy studies have shown that programmes instil particular understandings of social problems into the routines of both street-level professionals and beneficiaries.

Sense of Futility as Subject of Disciplinary Action: do Students with Negative Attitudes toward the Educational System get disciplined more often?

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Several studies on school discipline have pointed out that the labeling of student behavior as deserving of disciplinary action is far from a clear-cut process. From these studies it becomes clear that the labeling of student behavior as deserving of disciplinary actions is a selective process whereby school actors take into account other factors than just the characteristics of the behavior posed. Theory states that those students who do not fit well into the educational vision of the school are more likely to be labeled as behaving in a 'troublesome' way. In this study, we argue that not only students' disruptive behaviors are subject of disciplinary actions, but also students' attitudes toward the educational system. Specifically, we will examine if expressions of sense of futility cause students to receive official sanctions like detention and suspension more often. Multilevel analysis was carried out on data collected in 2015 from 1662 students in 28 Ghentian (Belgium) schools, that participated in the International Study of City Youth-project (ISCY). Results indicate that teachers with disciplinary actions do not react to students' sense of futility directly, however, they impose disciplinary actions following disruptive behaviors on students displaying higher feelings of futility more often.

"Excessive" Bodies In The Secondary Classroom: (Short) Stories Of Students With Restricted Growth Of Their Secondary Education In The United Kingdom

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The body is always already a political site in the classroom, yet many times the body is ignored both as a significant site of pedagogical attention and as a key for educational practice (Warren, 1999: 257). Western schooling's desire for bodily absence privileges certain bodies which embody the normative schooled body (white, male, heterosexual, able-bodied, middle class) while othering bodies e.g. disabled, queer, of colour, which are too visible and 'excessive' and which get punished or disciplined (Warren, 2005). Such an excessive body is the body with Restricted Growth (herein referred to as RG-restricted growth results in a stature of less than 4 feet and 8 inches), which defies the normative developmental milestones of growth and becomes the target of surveillance

and normalisation in the school classroom. Exploring the 'excess' of the body with RG, this paper draws on the embodied narratives of twenty-one young people with RG (11-30 years old) of their secondary education in the United Kingdom. These stories were generated through semi-structured narrative interviews. Analysed thematically, these stories demonstrated how students 'fell short' of their teachers' and teaching assistants' ableist expectations, that is how the former's (lack of) height translated into the latter's minds as a 'problem' that had to be dealt with. References Warren, J. T. (1999). The body politic: Performance, pedagogy, and the power of enmeshment, *Text and Performance Quarterly*, 19(3), 257-266. Warren, J. T. (2005). Bodily excess and the Desire for Absence: Whiteness and the Making OF (Raced) Educational Subjectivities. In: B. K. Alexander, B.P. Anderson and G. L. Gallegos (Eds) *Performance theories in education: power, pedagogy and the politics of identity*, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 83-106.

Compensation of Educational Disadvantages as Social Service?

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The manifestation of social inequalities as educational disadvantage, which are inherited through generations, is a kind of common knowledge today. At the same time, in Hungary, the family background has an extremely strong impact on students' efficiency, and there are very big differences between the results of educational competencies in different schools. Our research group is working in the most disadvantaged areas of Hungary, which characterized by a high rate of segregated schools, and very low level of basic educational competencies. This situation highlights the need to better target catching up of children. In the last years, the extracurricular catching up projects were carried out in the frame of tender sources in Hungary, while now these projects are starting to be organized as institutionalized social services. According to current tendencies in Hungary, the social sphere professionals are more and more actively involved in educational disadvantage compensation. In our research, we focus on insights of social services and developmental professionals on educational disadvantages and possible ways of their compensation. The presented preliminary results are based on a survey conducted in 2019. In our paper, we prevail the professionals' beliefs on the roots of educational disadvantages. The respondents expressed their opinion about the impact of the micro and macro level factors such as children and their families as well as the functioning of the education system as a whole. We also analyze the professionals' perception of the various forms of educational disadvantage compensation. We pay special attention to comparison by discovering insights of the professionals of different fields.

RN10_06a | Education and migration (2)

Experiences of migrant children at Primary schools in Paris and Brussels

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This presentation is a synopsis of my PhD Dissertation at the Sorbonne University in June 2017. Migrant children's schooling is a challenge for all social actors involved — most of the migrant families coming from deprived rural areas in Africa and Asia. The objective of my research is to compare, on the one hand, migrant children's attitudes, and, on the other hand, the implementation of programs within primary school educational systems in Paris and Brussels (French community). I formulated two hypotheses. First, migrant children are active social actors embedded in conflictual situations and their socialisation process in general. Second, their experiences as migrant children challenge the status quo of the existing school system because they reveal the contradictions of educational systems concerning their basic principles. The main result is that there are not many differences between primary schools in Paris and Brussels. The presence of migrant children makes that schools which function according to basic principles such as normalisation, discipline and formation are being challenged. Their presence requires new answers from all adults involved. Difficulties to acknowledge migrants and to work with them, gaps between schooling and extra-schooling culture, efforts to maintain the fiction of equality (*égalité*), the lack of professionalisation of staff; all generate symptoms such as avoidance, collective and individual boredom, and even fear amongst some adults towards their migrant pupils. In turn, these symptoms tend to increase the phenomenon of segregation in schooling further. Keywords: migrant children; pupils; primary school education; intercultural education; Paris; Brussels; Europe.

School Segregation and School-Home Proximity among Immigrant-Origin Youths: A Case Study in Bologna, Italy

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School segregation affecting immigrant-origin students depends on residential segregation but also exists as a separate phenomenon, determined by differences in families' school choices, in turn reflected in distances between residence and attended schools. Socially disadvantaged students are more likely to attend the nearest school to their home and respect schools' suggested catchment areas, since

school selection depends more on convenience rather than on an evaluation of multiple schools' pros and cons in a medium/long-term perspective, thus engendering potential educational inequality. This paper explores home-school proximity among students attending lower secondary schools in a major city in Northern Italy (Bologna) and identifies both student/family and school characteristics associated with such proximity differences. After having implemented a geolocation procedure to a data-base supplied by the Italian National Institute for the Evaluation of the Educational System for Schooling and Training (INVALSI) as well as a student-school matching procedure in light of schools' official catchment basins, we examine the characteristics of students who attend close-to-home vs. distant schools and catchment-mandated vs. other schools as a function of factors including neighbourhood of residence, migration status, socio-economic status, and parental education. Schools are also classified according to the degree with which they exert differential attraction or repulsion among students originating from more vs. less privileged families.

Feeling At Home In School. Migrant Youth's Narratives On School Belonging In Flemish Secondary Education

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In this paper, we explore the role of school belonging in the educational trajectories of migrant youth in secondary education in Flanders (the Dutch-speaking region of Belgium). The hegemonic imaginary of Flemish education as a system of equal access and opportunity stands in stark contrast with a reality of strong social and ethnic stratification processes in which migrant youth are amongst those most heavily negatively affected. They are highly overrepresented in lower-status educational tracks, experience more grade retention and school and track mobility, and are more likely to leave school early than their native peers. Drawing on in-depth interviews collected over a two-year period of time (2015-2016) within the framework of the European research project RESL.eu, we zoom in on three cases to analyse individual experiences and 'belonging concerns' (Murphy and Zirkel, 2015) in a structural context of persisting inequalities in educational opportunities, and show how experiences of exclusion and struggles to claim specific educational spaces as places where they 'belong' result in feelings of being an outsider rather than a valued member of the school community. We illustrate how the youngsters' journeys through secondary education are mostly recounted as journeys of trying to find a 'good school' where they feel they can 'fit in', and argue that their 'unstable' trajectories through Flemish secondary education should be understood as attempts to stay engaged in education after disempowering experiences in previous schools, concluding that it is crucial to think about how schools and educational tracks can become more inclusive, rather than a place for a selected group.

Education as a Migration Pathway? Exploring the Narratives of Non-EU Students Pursuing a Master's Degree in Denmark

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International students have for a long time been largely absent in migration research and have remained “conceptually separated from “real” skilled migrants in the academic literature” (Eskelä 2013: 145). An increasing number of studies, however, suggest considerable overlaps between student mobility and more traditional migration patterns (Raghuram, 2013; Robertson, 2013; Soong, 2014; Valentin, 2012; Wanki and Lietaert, 2018). Especially in a time where it is becoming increasingly difficult for non-EU citizens to enter the European Union (EU), the student category has emerged into one of the few legitimate options for migration to the Union. In this presentation, I will explore the narratives of students coming from countries outside the EU, who are pursuing a master's degree in Denmark – a more “offbeat destination” destination in the Northern part of Europe. Based on a long-term ethnographic fieldwork and repeated interviews with 25 students, I will especially discuss the extent that the students' educational mobility is entwined with a wish for more long-term migration (Luthra and Platt 2016). While my findings suggest that the majority of the students – especially those travelling from poorer regions – initially aspire to settle down in Denmark more permanently, such aspirations often change due to their experience of residing abroad and various difficulties of fitting into the host society. For that reason, most of the students return to their home countries. Thus, the analysis also highlights the importance of studying international students' narratives and experiences for a longer period of time in order to track the changes and continuities that they undergo abroad.

RN10_06b | Curriculum design and development

My Perfect Day In School

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- investigating students' perception of their ideal timetable
Time has caught the attention of reformers of school systems over the past decade, prompting an academic debate on pros and cons of additional instructional time. However, how time is used most productively has received somewhat less attention. In the aftermath of a major reform of the Danish public school system in 2014, introducing more instructional hours, this paper investigates how students would construct an ideal timetable – if they were given the opportunity. After interviewing 100 students between ages thirteen and fifteen

about their views on their view on an ideal timetable, four analytical points turn out to be pivotal: First, students articulate the importance of scheduling a fun and “not so academic” afternoon. Students usually place subjects such as electives, visual arts and physical education at the end of their school day. Second, students prefer having more “demanding” subjects such as Danish, Maths or English from 9 am-12 noon. Third, students express the significance of having a “quiet morning” from 8 to 9 am, e.g. doing homework or reading. Finally, although the reform has provided longer school days, the students outline a timetable very similar to their present one in terms of the number of instructional hours. Summing up the analytical point: This article show, by using students' perceptions of their ideal timetable, that student motivation is not merely a matter of number of hours spent in school. Schools have the capacity to motivate students by organizing the school differently within the framework defined by the reform.

Re-imagining Learning: Art- making As An Emergent Community Of Practice

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This paper argues for the structuring of school education through a ‘community of practice’ (Lave and Wenger 1991) model developed by makers, particularly artists, engineers and designers. It suggests a re-framing of formal schooling beyond ‘real-world’ projects engaging ‘progressive’ principles of making as learning (Dewey, 1934) is both timely and possible. In a ‘community of practice’, ‘situated learning’ is acquired through practice and observation, getting the ‘feel’, rather than being directed. ‘The Imagineerium’, still an emergent model, manages tensions with more directive schooling structures through promoting practice-based learning. Primary aged pupils (9-10 year-olds) were imaginatively inducted as ‘Young Imagineers’ to design and develop creative, mechanically engineered performance artefacts, some of which were built for a public event. As apprentice-like, ‘legitimate peripheral participants’, situated in this emergent community of practising Imagineers, children absorbed knowledge and skills through social interaction and collaboration, becoming inducted into the ways of being, behaving and thinking of the ‘imagineer’. The practices and culture of the Imagineers led to ‘The Imagineerium’ being conceived of and enacted very differently from mainstream schooling. I draw upon interviews with teachers (n.4) and children (n.25) to argue for ‘The Imagineerium’ as a space which, literally and symbolically, structures children's learning experiences differently. Children reported a sense of agency through the community of practice and feeling trusted, inspired and supported. The effect appeared to be to empower them with a sense of confidence in their creativity and capabilities. This paper reports, primarily, on the first-year data of a four-year ethnographic research project funded by ACE and PHF. Dewey, J. (1934) 'Art as Education', Perigree Lave, J. and Wenger., W. (1991) 'Situated Learning: Legitimate peripheral participation'. CUP

Cultural Literacy in the English Curriculum: Amalgams of Cultural Conservatism and Enterprise Culture

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The paper presents the findings of a review of the curriculum guidelines, regarding the provision of cultural literacy education, in secondary schools in England. It covers official documents issued by the Department for Education, applied to maintained schools at Key Stage 3 and 4. We use the term 'cultural literacy' to refer to the development of dispositions regarding cultural identity, cultural heritage and cultural participation/belonging. Our focus is on formal education processes, as part of our wider objective to examine how cultural literacy becomes institutionalised in secondary education. Our aim is to explore which aspects of cultural literacy are manifested in the curriculum documents and how. To this end, we selected subjects based on their relevance to the development of cultural literacy and carried out a documentary analysis, deploying thematic and content-based techniques. Our findings discuss the overall pedagogical approach, understandings of culture, European identity and aspects of cultural literacy, as these are constructed throughout the official documents. We point out and critically discuss processes of cultural restructuring, evident throughout the curriculum guidelines, as involving a paradoxical amalgamation of revived nationalism and cultural traditionalism, alongside elements of enterprise culture and free-market logics.

RN10_07a | Social inequality in higher education

Elite Pathways in the Meritocratic Sub-System of Chilean Higher Education

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The implementation of neoliberal policies in Chile during the last three decades of the 20th century, made it possible for two parallel sub-systems of higher education to emerge and coexist. Though both include market-driven features, only one of them comprises the most traditional and prestigious institutions making it mandatory for the applicants to submit themselves to a merit-based admission process. Departing from a simple correspondence analysis of individual-based data from the national entry test for the period 2012-2017, this study maps out the uses that social elites make of this sub-

system. Results show noticeable differences in recruitment patterns in relation to students' social class origin, both for study programmes and institutions. Further, there is a sharp gender opposition among students originating from lower social classes, which tends to decrease at the elite pole of the space, where there is a dominance of private, non-traditional universities and programmes. The results also suggest that the observed recruitment patterns can be analysed in the perspective of the careers that different study orientations lead into, employing the notion of social field for understanding the social logic of meritocratic higher education in Chile. Findings testify of the existence of what Bourdieu named "refuge" study paths and institutions within the meritocratic sub-system of higher education. These seem to constitute back-doors designed for students with strong inherited capital who aim at obtaining prestigious credentials but fail to perform at the level required to get them.

Accessibility of Higher Education: 8 Dimensions of Accessibility

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Many OECD countries have witnessed a continued rise in the supply of tertiary education graduates. However, there is a large gap in enrollment and retention between students from disadvantaged backgrounds and students from advantaged backgrounds. Extensive research is done on the accessibility and retention rate of educational systems and institutions focusing either on the organisational level (accessibility of the institution) or the individual level (barriers to participate in education) and either on incoming students or transferring students. In this paper, we propose a multi-dimensional multi-actor framework in which accessibility of an educational institution is defined by 8 dimensions (e.g. affordability, availability, approachability, ...) which can be applied on the organisational and individual level and in all phases of the educational career. Based on this framework, a questionnaire was developed to study the accessibility of one higher education institute for students with different ethnic backgrounds. Participating in nine departments, 9000 students were invited to fill in the questionnaire to provide us with information on the 8 dimensions of accessibility of the educational institute both retrospectively at the time of study choice as well as during their educational career. We aim to reveal barriers regarding accessibility and retention on both organisational and individual level.

Stratification in Unitary Higher Education Systems: the Case of Progression to Postgraduate Study in the UK

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In this presentation, we investigate institutional stratification in higher education through examining a novel empirical case: patterns of student mobility between undergraduate and postgraduate institutions. Since the early 1990s, UK higher education has witnessed a policy drive to create and consolidate a nominally unitary system via the liberalisation of the adoption of “University” titles. Academic research has, however, consistently found that the system’s homogeneity is only nominal, as stark differences in terms of institutional reputation, international projection, social and academic selectivity and graduate employment prospects –to name a few– are still to be found among previously formal institutional divisions (cf. Boliver 2015; Shavit, Arum, and Gamoran 2007; Marginson 2016). Theories about educational expansion, such as Lucas’ (2001) Effectively-Maintained Inequality hypothesis provide potential explanations of the links between institutional and social stratification. Our contribution to this field extends the debate by looking at progression to postgraduate study of UK first-degree graduates. Using a very large dataset (N≈1,300,000) containing all UK-domiciled first-degree graduates between 2012/13 and 2016/17, we are able to track graduates post-graduate institutional pathways. We investigate the extent and nature of movement between institutions and types of institutions for those who progress to postgraduate degrees. We also consider how and whether this connects to graduates’ field of study and to their other characteristics, such as gender, race/ethnicity and socio-economic class. While we find a certain degree of ‘trading up’ of institutional status, our findings suggest a high degree of immobility between University types for those students deciding to enrol in postgraduate courses. These findings contribute to better understanding how stratification works in nominally unitary systems.

Diversity Management, the Social Dimension and the Covering up of Social Inequalities in Austrian Higher Education Institutions

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The Austrian higher education policy – like the European higher education policy – has set the social dimension on the agenda. The objective is to provide previously underrepresented groups in higher education with greater access to tertiary education institutions and enable them to

complete their studies successfully. One way to reach this goal, emphasis is led on diversity management. Student diversity is used to indicate equality and social inclusion (Archer 2007). Austrian higher education policy strategy papers provide guidelines to establish diversity management at higher education institutions in order to reduce inequalities in access and retention. At the level of the higher education institutions the social dimension as well as diversity management are neglected topics. They occur in the institutional development plans but resources and concrete actions are rare. The question arises if diversity management rather covers up certain forms of social inequalities, e.g. social class inequalities than helping to eliminate them. To investigate this question 12 expert interviews with staff of diversity management offices and working groups as well as document analyses were conducted. The results show that diversity management in five higher education institutions covers up social class inequalities and focus mainly on the categories gender and disability. The overall findings can be interpreted in line with the results of Archer (2007): Diversity management (a) detracts away from structural inequalities and goes along with individualistic, neoliberal framings; and (b) facilitates an audit-style approach to “managing” diversity.

RN10_07b | Social inequality in primary and secondary education

Student Enrolment in Upper Secondary Education within Ethnically and Socioeconomically Heterogeneous municipalities in southern Stockholm, Sweden

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This paper investigates how young peoples' enrolment in upper secondary education are marked by segregation and marketisation of education. The study especially targets differences in how students with foreign and Swedish background navigate the local school market. Research is narrowed down to eight municipalities in southern Stockholm, Sweden, that are characterised by ethnically and socioeconomically heterogeneous residential areas. I argue that all students living in this region constitutes a socio-geographical space in which the school market is embedded and operates. Drawing on Bourdieu's concepts of field, capital and strategy the socio-geographical space of the school market in this particular region and how it relates to school enrolment is analysed with specific multiple correspondence analyses (specific MCA) and Class specific MCA. Using individual census data on all students in the designated municipalities from 2013 to 2014, the differences between 10 967 students are investigated as regards their parents' education, income, occupation, services, and national origin, and the students' earlier academic merits. The analysis concludes that students' enrolment in upper secondary schools and study programmes are related to their amount of resources, separating students with a high capital volume from those with a low capital volume into academic and vocational tracks, respectively. However, when the composition and distribution of students inherited and acquired capital is more thoroughly analysed, other power relations emerge such as a dimension separating students with a migration background and a large capital volume from students with Swedish working class background and a low capital volume.

The Social Space of Swedish Preschools: A Bourdieusian Analysis of Families' Preschool Enrolment in a Marketised Welfare State

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Swedish preschool provision has grown exponentially since the 1970s to become a welfare-service that 95 percent of all 4-5 year olds attend. Since the 1990s, independent actors have been authorised to establish preschools. This has facilitated the development of local preschool markets, where families are able to 'choose' between settings. In this paper, we present results from an ongoing investigation of families' educational strategies regarding preschool enrolment. Drawing on Bourdieu's concepts of field, capital and strategy, we analyse how the composition and distribution of capital among parents relates to the character of the preschool within which they enrol. The analysis is based on individual register data from Statistics Sweden on all families in Sweden for the year 2016. This comprises of information on approximately 500 000 children. We use specific multiple correspondence analysis (specific MCA) to analyse the differences between these children (using their parents' education, income, occupation, and national origin), the preschools' socio-economical and pedagogical characteristics (such as social recruitment, and teacher composition regarding their social background), and the composition of providers in the preschool market. The analysis of the Swedish social space of preschools reveals an overarching structure of enrolment that is related to, on the one hand, the distribution and composition of families' capital, and on the other hand, the demographic, geographic, socio-economic and business-orientated conditions that frames the providers place in the market. Hence, local preschool markets' offers are socio-economically and ethnically stratified, allowing families to strategize for their children's care/education and social context.

The Effects of National Performance Standards on Educational Poverty – Findings from a Fixed Effects Approach with PISA Data

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Policy makers and researchers share a strong interest in school and system factors, which have the potential to reduce educational inequality and to alleviate educational poverty. The aim is to ensure equity in education. One common understanding of equity focuses on societal participation opportunities. Securing societal participation requires determining minimum levels of education that seem necessary for entering the labour market and other societal spheres - and ensuring that every student reaches this level. Performance standards can thus be a measure for reaching equity and for avoiding educational poverty. Standards, for example in the form of national standardized tests, function as an incentive for teachers to adapt teaching and learning opportunities. Previous works on effects of standardization of education systems focused on standardization of school leaving certificates. Studies showed that more standardization is related to lower social inequality at labour market transitions. So far, less research is devoted to the effects of performance standards on low performance ("educational poverty"). We present an innovative way of analyzing a pooled dataset from the OECD PISA studies 2003, 2009 and 2015. We apply multilevel modeling with country fixed effects, thereby avoiding common problems of bias in cross-sectional analyses. Our focus lies on the effect of standardization on the risk of performing below competence level 2 in reading ("educational poverty"). Further, we analyze interactions with individual socio-economic status and migration background. Preliminary results show that performance standards are more effective for reducing the effect of immigrant background on the risk of low performance. They are less effective for reducing socio-economic disparities in educational poverty.

Does It Make Sense to Measure the Inequality of Opportunity in Education? Comparing Inequality of Opportunity to Inequality of Outcome in Adolescents' Reading Achievement Across 37 Countries and Over Time

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We demonstrate the implications of using six different approaches to the conceptualization and measurement of inequality for cross-country and over-time comparisons of educational disparities. We analyze reading literacy performance of 15-year-old students using data from PISA 2009 and 2015 for 37 EU and OECD countries. We show not only that inequality of outcome and inequality of opportunity do not have to go hand in hand but that they can move in opposite directions. Our results suggest that indicators of variation in educational outcomes are more robust to the types of problems that affect international comparisons of educational achievement than the more common approach of measuring of inequality of opportunity.

RN10_08 | Perceptions and beliefs of the future

Young People And Visions Of The Future: The Role Of Cultural Capital

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The pervasive discourse of neoliberalism, pushing young people to acquire high levels of education as well as high-profile skills and qualifications, emphasizes the idea of education as a powerful tool to promote employability and social mobility. In contrast with this vision, an important theoretical perspective has shown how in the educational system powerful mechanisms of reproduction of social inequality operate, since the educational pathways (how long and what young people study) are deeply influenced by social positioning (Apple 2006; Furlong & Cartmel 2009). Following Bourdieu (1964), it is possible to see how in these mechanisms – in orienting young people’s educational chances and choices – a decisive role is played by aspirations and visions of the future: so, the relationship between education and visions of the future turns to be a crucial issue. This relationship constitutes the object of our contribution, whose aim is not only to show if (and how) aspirations and images of “tomorrow” affect the educational choices but also to understand if education is able to enlarge young people’s horizons of the future and/or to raise their aspirations. On the bases of the analysis of 78 life stories, collected within a research program funded by MIUR (The Italian Ministry of Education and Research) the contribution shows how embodied cultural capital (Bourdieu 1979) and the capital of experience (Furlong 2011), situated in individual’s subjectivity (Woodman & Wyn 2006), make the difference in the way young people conceptualize the future more than the institutionalized cultural capital.

Educational Strategies Among Danish Disadvantaged Youth – Cautious or Carefree?

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This project examines how educational strategies varies among disadvantaged Danish adolescents. While most studies focus on between-group differences, we examine how educational expectations are shaped differently within this group of disadvantaged young people. We have conducted qualitative, semi-structured interviews with 100 9th graders sampled from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds, focusing on their educational expectations and transition. In this paper, we present results from an analysis of a subgroup of these 9th graders – those from more disadvantaged backgrounds (where the parents have none or little education beyond compulsory

school). While studies have previously shown that disadvantaged children have lower expectations than their privileged peers (even net of scholastic ability), this study investigates the variation in this group and why some youngsters have expectations well above the average for this group. We find that there are substantial within-group differences and identify distinct educational strategies that highlight how young people from disadvantaged back-grounds responds very differently to the process of educational expectation-making. These different responses show how important information on educational expectation-making is lost when averaging expectations for the group of young disadvantaged people.

RN10_09a | Inclusion and participation

How Enriching Are Widening Participation Tutoring Programmes ?

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This presentation will analyze policies and practices of widening participation and, specifically, two programmes launched in France by an elite higher education institution (van Zanten, 2017). Although these schemes concern a small number of beneficiaries, they have strongly influenced the way in which educational inequalities are being framed and tackled in a wide variety of dispositifs encouraged by the Ministries of education and higher education. Using data from two ongoing qualitative studies based on interviews with institutional actors, tutors and students and observations of tutoring sessions in four secondary schools and at the institution, we will address three questions: 1) the underlying visions about the factors involved in the development and persistence of educational inequalities among the actors involved in the design and implementation of these programmes; 2) the way in which these conceptions are translated into pedagogical arrangements and activities; 3) their reception by the students. The discussion will underline the importance given to psychological factors (self-censorship, lack of self-confidence) in explaining educational inequalities as well as to practical techniques (documentary work, note-taking) and ‘soft-skills’ (presenting oneself...) in the actual programmes and, conversely, the low consideration of structural factors (economic resources, learning problems) and the low emphasis on ‘hard skills’. It will also emphasize and interpret variations across settings and actors. Reference van ZANTEN A. "Widening participation in France and its effects on the field of elite higher education and on educational policy" in S. PARKER, K. GULSON, T. GALE (eds.). Policy and Inequality in Education, Springer, 2017, 73-89.

What Matters When Promoting Social Inclusion in Urban School?

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Social inclusion in the context of education is a highly contested concept. In education policies and practices, the focus has mainly been on particular groups of individuals considered as having limited capacities to act in the society. In this presentation we are aiming for more sociologically informed approach to social inclusion, focusing on practices of promoting social inclusion in one urban school. The analysis draws on an ongoing study at one (pre)primary school located in the metropolitan area in Finland. Based on statistical analysis, we have chosen a research site with heterogenous composition of families (in terms of socio-economic background and language); risk of segregation through a pattern of middle-class rejection in school choice; close connection between pre-primary and primary education; needs-based resource allocation from the municipality; active participation in pedagogical development. In this presentation we focus on our ethnographic data, which includes field notes based on participant observations and interviews of children, parents and educators, asking how the policy of inclusive education is articulated and implemented in the local school context. In order to understand the complexity of inclusion and exclusion, the concept of intersectionality provides a framework for analysing how various dimensions of difference, such as socio-economic background, gender, ethnic background, and (dis)abilities, position children and their families. Our preliminary analysis suggest that pedagogical practices have taken steps forward in terms of discursive sensitivity when it comes to ethnicity, whereas children's various socio-economic positions have not been reflected in pedagogical practices, which potentially might provoke sense of social exclusion.

Breaking Through the Symbolic Battlefield of Education in Turkey

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For a while, the education setting has been a significant battlefield for two major political and cultural standings in Turkey: secular-western versus conservative-Islamic. While each side has tried to change education policies in line with their perspectives, they have developed various strategies to make their political symbols and images more visible in education. In this regard, the conservative-Islamic one has become more effective recently. However, this prevailing old-fashion political divide needs to be questioned along with its outcomes in education. Based on the qualitative research conducted in three secondary schools in Turkey (Metropole, semi-urban and rural settings) as a part of our Horizon 2020 Research Project (CHIEF – Cultural Heritages and Identities of Europe's Future); first I will examine how youths perceive this symbolic struggle in education. Indeed, enduring politically over-coded education program leads youths to lose their motivation and interest in learning and enriching their lives. Then, by our fieldwork findings, I will explore the daily educational practices of youths and their interactions with each other to understand in which ways and settings youths are more inclined to learn and thereby improving themselves. Meanwhile, comparing to the older generations, youths recently immerse more in various transnational cultural interactions and practices which cannot be easily labelled with the enduring political codes in Turkey. Therefore, I argue that paying more attention to these new cultural interactions and practices of youths and trying to integrate them more into education can provide us a way to overcome the prevailing symbolic battlefield in education as well as to improve the quality of education.

RN10_09b | Particular contexts

Work-Family-School Conflict For Non-Traditional Students In Cyprus Damianidou, Eleni; Iacovou, Maria

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The continuous efforts to balance conflicting responsibilities, obligations and pressures from work, home and school, most likely result in work-family-school conflict and, consequently, in dropout behaviour. Hence, non-traditional students tend to neglect their studies rather than their other obligations, even though a high-school degree is linked to better jobs and career advancement. Thus the aim of this study was to explore the effects of work-family-school conflict regarding non-traditional students in Cyprus. In order to understand the issues related to work-family-school conflict, we conducted mixed-method research. Our main research tools were structured interviews with registered and ex-students from a second-chance school in Cyprus, and a questionnaire that was delivered to registered students at the same school. The interviews were analysed with the constant comparative method. Ex-students reported that they dropped out from school because of conflicting time-schedules that prohibited working students from coming to school. In addition, ex-students indicated that fatigue stemming from too many hours being alert was a negative factor that rendered them less eager to come to school instead of resting at home after work. Registered students revealed their solution to work-family-school conflict, which included increased absenteeism and less attention to classes. Importantly, participants expressed limited desire to continue their studies in tertiary education, because they believed that they would not be able to make it and that studying demanded too much effort. Even though data from the questionnaires have not been analysed yet, it seems that work-family-school conflict may raise barriers not only to finishing secondary education but also to demanding and trying to have a better future through education.

Time Series Correlation of Indigenous and Total Young Child Populations in Taiwan: Intermarriage, Legal Status, and Educational Rights

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Indigenous peoples account for 2.4% of Taiwan's total population, and among them 1–4-year-olds account for 3.7%. Taiwan's government attributes these percentages to indigenous population's higher fertility rate, overlooking approximately two fifth of them are second or third generation offspring of indigenous and Han Chinese intermarriages. The

status registrations of current indigenous students under 17 are according to the "surname-based inheritance rule" of Indigenous Status Act promulgated in 2001. This study analyzed the time series population data for indigenous and total young children. To fit with ARIMA models, the series with trends affected by fertility rate and Chinese zodiac were transformed with differencing into stationary ones. First-order differencing revealed birth effects of the tiger and dragon years in 2009 and 2011 in both series reflecting the prevailing intermarriages, and seasonal increases before and after Chinese New Year when more birth registrations are completed. Second-order differencing revealed the seasonal increases of indigenous status registration at the start of school year when the priority for public kindergarten enrolling and subsidies are decided. The indigenous series $Y(t)$ and total series $X(t)$ can be forecast with the seasonal ARIMA (0,2,1)(2,1,0)₁₂ models: $Y(t) = .624Y(t-12) + .362Y(t-24) + a(t) - .772a(t-1)$; $X(t) = .677X(t-12) + .452X(t-24) + a(t) - .542a(t-1)$. Cross-correlation functions indicate that the indigenous series can be forecast using the total series with the transfer function model: $\ln y(t) = .732B \ln x(t) + \ln (1 - .999B / 1 - .650B^{12} + .435B^{24}) a(t)$. This study indicates that indigenous students should not be viewed as disadvantaged tribal population with fixed boundary, which becomes a barrier to know comprehensively about who they are. In accordance with international laws, they should be viewed and educated as future autonomous citizens with legal status to fulfill indigenous rights including cultural revitalization and political self-determination in democratic society.

Alternative Spaces Of Failure: Disabled 'Bad Boys' in Alternative Further Educational Provision

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This article draws from an ethnographic study of a group of school-aged disabled white working-class and self-proclaimed 'bad boys' in one Alternative Provision (AP) in an English Further Education College. These young disabled students' disabilities contribute to the formation of their revalorised – yet stigmatised – identities. Stigma also facilitates the governance of their educational careers. The article considers how this group understands its precarious existence in and beyond AP and how these young men resist the conditions of their devaluation. Despite multiple, stigmatising experiences the article shows how they appropriate space and (social) capital, often in tension with other students and College staff. The article suggests that there are questions about AP as an appropriate means to confer value upon young disabled students.

The Agency Of Deaf Indian Learners Of English In A Peer-To-Peer Multiliteracies Project

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The impact of sign language use upon the agency of deaf learners is still poorly understood. Researchers note that deaf learners in the global South often struggle to access education and basic literacy, but it is less widely known that this is principally because of a lack of provision of sign language in the early-years, the most crucial window for language acquisition (Strong 1988). Another secondary cause is the lack of sign language provision in later educational contexts (Schirmer 1994). This study examines participants' involvement in the Deaf Peer-to-Peer Multiliteracies project (2017 - 2020) which teaches English to deaf learners utilising local deaf peer tutors and the local sign language. This study will focus particularly on how involvement in the projects impacts on participants' experiences of agency and empowerment. These are framed by identifying common assets and capabilities which are indicative of agency, here defined as the ability of individuals to pursue goals one values. (Sen 1999; Ibrahim and Alkire 2007). To investigate this, I use qualitative data from 35 deaf Indian learners in two literacy workshops, which took place in Orissa and Indore, using a mixture of mapping activities, focus groups and interviews. Preliminary findings point to the use of sign language in teaching English to the deaf, deaf-friendly visual methods for tutoring, and the hiring of local deaf project staff all as cumulative factors which had positive implications on participant agency. Other novel methodological approaches to data collection such as employing local facilitators for interviews, and allowing participants to contribute to research design by suggesting keywords for the mapping activities, had further radical implications for the agency of participants as learners and tutors.

RN10_10a | Social inequality in education - General considerations

Educational Institutionalisation as Secularization. A Comparative- Historical Analysis of the Educational Secularization in Austria, Germany and Sweden

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The formation of national education systems during the 19th century marks the beginning of modern schooling in Europe. Originally, education was part of the churches domain for centuries but became a fundamental feature of modern state particularly because of its value as a source of political power. Therefore, modern education has to be understood in the context of state and that is why educational institutionalization is interpreted as a secularization process. Secularisation is a multi-dimensional concept and refers in this study to a decrease of religious authority. Thus, the school system is regarded as an institutional arrangement wherefore the state and the churches are their main actors because school systems are not only the result of historically specific cultural orientations and socio-economic conditions but also of power relations among interest groups. In a comparative-historical perspective, this paper analyses in two steps how the Austrian, German and Swedish school systems secularized and why they followed the same path although they differ in their cultural heritage. The causal reconstruction of each national path is followed by a narrative comparison to identify their causal conditions. Based on the work of Martin (1978) and Rokkan (2000) it is argued that the similar state-church relation created in conjunction with their cultural and political conditions during the state- and nation building a specific setting of change, which was responsible for their similar educational institutionalisation. These three school systems share one specific social pattern, which offers an explanation how each proceeded from a confessional to a secular school system.

Multidimensional Social classification Applied to the Analysis of Educational Spaces

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Analyses of social class have rendered a renewed interest given the rise of social and economic inequalities, recognized as historical high throughout many western countries, the Scandinavian welfare states included (Savage et al. 2013, Piketty 2013). This also involves discussions on how to understand analytical entities such as class, capital and occupation in today's society. According to Savage et al (2015) the elites have distanced themselves from the rest and the precariat form a class beneath, while the class lines have become blurred and complex in the middle. In this paper we empirically investigate the current social structure of the Swedish society and, following the tradition developed by Bourdieu and collaborators (Bourdieu 1979), create a classification of social groups that rimes with the distribution of assets. We use the rich statistical material that is available on the Swedish population and examine the main classification system of occupations, SSYK-08 (built on 429 different occupations and aggregated into four levels) in order to analyze how these occupations are structured in the social space, constructed out of data on income, educational level, gender and work sector of the total population in Sweden 2015. Based on this analysis we propose a classification of 38 social groups (SEC-SOC-2019), which are optimized to capture the multidimensionality and complexity of the social space and yet be sufficiently aggregated and useful in concrete analysis. Finally, the constructed 38 social groups are applied in an analysis of the fields of higher education and upper secondary education in Sweden 2015.

How Do Characteristics of Education Systems Shape Educational Inequalities? Results of a Systematic Review

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The key role of social context for educational trajectories is well known since the so-called Coleman Report (1966) and has been the focus of the latest educational research. A multitude of studies analyzes the influence of educational system characteristics such as stratification, standardization and vocational orientation on educational inequality. Educational systems are considered to be "good" if they are permeable and provide equal opportunities for all students aside from their ascriptive characteristics. However, there is no systematic overview of the current research results. Therefore, this study

analyzes the question how educational systems shape educational inequalities through a systematic review. We define educational inequalities as the variation of educational outcomes (such as competencies, attainment, credentials) linked to ascriptive characteristics (such as gender, social origin, migration background). The literature research is conducted in the database web of science/knowledge with 18 different keywords. The analysis of the abstracts and full texts takes six inclusion criteria into account which are derived from our research question. The research has to analyze educational system characteristics, educational inequality, educational outcomes as well as be an international comparison with at least five different countries, be published in English and refers to pupils. 11 studies meet the inclusion criteria which are supplemented by researching further studies which cited the original ones in order to include the latest texts. The abstracts and full texts of the supplementary studies are also screened against the inclusion criteria and must be additionally published in peer-reviewed journals. The literature review of the first studies will have been conducted prior to the ESA Conference in August and the results presented.

Academic Governance and the Field of Higher Education

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Changing modes of governance in higher education have apparently led to significant changes in relationships and power between different groups: students, academic staff, administrative staff, vice chancellors and external stakeholders. For instance, in Sweden the University boards have gone from a majority of in house-members to a majority of external members following the trend of New Public Management in general. This paper analyzes changes in governance model in Swedish higher education in relation the positions of the institutions within the overall field of higher education. We have interviewed all types of representatives on the boards of three different universities: a traditional full research University, a modern metropolitan University and young regional University. In these interviews, it is striking that the different types of members on the boards have dissimilar points of views of how a University ought to be organized and managed. There is also distinctively different focus: where teachers tend to emphasis professional dimension of the core activities, research and education, the local leadership steers towards policy issues in relation to the ministry of education and other national authorities, external representatives stress external demands on higher education and research. We can also notice that universities that attract students with larger volume of assets tend to be organized more in collegial ways and dispose boarder members with larger networks. Through our interviews, we have sought to investigate the relations between the University and the working life, the public sector, industry and the private sector to examine whether any of these relationships, more than anyone else, has changed the organization and orientation of the universities. In the end, what does this mean for Swedish higher education?

RN10_10b | Internationalisation

Who Choose to Study Abroad, and What Educational Field Do They Choose?

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Studies from many countries show that internationally mobile students are of higher social origin than their peers at home, and that both cultural and economic capital influence the propensity for studying abroad. Much less, however, are known about how social origin correlates with choice of educational field. Are the social differences similar in different fields like e.g. medicine and business administration? Or do the patterns vary between fields? Another interesting question relates to the internal horizontal cleavages in the upper- and middle classes. Are there horizontal differences between different middle-class factions with different composition of cultural and economic capital? Do the effects of parents' income vary between different educational fields, or are the overall patterns the same across fields? The proposed paper investigates such questions by analysing Norwegian register data (from Statistics Norway) covering the entire population born between 1940 and 2000. Norway has a generous public funding programme for students, implying that studying abroad is not necessarily more expensive than domestic HE. Hence, one could expect that mobile students would be less socially selected than in other countries. We still find considerable social differences, and preliminary results suggest that the correlations vary considerably across fields and class factions.

The impact of European school partnerships: The case of Greek participation

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This paper deals with European Education policies as implemented in the Lifelong Learning Programme by Comenius multilateral school partnerships. The study is based on all the final reports that Greek schools submitted during 2008-2013 combined with the outputs from the European Shared Treasure. The data, which was collected from the final reports, provided a means of integrating quantitative and qualitative approaches to the study of the partnerships' impact on the school. This paper presents the preliminary results of the quantitative analysis. The objective of the analysis was to

evaluate, based on a constructed evaluation framework, the extent to which European school partnerships affect schools. A further aim was to identify the encountered problems and obstacles the schools had to deal with and pinpoint the key competences that were addressed by each partnership. In addition, the analysis was used to examine if the school profile, where school profile refers to number of students, number of staff, school level and geography, affects the impact of European partnerships in school. The main results of the analysis showed that, regardless of the school type, all the schools felt that the impact from the partnerships was high. The students and teachers who participated in the mobilities gained the most from the partnership, whereas the impact on the school and on the local community was significantly lower. Moreover, the key competences that most partnerships had focused on were the communication in foreign languages and cultural awareness. In addition, the problems that mostly occurred were lack of time for project work and the high administrative workload. Finally, the longer-term impact seems to be weak based on the availability of the produced outcomes.

The Education of the Global Elite: The Role of 'Traditional International Schools'

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This paper argues that the children of global elites, such as those from families who are employed by Transnational Corporations, multilateral agencies and international NGOs, are constructed in ways that, to use the British Prime Minister's phrase, are 'citizens of nowhere'; their understanding of and commitment to particular geographic spaces and places is being replaced by an outlook that perceives a world in which diversity is valued and global concerns, such as the environment, take precedence over a world view which is firmly located in the local. The hyper mobility they experience in their early lives, as well as the nature of the curricular to which they are exposed, provides a unique platform to cultivate elite global subjectivities. This is both a theoretical and empirical paper which critically examines international curricular and draws on interview data with students attending 'Traditional International Schools'. These schools offer the programmes of the International Baccalaureate (IB), which promote the concept of 'international mindedness' (IM). We argue that the process and experience of IM offers a platform which has the potential to provide an element of global social solidarity amongst students. It enables them to speak with the same vocabulary, with the same mindset, even if their interpretations and experience of IM differ. However, the IB programmes also emphasize service in local communities, which may be seen as a way of grounding the students in local contexts. If they are constructed by the local community as 'citizens of nowhere', then this form of service is likely to be contradictory to the aim of IM.

Accountability Reform in the Chilean Education System: Exploring its Trajectory and Enactment through a Cultural Political Economy Approach

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In the last decades, accountability reforms have been adopted in many countries around the world. In the case of Chile, a new wave of accountability policies was enacted during the 2000s as a way to solve the "market failures". In this regard, the main purpose of this research is to analyze the adoption and re-contextualization of accountability policies in the Chilean education system, as well as to examine the actors involved and the main drivers and local contingencies that have mediated their enactment. The study uses Cultural Political Economy (CPE) approach because it allows us to explore the emergence of particular problems that push for reform, the reasons that explain the selection of particular policy options, and the dynamic processes of institutionalization. Methodologically, the research combines 30 semi-structured interviews with stakeholders with document analysis. The findings show that the crisis of the Chilean educational system occurred due to the confluence of two problem streams, which opened a window of political opportunity for policy change. In this context, the mechanisms of accountability, framed under a new public management logic, emerge as a "magic solution" between decision-makers. Accountability was a place of consensus between the right and center-left Chilean policy-makers because it allowed aligning their political preferences. In addition, accountability was promoted and legitimated by international organizations, and especially, by the World Bank, which contributed to reinforcing decision-makers' preferences to accountability policies. As a result, far from reversing the market logic, accountability policies contributed to the sophistication of the educational market.

RN11 | Sociology of Emotions

RN11_01a | Theorizing Emotion

From Alienation To Shame, And Back Again

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RN11.17. theorizing affect and emotion - RN11.26. emotions and reflexivity; This paper advances the hypothesis of a theoretical affinity between alienation and shame. This attempt will be circumscribed by a narrow intention based on the work of the philosopher Rahel Jaeggi (2014), a leading figure in the latest generation of scholars from the critical theory tradition of the Frankfurt School. Specifically, the paper will try to outline a sociological translation of Jaeggi's thought, attempting at the same time to identify interpretive and conceptual affinities between a Meadian social-theoretical reading of shame and a hypothetical sociological translation of the German philosopher's theory of alienation. By argumentative choice, we will maintain our focus within the perimeter of Rahel Jaeggi's theory of alienation, utilizing it as a conceptual base for some creative sociology. In the final analysis, the aim of this paper is to construct a conceptual bridge between shame and alienation. As we will see, these two phenomena can be associated in reference to their common twofold root: they are, at one and the same time, social events, objectified and exteriorized, and individual events, linked to subjective experience. Moreover, they both show further ambivalences. They are necessary to the stabilization of social bonds (Scheff 2000, 2003, 2004), but at the same time they can indicate the emergence of social pathologies (Honneth 1996a, 1996b, 2004, 2006). A Meadian reading of shame can thus help to compensate for Jaeggi's lack of discussion of the social aspects of alienation and, at the same time, emphasize the alienation side of shame.

Emotions in Social Interactions: Human Feelings and the Interaction Order

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Emotional communication is an integral and fundamental component of interpersonal communication, and, what follows, also of social interactions. According to existing research on emotions, emotional expression is a universal channel for communicating meanings (Ekman, 1972), initiating

interactions, demonstrating intentions and attitudes towards social situations (Oatley, Jenkins 1998) and establishing social hierarchies (Wilson 1982). Additionally, sociologists who analyze emotions in the perspective of symbolic interactionism have proven that people are able to intentionally and purposely use human capacity to feel and express emotions in order to steer the course of interactions and influence interaction partners' feelings and actions (Hochschild 2003, Kemper 1990). In this presentation I will demonstrate a theoretical model which links the ways in which participants in the interactions employ the aforementioned ability to use emotions with social-situational factors – key characteristics of selected types of interpersonal situations. I will consider the following types of social situations: anonymous and transient, role-based and recurrent, identity-based and lasting. The aim of the presentation will be to refine general statements by sociology of emotions regarding the role played by emotions in interpersonal communication through identification of specific social-situational factors which circumscribe and channel the presence of emotions in social interactions.

Emotion and Utopian Imagination

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Contemporary utopian theory offers exciting insights about the role of emotion in the theory and praxis of the political sphere. In place of classical utopian literature from More, St Simon and Bacon, modern utopian literature places this kind of thinking in everyday critique (Levitas 2013; Jameson 2005), everyday praxis (Cooper 2014; Sargisson 2017), and perhaps most importantly, within the realm of inevitability rather than impossibility (Bloch 1954; Abensour 2008). Utopian thinking simply involves critiquing the present in favour of a better future, and for Bloch in particular, this is something that individuals constantly do. Jameson furthers this approach and suggests that even anti-utopian thought is itself a form of utopian thinking as it identifies historical mistakes and attempts to rectify them. This presentation will consider the role of emotion in utopian theory and praxis. Political discourse is deeply entwined with emotion and visions for a future utopia (in the sense of a best possible outcome for society) are imbued with nostalgia, hope, happiness and pride. Meanwhile, dystopian narratives are often driven by fear, shame, hatred and guilt. There are important emotions missing from this list; loneliness, boredom, envy and so on, and the prominence of some emotions over others undoubtedly shapes the direction and tone of political arguments. This presentation will specifically explore the possibility for differing emotional climates to inform and drive directions of utopian discourse.

Emotions, Boundaries, and Societal Divides: A Critical Examination from a Communication-theoretical Point of View

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As media of sociation, emotions both unite and separate individuals and collectives, creating boundaries with varying degrees of permeability. This paper addresses the relations among emotions and the fabrication, maintenance, and deconstruction of boundaries in a threefold manner. Firstly, the role of emotions in the coordination of collective action will be discussed. Special attention is paid to anger and indignation as means of coordination in social movements and political parties. It will be determined how boundaries are emotionally established and maintained in practical and objectifying ways in the process of coordinating social protest. Secondly, the dynamics of mutually divergent moralizing ascriptions of emotions between different collectives will be explored to illustrate how emotional boundaries can turn into barriers of communication, impeding the societal coordination of action and thus exasperating societal divides. Different excerpts of historical and present political communication regarding separatism, nationalism, and identity politics as well as scholarly literature and its repercussions on everyday life will be analyzed to elucidate this point. Thirdly, the permeability of the boundaries between everyday life, politics, and academia will be critically examined regarding their potential to either aggravate or bridge emotionally fabricated schisms in society in Europe and beyond. The paper concludes with a plea for social reflexivity in research on emotions and an outline of ways this research can contribute to constructing the raw materials for the communicative fabrication of Europe as an inclusive imagined (emotional) community.

RN11_01b | Emotions and Collective Action

“You’ll Never Walk Alone”: Exploring Collective Emotion At The Hillsborough Vigil

Day, Chris Robson

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Emotion, specifically collective and group-based emotion, has been investigated as a motivation in social change (for example, Britt & Heise, 2000) with empowerment, and positive emotions, shown to lead to increased collective action (Drury et al, 2005). This presentation explores the role of collective emotions in social justice campaigns and through triangulation of multiple forms of data (such as televised footage, interviews

and newspaper reports) this research aims to analyse accounts of ‘in situ’ and retrospective collective emotion in response to the Hillsborough verdict in 2016. A cursory analysis of crowd behaviour at the event would suggest a celebratory, positive atmosphere; evident in joint singing, cheering and scarf-waving. Contrary to this, a more detailed analysis of crowd behaviour and interviews conducted found feelings of sadness, anger and alienation. This was the impact of a decades-long media campaign discrediting victims, families, campaigners and the city of Liverpool. The Hillsborough Vigil offered a unique space of collective emotion where various affected groups came together in response to the long-awaited exoneration of victims and football fans. The variety of emotions evident in those present at the Vigil highlights that, despite receiving the verdict so desperately fought for, this does not result in positive, unanimous group emotion. Instead, the legacy of their struggle and the continued strain that they have endured means there is a need for continued support while they process the outcome and come to terms with their complex emotional experiences. It also emphasises the dynamic nature of emotion(s) in large groups, often described simply as ‘effervescence’, and the need for more indepth investigation that combines personal accounts, observations and other narratives.

Emotions in Riots. Exploring Micro-level Dynamics in Riots in Belfast 1969-2010

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Despite significant developments in the study of emotions in social movements research, micro-level dynamics in riots have received little attention. This paper has a twofold aim. First, employing Collins’ Interactional Ritual Chains theory (2004), this research explores the emotional dimensions of participating in riots in Belfast between 1969 and 2010, from a micro- level of analysis. Using the Biographical Narrative Interpretative Method (Wengraf 2001), I conducted 9 life-story interviews with participants in riots in Belfast. The life-stories illustrate that ritual dynamics that occurred during riots facilitate the emergence of Emotional Energy, which in-turn, reinforces solidarity. At the same time, participation in riots was lived as a moment of collective empowerment for those taking part. The involvement in riots strengthened identification with their local communities and intensified the friendship ties among rioters. Second, the paper examines in-depth the place of riots in the lives of three participants, showing that participation in riots, as a form of collective action, was carried out as a means to defend their community against a perceived threat. In addition, these life-stories show the importance of social bonds in understanding participation in, and emotional dynamics of, riots. This work highlights the necessity of addressing riots by looking at both the context and motivation for participation in them, as well as the emotional dynamics that occur during the course of riots.

257

Feeling solidarity with strangers: The Rose Marches and the sociology of emotions

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On 22 July 2011, Norway was the victim of two successive terrorist attacks. The terrorist, Anders Behring Breivik, was motivated by anti-immigrant and anti-Islam ideology. He bombed the main government building in Oslo, killing 8, before traveling to Utøya, an island where the Norwegian Labour Party's youth organisation held a summer camp, where he murdered 69 people, more than half which were 18 years old or younger. In the aftermath of these attacks, there were many large public gatherings in Norway, the so called "rose marches". In Oslo more than 200 000 people gathered at the city hall square, the largest gathering of people in the history of Norway. This paper is a sociological analysis of the feelings that people experience inside and outside of these marches, with a special emphasis on strong, bodily feelings of community that many felt – but also with a discussion of those who felt little or none solidarity. The paper is based on the written answers that were given on a survey that charted how people had experienced the public gatherings. This data was collected in 2011 and 2012, and 329 respondents described, in their own word, how they felt after the attacks. The theoretical perspective is Durkheim's writings about the social nature of emotion, especially his theories about mourning rituals, as they are described in *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life* (1912). This perspective is supplemented by more recent research, such as the sociology of emotion, cultural traumas and the performance of the social rituals. The paper documents the nature of public, shared feelings after terrorist attack, and provides insights into the genesis of such social.

RN11_02a | Emotions in Intimate Relationships and Emotional Reflexivity

The Emotional Researcher: Emotions and Ethnographic Fieldwork in Ethical Non-Monogamy Communities in Belgium

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Although a substantial body of feminist and postcolonial work has discredited the myth of the impersonal, independent, objective scientist and opened the door for research methodologies that require the full participation of the researcher and immersion in the field, emotional aspects of reflexivity tend to remain neglected and the researcher's emotions and emotional involvement as sites of knowledge are still relatively underexplored. In this paper, I aim to reflect upon my own and participants' emotions (of anger, grief, hurt, frustration, tenderness, connection, friendship, etc.) in the course of my fieldwork (both online and real-life) in 'ethical' non-monogamy communities in Belgium. Doing so, I aim to investigate my own and participants' emotional engagement in interpersonal relations and emotion work for its implications (1) for processes of understanding and knowledge production, (2) for activist/action-based research strategies and (3) for the researcher's and participants' emotional wellbeing, academic credibility and research ethics. Unpacking some of the complexity of emotions as they play out between researcher and participants (and of what is seen as (legitimate) emotion and what is not), I aim to gain insight in the role of emotions in (understanding) mechanisms of normative power and oppression and in the reproduction of neoliberal and heteropatriarchal power relations in communities that promote the destruction of these norms. However, a focus on the (gendered, classed, etc.) politics of affect in 'ethical' non-monogamy advocacy groups can also open up potential to begin to think of alternative (more effective) strategies of subversion and feminist solidarities and cooperation.

Future Building, Gender and Emotional Reflexivity: Navigations of Agency and Social Change in Non-Conventional Relationships

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Imagining possible futures, both immediate and distant, is an everyday activity in which people engage. They are likely to do so differently according to their social positioning, biographical propensities and the resources available to them. World leaders engage in 'strategic planning', activists in working towards alternative ways of living and school children in daydreams about what they will do when they grow up. However, relatively little is known about the more mundane varieties of future building and how they relate to people's lives and actions. This paper sets out a conceptual framework to make sense of this everyday future building. It focuses on imagining future intimate lives and the emotions that inform and accompany such an activity. Thus, such imagining is conceived as a practice of intimacy. Future building is also understood as achieved via embodied and relational forms of emotional reflexivity. Such imagining and building work is crucial to how people feel, think, imagine and do intimacy over time. We suggest that relationships that vary from the normative might provide a good place to begin to see the emotionally reflexive practices of imagining and building future intimacies. From this emerge original insights into how the ability to exercise agency is not just about strategic or instrumental resilience but about the enabling or constraining of actions and change at an emotional level. This happens relationally, as in at an interpersonal level of gendered intimate relationships, but also at a wider structural level around gender relations

Love, Couple Relations and Emotions in Pop-rock Songs in Romania, Today: Specificity and `Globality`

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In all modern societies, pop songs are one of the best ways to communicate/ capture emotions that are present within different areas of the society. Songs within pop culture are good representations of the society they write about. With huge audience figures, they reach many people, especially young generations, yet not only. In their texts, they cover actual issues that preoccupy people in their daily lives. Love songs are predominant in the pop-rock culture of every society, and they best depict emotions related to love and intimate lives, and not only. In the ongoing research I propose here, I studied the textes of 16 (8 female artists; 7 male artists;

1 band) Romanian pop and rock songs during 2017 and 2018, in terms of content/ themes, intending to add 2019. The method is content and frequency analysis on the songs` texts, looking for aspects related to genders different view upon love and intimate lives, to youth problems and the ways they express them, couple relations and feelings. The issues occurred during analysis were related to concerns about money, sexuality, relations, family, marriage, love, belonging and alienation. The study brings valuable information regarding the manifestation of emotions concerning life today in the Romanian (as European) society, and how gender differences look, in representative art/media forms of the society. The preliminary results were valuable: both male and female artists were relating to love; deceit, loss and separation were the predominant theme in all the songs, with evident differences according to gender.

Methodologically Feeling - The Process Of Entering A New Area Of Research Through The Lens Of Emotion Sociology

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Considering emotional labour as a necessary endeavour when conducting qualitative research, this paper aims to investigate how the process of entering into a new area of research can be accomplished methodologically, as well as from the perspective of emotion sociology. The project at hand investigates the role of emotion and emotion management in judicial and prosecutorial decision-making in Scotland, as a part of doing and upholding objectivity within this setting. The research is carried out within the framework of the project JUSTEMOTIONS , studying how objectivity is constructed and operationalized as an emotive-cognitive applied process of legal decision-making in four different countries. This notion invites methodological discussions and comparisons between countries and legal systems. The paper investigates the process of gaining access to a research field in a country and within a judicial system not previously known to the researcher. Ethnographical tools such as small talk, field notes and participant listening are discussed both as means to gain access and to collect data. We believe that approaching the field by applying different qualitative methods enhances the understanding of the field itself and provides different tools of reflection for the researcher. Key words: Methods; Emotional Labour; Decision-making; Objectivity; Emotions.

RN11_02b | Mediated Politics of Fear, Hate and Anger

Emotional Dynamics of Political Scandals and Scandalizations

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Scandal is very often defined through the public moral outrage; however, the nature of this emotion in the scandal research has barely ever been really investigated. My theoretical work on the role of emotions in the political scandal discloses that: 1) moral outrage is not the automatic emotional reaction of the public, it is a result of emotio-discursive work; 2) emotio-discursive work is a dynamic process with emotions articulated in it changing when the scandal progresses. These two premises are the basis for my empirical inquiry into the public emotion articulation during the political scandal. Its dynamic is analyzed with the trans-sequential discourse analysis of media coverage of German political scandals. Analyzed scandals differ in their extend and course, and thus in their emotional dynamics. The focus of this presentation will be these differences in emotio-discursive work of my cases. First, I will explain the logic of my case selection and comparison. Second, I will present the emotional dynamics of the full-blown scandal: its turn from excitement to moral outrage and from moral outrage to contempt. Third, I will compare this dynamic to the dynamic of the unsuccessful scandalization, scandalization which ended in no scandal, i.e. in no consequence for the politician, and therefore never reached the contempt phase. Then, the second comparison will be made between the typical complete scandal and the scandal which was interrupted by early resignation of the politician. Last, comparison of the unsuccessful scandal and interrupted scandal will be drawn: Does the emotional dynamics of both cases end in moral outrage or does the emotional dynamics of the interrupted scandal have a tendency to be continued in some way?

The Social Construction of Fear and Hatred in Italy

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Are there emotions which are more relevant than others to understand and explain electoral political choices? How are these emotions built and solidified? What is the role of media and social media? How can the study of emotions improve our knowledge and understanding of contemporary political dynamics at a national and international level? Can the intrinsic ambivalence and transmutation of emotions

transform them in potential resources for social change? These are some of the questions addressed in this paper. Drawing on a Goffmanian and content analysis of media texts and images selected from two Italian newspapers of opposite political views, this paper highlights the way in which political consensus is manufactured, performed and maintained through an entire emotional set of feeling rules (Hochschild) and micropolitics of emotions (Ahmed). The affective registers seem to produce positive electoral outcomes across the political spectrum, but certain emotions (anger, frustration, fear) seem to be stronger, more efficacious and to last longer than others (trust, hope, love) in terms of electorally successful outcomes. Preliminary findings seem to confirm that the emotional style and the charismatic leadership are more effective when feelings such as fear, resentment and hate are at stake. But the social construction of hatred does not exclude the social construction of solidarity and other positive emotions. This is consistent with recent literature on emotions in mediated politics (Wahl-Jorgensen, 2019). Putting emotions at the centre of our analytical interpretations allow us to avoid both media banalizations and political manipulations; understanding their key role is not only relevant as an academic achievement, but also in terms of political strategies and policy recommendations at a national and international level.

Affective (Re)Orientations in Online Discussions on the Threat of Violence Posed by Migrants

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Online discussions are rife with fear-evoking images and meaning-making that highlight the threat posed by violence committed by migrants to the security of European nations and their inhabitants in the wake of increased immigration. This paper focuses on the role of emotions in shaping anti-immigration views as a response to the threat of violence attached to migrants in online discussions. In particular, we analyse the affective dynamics in processes of interpellation where participants in online discussions are invited to adopt anti-immigration orientations, and which work to construct such orientations as morally legitimate. The data consists of online discussion threads that comment on various cases of violent crime – mainly sexual violence against women and an alleged terrorist attack – with migrants as suspects that gained vast media attention in years 2015–2017 in Finland. Our analysis shows how emotions such as fear, hate and love work together in complex ways in constituting and shifting meanings associated with migrants, on one hand, and with those holding anti-immigration views, on the other. These processes allow for the construction and uptake of affectively appealing identities, such as those of ‘normal citizens’ and ‘caring parents’, which are based on re-signification of anti-immigration orientations enabled by the sticking of affects to the othered figure of a dangerous migrant. The analysis thus provides insight into processes in which ‘ordinary’ citizens hear, and respond to, the call of xenophobic positions, and illustrates how a sense of community and care for it is built in these affective, exclusionary processes.

Compassion, Solidarity and Othering – The Connection between ‘Politics of Emotions’ and Discourses on Migration

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The ‘refugee crisis’ has been one of the most important topics in European media and politics in 2015 and 2016. While there was much attention given to right-wing politicians fostering ‘fear’ and ‘hate’, ‘empathy’ and ‘compassion’ were named to be the right strategy against these emotions. On the one hand, empathy seems to be seen as the condition for a civil society working in solidarity with refugees –on the other hand, claims arise to not ‘feel too much’ and to foster strong nation states with border controls: ‘the fortress Europe’. In my presentation I will examine the question how compassion, empathy and solidarity are connected to the perception of the ‘other’ as well as seeing how these interdependencies are connected to ‘politics of emotions’ and national identities. My research combines questions of identity, nationalism and emotions as well as politics of migration. To give insights into these discussions and the theoretical and empirical research of my discourse analysis, I will present findings from several newspaper articles included in a discourse analysis in German newspapers from 2015 and 2016 as well as parliamentary discussions from 2016. These findings will show the ambivalent ways in which compassion and empathy influence the discourses of emotions and migration and what critical role the study of emotions and affects therefore play for migration studies and questions of anti-racism and solidarity.

RN11_03a | Mobilisation, Resistance and Emotion

The Strategic Use of Emotions in Recruitment Strategies of Armed Groups: The Case of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)

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What kind of emotions do armed groups use to recruit members and how do they use them? In this paper, I show that armed groups use “emotion work” (Hochschild 1979) as a part of their strategy to mobilize fighters. They try to appeal not only to people’s self-interest or reason but to their values and normative judgements too, and they do so by evoking emotions. Once confronted with falling numbers of volunteers, the LTTE stepped up an extensive recruitment campaign targeting young Tamils living in the territory they controlled. I

use data from 45 interviews with former members of the LTTE and civilians who have been living in the warzones to show that emotions were a central element of this recruitment strategy. In order to analyse the role of emotions in recruitment, I build on research on mobilization and emotion in social movement and contentious politics and propose an analytical framework linking different types of collective action frames with different emotions they provoke and the mechanisms through which they facilitate recruitment. I find that the LTTE used interpretative frames (identification of common grievances and responsible actors) to create resentment. This emotional response together with the cognitive effects of the frames increase polarization among social groups – an important component of mobilization into militancy. Additionally, the LTTE used motivational frames in order to provoke anger and shame. These emotions increase the salience of frames to targets of mobilization. People feel personally affected and develop a sense of an inner emotional and moral obligation to take action and to redress (perceived) grievances.

Emotions and Collective Action: Managing Fear in Recent Romanian Social Movements

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The protests that took place in Romania in early 2017 represent the birth of the most vivid social movement in my country after the 1989 Revolution, which ended a period of almost 50 years of communism. Until February 2017, Romanian social movements consisted in shy protests of different social groups in order to obtain some benefits, mostly wage increases. Starting with 2017, the way how Romanians perceive their social reality and their social involvement radically changed. Which are the explanations for these social changes? In my paper, I aim to explain the recent social movements in Romania through the sociological lens of emotions, particularly the fear which can be used as a trigger to boost participation. My choice of fear as a main filter to analyze social movements is not random. The magnitude of the 2017 events was compared to what happened in 1989. Back then, it was a reactive fear. Nowadays, it seems to be a proactive fear. The common aspects between the two events are collective action and hope for a better future.

Ordinary Appropriations Of Politics Through Jokes. Germany 1938-1944

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The Nazi past is a serious subject, a theme you “cannot joke about”. Nevertheless, people do joke about Nazism. An easy way to discredit this behavior is to say that these jokes are extreme right wing and/or anti-Semitic (Dundes/Hauschild, 1983). On the other hand, the laughter between 1933 and 1945 has often been qualified as resistance (Gamm 1979; Hermes 1946, Müller 2009). This view is now being challenged, some authors claiming that jokes were “propaganda by distraction” (Delporte 1993). This proposal reformulates questions on the relation between citizens and the state, by using a sociology of emotions applied to jokes on nazism. We want to understand unruly uses of humor as well as “soft” state repression in a twofold approach, from above and below. This paper is based upon 250 court procedures found in the Bundesarchiv mentioning jokes. They not only exhaustively list the jokes, but also the people who were present and laughed as well as those who denounced them to Nazi institutions. We learn about the context (public or private, work or home, with family or friends or anonymous persons). The archives also contain CV’s of those who told the jokes, which gives us access to sociological data such as gender, profession, marital status, salary, and the number of children. On the other hand, these archives give us access to different Nazi institutions that frame and sanction the public wit: the police (who writes a first report), the public prosecutor (who writes the accusation), and the judges (who write the verdict)

Storytelling and Emotional Engagement in Social Communication: the Italian Donation Campaigns

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The paper offers reflections on how non-profit and public sector organizations, in the network society, make communication campaigns aimed at sensitizing the population on socially relevant issues, such as health and well-being, using storytelling and communicative registers that arouse emotions in the publics, online and offline. The social communication has a function of symbolic integration in the society and can arouse different emotions: from a friendly, shameful or reassuring, even ironic communication in which the theme (or a problem) is represented in its positive sense, to a communication that leverages feelings of fear (fear arousing appeal), until the tendency to strike terror. In this framework, the paper illustrates a research, which aimed to analyze the communicative campaigns on the “donation” which have been conducted in Italy over the last five years, to understand some trends and principal characteristics. In particular, this study

was intended to try to understand what communication strategies are adopted by non-profit organizations and public organizations and, above all, what kind of storytelling is chosen in recent years to encourage the emotional engagement of the public to whom the communication activities are oriented. The research is quantitative and qualitative, and is divided into two phases as follows: - First phase: online detecting of the campaign on the donation of blood, organs, cells and tissues, promoted in the last five years in Italy by public institutions (State-Ministry of Health, Regions, Provinces, Municipalities, Health and Hospital Organizations) and by non-profit organizations. - Second phase: qualitative analysis of the Italian campaigns detected in the first phase of the research, taking into consideration the most representative cases of the Italian panorama.

RN11_03b | Emotions and the Law

The Feeling of Justice - Emotion-cognitive Processes of Judicial Decisions

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The idea of objectivity as disembodied and unemotional, which lies at the core of the criminal justice system, is currently challenged by the growing field of law and emotion. The aim of this presentation is to develop an understanding of the emotion work engaged in by judges and prosecutors when evaluating and assessing evidence in fraud and intimate partner violence (IPV) cases. While fraud usually requires technical evidence and tends not to raise expectations of emotionality, the main evidence in IPV cases is often the testimonies of the victim and witnesses and these cases are generally regarded to be emotion-laden. Drawing on ethnographic data from an ongoing research project in Sweden, encompassing observations of hearings and deliberations, shadowing and interviewing prosecutors and professional judges, the comparison between these different types of crime provides a rich description of emotional processes in judicial decisions. The analysis demonstrates that judicial decision-making in practice is oriented by emotional information and investigates how this orientation, conceptualized as the emotive-cognitive judicial frame (Westergren & Bergman 2016), comes into play in court proceeding and deliberations in the context of a civil law system.

262

To Master the Stone Face: Learning and Habituating Judicial Emotions in Court

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This paper examines the learning and habituation of tacit emotion management necessary to sustain professional feeling norms and behavioural boundaries and techniques; the 'emotive-cognitive frame' of judges. The analysis is based on data from Sweden, building on a civil law system where judge is a career profession with specific training after law school. 43 judges at different stages of their career were interviewed and shadowed during their workday, including observations of court hearings. We find that the overarching demand for autonomy requires continuous self-evaluation, developed through several phases linked to increasing experience. During clerk training, the seemingly contradictory expectations of independence and emotional astuteness towards those of higher rank become consolidated and internalized. During judge training, autonomy develops through continuous self-evaluation to ensure conformity with standard judicial performance, epitomized by the stone face. Experienced judges may question the relevance of the stone-face norm, but to a large extent remain loyal to this ideal. For the more senior judges, the stone face can become solidified as a mask, but their habituated autonomy also paves the way for an ability to demonstrate emotional presence during hearings and discretion in evaluations.

Learning and Habituating Prosecutorial Emotions

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In order for boundaries and norms of legal professional actors to settle and reproduce, the 'emotive-cognitive judicial frame' must be habituated; professional feeling rules and behavioural requirements must be incorporated as part of the professional identity. This paper investigates how the emotive-cognitive judicial frame becomes habituated with growing experience, from prosecutorial training to experienced prosecutors. 41 prosecutors in different stages of their career were interviewed once or twice while being shadowed in their daily work, during preliminary investigations and in court. Around 300 criminal hearings, involving prosecutors, were observed. For prosecutors 'bounded independence' – independent self-confident performance of objective prosecutorial powers which is paradoxically dependent on the efficient and deferential work of other professional groups – is a core competence. Bounded independence requires flexible use of techniques of emotional astuteness and elaborate

insensitivity. The first phase of habituating bounded independence is learning how to distance oneself from one's own foreground emotions of embarrassment and insecurity, as well as from others' communication of irritation, frustration and ridicule. Elaborate insensitivity protects prosecutors from attempts by others to weaken their self-confident performance. In the second phase, the need to manage one's own foreground emotions decreases as emotion work becomes routinized. The performance of independence develops into a strategic and nuanced display of objectivity. In the final phase, emotional distance becomes securely habituated, allowing situated emotional presence and skilfully strategic emotional displays. Although independence is a critical individual requirement for inclusion within the rank and file of prosecutors, it builds on a solid ground of group solidarity and collective support.

RN11_04a | Desire for Happiness

Recipes for Happiness: Moral Orientation of Action and Emotion

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In our research on The Happiness Industry (R&D project, Spanish Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities, Ref. CSO2016-77248-P, years 2016-2019), we analyze how happiness has become a market product as an object of desire and consumption. We have identified different types of happiness products that include messages or tips recommending actions for the achievement of happiness. Many messages take the form of recipes prescribed by a variety of social actors: both multinational and smaller companies, the media, and specifically, different profiles of 'experts in happiness'. On the internet, there are numerous examples of indications whose purpose is to lead individuals to perform certain actions or to buy products leading to happiness. Based on this public and accessible information, we have built, through data mining procedures, an extensive sample of recipes for happiness that includes information about its inspirers, its disseminators, its mechanisms of legitimation -mainly through science-, as well as the fields of knowledge associated with each prescription. These large collection of recipes and ingredients is analyzed through grounded theory procedures, in search of the central categories of its discourse system. We understand the recipes for happiness as markers of specific actions to be carried out by individuals with a clear normative and moral intentionality: every prescription include morally binding feeling rules that must guide the social behavior of individuals.

Conceptualizing Happiness: Social Behavior Strategies In The Process Of Identification

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Keywords: happiness, identity, recognition, sociology of emotions
The main objective of the presentation is to deliver initial theoretical frame of a doctoral thesis whose aim is to understand how individuals experience happiness through their social identification process in a certain social-cultural context. Thesis assumes that happiness can be perceived as complex set of emotions (Holmes & McKenzie 2018). These can be experienced intersubjectively and are embedded in a particular social context which is framed by certain sets of meanings, values and norms. Experience of happiness closely relates to verification of self-identity that occurs through social relations. This seems to be connected to struggle for recognition as a process of validating one's identity to a sufficient degree in a context of unequal power relations between social agents (Honneth, 1995). During such identification process individuals verify their personal, group or social identities with socially important others (Burke & Stets 2009, Stets & Burke 2014). Individuals can feel positive emotions when perception of the self in a certain social context corresponds to the standard meaning of identity (Stets & Burke 2014). On the other hand, they can experience frustration, envy or shame if the identity is not socially recognized. Thus, happiness as gaining recognition is linked to perceptions to equality and inequality in a giving context (Holmes & McKenzie 2018). The thesis strives to link sociology of emotions, formation of identity through self-verification and recognition with critical social theory.

Emotions and Society in the Digital Age: Revisiting the Postemotional Society Thesis

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In 1997 Stjepan Mestrovic introduced the concept of 'postemotionalism' in an attempt to capture what he described as 'a distinct tendency in contemporary social life toward the mechanisation of emotional life' (1997: 1). He talks of 'a climate of affected, feigned emotion, as if it were rehearsed and planned ahead of time' (ibid: 13). This is not a society without or after emotion, but a society in which the place of 'emotions' and emotionality are fundamentally changed. Mestrovic's original thesis and commentary have not been well received or acknowledged. In this paper I revisit and seek to recover elements of the postemotional society thesis in the context of digital social media however. It was Mestrovic's contention that postemotionalism had reached its apex in the 1990s, but I argue it is only in the age of digital social media, of algorithms and emoji, hashtags and 'happy

slapping', that we might fully appreciate the efficacy of Mestrovic's analysis. Whilst acknowledging some ambiguities and potential problems with the original thesis, I go on to highlight and discuss a range of contemporary and significant postemotional phenomena. I ultimately seek to update, develop and extend Mestrovic's thesis as part of a broader analysis of emotions and society in the digital age.

RN11_04b | Work-Related Challenges and Emotional Labour

Keep a Stiff Upper Lip or Wear Your Heart on Your Sleeve? Ethnic Identity and Emotion Management among Arab/Palestinians in Israel

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This study examines how emotion management is linked to subjective identity among members of ethnic minority groups in ethnically mixed workplaces. Data were drawn from interviews with Arab/Palestinian citizen residents of Israel. The results reveal three distinct strategies of emotion management: (1) Arab/Palestinians, regardless of their subjective identity, tend to conceal emotions during interactions with majority group members. (2) Individuals who identify as 'Arab' also tend to regulate social interactions to avoid the emotional risks that accompany interactions with majority group members. (3) Those who choose a 'Palestinian' label are more likely to actively express their ethnic identities despite the emotional risks associated with this type of identification. The findings suggest that emotion management is influenced not only by a person's assignment to a social minority category (the emphasis of previous research), but also by a person's subjectively defined identity.

Boundary Making, Emotional Labour And Human Non-Human Relationships: A Qualitative Study Of Veterinary Professionals And How They Manage Work-Related Emotions In Professional And Private Contexts

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This paper presents findings from a sociological study of practicing veterinarians, veterinary nurses and veterinary specialists (e.g. biosecurity, herd health experts) in the UK and Ireland; focusing on their everyday relationships with farmers, pet owners, breeders and non-human actors. We apply Arlie Hochschild's (2003) work on emotional labour, to focus on 'emotion work' and 'emotion management', to examine veterinarians' relationships, and how they manage emotions in professional and personal domains. We focus on how veterinary professionals manage their feelings in complex situations involving humans and non-humans including animal death, pet cremation, and threats to biosecurity that jeopardise economic, cultural and social sustainability and human food chains. We argue that how veterinary professionals express and/or suppress emotions, and how maintain relationships with farmers, pet owners and animals partially relates to training and discourses of professionalism within veterinary communities and the importance of fulfilling one's expected occupational or professional roles. Importantly, we also argue that the specific contexts where vets work impacts on emotional management. The cultures of specific clinical settings, and 'cultural scripts' (Vanclay and Enticott 2011) that are often place-based, and regulate interactions in communities, marts and fairs, on farms, and in specific households and which link to cultural artefacts in these settings (e.g. diagnostics, machinery, sheds, animals) indelibly shape how veterinarians manage their emotions and how they recreate emotional boundaries with human and non-human clients.

Edgework Emotional Management in Organ Donation Negotiation

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Background: Exploring the process of approaching the families to negotiate organ donation consent remains to be a sensitive topic within medical professions and healthcare systems. Extensive literature is focused on ethical, psychological, legal and structural considerations regarding people and families' making decision process. However, few studies have analysed

the social interactions that healthcare professionals and families experience when organ donation negotiation occurs. Aim: I examine the role of emotions within the process of approaching families. Method: A constructivist grounded theory study is carried out, which analyses these social encounters due to the delicate topic to pursue. Results: I argue that Edgework Emotional Management constitutes one of the main processes that professionals perform within approaching the families, pushing the boundaries of death forwards, body belonging and end of life decision-making. I discuss the crucial role of emotions in these interactions and how healthcare professionals and families challenge themselves to negotiate organ donation. I extend the concept developed by Lyng (1992), Lois (2003) and Bolton (2005) to explain the emotional work experience by nurses within organ donation process and eventually other critical areas in the medical context. Conclusion: Understanding the role of emotions as the mediator of these interactions may explain the complexity of social encounters in sensitive topics, and therefore, propose strategies to deal with these challenges.

"Why Don't You Find Yourself A Proper Job?" – Feelings And Feeling Norms In The Struggle Over The Symbolic Meaning(s) Of Work

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When forms and conditions of work change, so too does the symbolic meaning(s) of work. The definition of what is considered work and non-work becomes highly contested and is subject to (re)negotiations. The struggle over definition and recognition of work is important as this definition determines the value we attach to certain forms of labour. It also influences the entitlement to feelings – does the work one is carrying out entitle, for instance, to feel stressed or complain about the workload. In this struggle for the interpretative authority, I argue, feelings play a crucial role. First, feelings and feeling norms are used as moral argument to make claims about what is or ought to be considered and valued as "proper work". Second, the clash between "old" and "new" definitions of valuable work can lead individuals into a painful inner conflict between their self-esteem and feelings of self-realisation, on the one hand, and the (missing) external recognition, on the other. Finally, this inner conflict and the painful emotions that emerge when being denied the recognition of carrying out proper work, require a considerable and constant amount of cognitive and emotion work. This paper carves out this social struggle over the symbolic meaning(s) of work and their emotive dimension by looking at young people's work experiences in Spain – a generation, which is most affected by new, atypical and often precarious working conditions, even more so in the aftermath of the economic crisis. Drawing on qualitative data of in-depth interviews with young freelancers and entrepreneurs in Madrid, I will show how norms of work and the feelings that get attached to them are perceived, managed and contested.

RN11_05a | Emotions in Welfare and Care

Respecifying 'Worry': How Clients Manage the 'Subjective Side' of Welfare Service-Seeking

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This paper uses discursive psychology (DP) to investigate and re-specify 'worry' as an interactional achievement and resource. The DP perspective involves conceptualizing emotion as something people 'do', display, or invoke in interaction with other people, and investigating in detail its social functions in different settings. In the study, we analyze a corpus of 366 recorded phone calls to the Swedish Social Insurance Agency's customer service for housing allowance – a benefit specifically targeting financially vulnerable youth and families with children. In these data, we examine how clients' 'worry' is made interactionally relevant, where in the calls this happens, and what functions it has. In line with the broader DP goal of seeking to uncover how institutions are characterized by specific 'psychological business', we show that worry in our data is treated as undermining the legitimacy of seeking this specific welfare service. In other words: speakers collaboratively treat worry-induced calls as problematic. When worry features in calls, its dispositional character (in terms of the speaker coming off as 'the worrying kind') tends to be downplayed and worry is instead linked to a lack of knowledge, building the worry as warranted (or not) and as warranting further institutional activity (or not). In this sense, speakers treat worry as rationally, morally, and institutionally constrained. The ways in which the results differ from previous discursive research on worry in institutional settings serve to emphasize that emotion is locally accomplished and thus part of how the institution at hand is constituted.

Care(ful) Relationships: Supporting Children in Secure Care

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Children enter secure accommodation under two types of orders, while approximately half are placed on remand or sentenced for committing a serious offence, the other half are placed by social services under a child welfare order. Though sentenced under different orders, children in secure care are perceived as the 'most vulnerable' and in need of intense support. Hence, secure units tend to be small, with a high ratio of staff to young people. With vulnerable young people separated from their families and friends, secure accommodation becomes an enclosed hotbed of emotions where everyday life is played out against a backdrop of heightened reactions and intense relationships. Since

placements aim to provide a safe environment in which young people are enabled to address personal difficulties and subsequently move on to a 'better life', staff are charged with creating safe and supportive environments to aid this transition. Relationships formed between staff and young people are the therapy and are therefore engineered to elicit particular changes in young people's behaviour and outlook. Drawing on findings from sensitive ethnographic fieldwork, this paper considers the emotional experiences of carers who are expected to deliver life changing and coercive care to vulnerable young people with complex needs.

Messing with the Emotions of the Other: Exploring Affective Intergenerational Encounters at a Residential Care Institution for Young People

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In this presentation, I examine the lived ambivalence, between support and control that arises in care work. I do so through an analysis of the spatialised entanglements of emotions, age and formal position in intergenerational encounters at a residence for young people suffering from social and mental distress. By identifying the dominant norms associated with the roles of 'resident' and 'professional in the social space of the residence', I explore what may, drawing on Haraway, be termed popular, oppositional and inappropriate practices and the emotions and power relations linked to them. The analysis reveals how the three types of practices – all framed by neoliberal youth policies and psy-knowledge about age, (ab)normal personalities and 'professionalism' as spatialised in the institutional organisation of work and the physical space as well as rules, norms, and routines - represent very diverse ways of navigating. Moreover it demonstrates, how 'messing with other people's emotions' and trying to change their behavior is regarded as manipulation if it challenges norms or power relations rooted in spatially anchored perceptions of appropriate practices, but as empowerment if it chimes with norms that correspond to the roles and intersecting binary constructions of childish/young/insane client – adult professional.

RN11_05b | Collective Identity, Belonging and Emotion

Being Soviet and Lithuanian: Emotional Regimes as the Bridge between the Opposites

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The Soviet Union occupied Lithuania in 1940. After 1944, hopes of restoring the political independence were gradually lost. The personal experiences were a clash of opposites: the experience of the loss of the state, repressions and deportations, and forced loyalty to the regime and the initiatives of the new political administration. The political administration attempted to establish links between the traumatic experience and the hostility towards the regime, and on the other hand, the goals of the Soviet world and the society's loyalty to the state and regime, i. e. between the negative emotions arising from the experience and the positive emotions necessary to the regime. In order to build such a bridge, the Soviet Lithuanian administration created a kind of hybrid culture as a smooth synthesis of the Soviet ideas and the national elements. It generated specific regimes of emotions: happiness, melancholy and suffering. The regimes of emotions helped to blend the national and the Soviet experiences; they absorbed and legitimized the personal traumatic experiences and even the experiences of guilt of collaboration with the regime. The study analyses the most popular phenomena of the Soviet Lithuanian culture: the song and dance festivals, the folklore movement at the end of the 1960's, and the dramatic trilogy by the most famous Lithuanian poet Justinas Marcinkevičius, *Mindaugas*, *Mažvydas* and *The Cathedral*, written in the 1960's and 1970's. All the phenomena were prevalent in the mass culture until the end of the Soviet era, and they have remained popular until present day. The study is based on the concept of emotional regime developed by William M. Reddy in his book *The Navigation of Feeling*.

Longing for Belonging: DIY Practices And Emotionalities In (Post)mining Landscape

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The paper shows how through DIY practices emotion of belonging to landscape heavily altered by open cast mining is materialized and performed. It discusses the potential of these DIY emotional-material practices to challenge an alienated process of technocratic management of post-mining landscape. One of the foci of the paper is the reflection of "materialization of transcendence and loss" (Bille et al., 2016) and its repercussions in the process of DIY activities. The paper presents results from a project exploring DIY activities around open cast brown-coal mines in the Czech Republic. In particular, it comprises of participatory observation and interviews with producers of DIY artefacts, activists of "Mare Tranquillitatis" association. The activists promote the subversive idea of salt-water sea on the place of nowadays mines (especially subversive given the Czech republic is an inland country). Their DIY activities embrace manufacturing wooden lighthouse, small terrestrial marina on the edge of still operating mine or placing buoys marking lines of the "sea" next to touristic routes. Once the possibility of citizens to negotiate the future shape of the post-mining landscape is scarce in post-socialist conditions of the Czech republic due to existing barriers created through politics and policies, the activities of "Mare Tranquillitatis" association offer possibility for subversive action. Through DIY practices and artefacts that resemble fantastic marine landscape members of the association and their followers materially and emotionally manifest their longing for belonging to the landscape and longing for overcoming the barriers of non-participatory technocratic solutions offered by the stakeholders. Keywords: DIY, emotionality, belonging, (post)mining landscape, Czech Republic

Emotional Urban Territories: Ephemeral Practices, Social Control and the Role of the Emotions

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In the daily and widespread struggles that characterize the quarrels on the uses of urban spaces, as well as the direction of the policies that norm accesses and expulsions, emotions have a key role. In particular, considering contested spaces, where more legitimated (from an economic, legal or urbanistic point of view) has to face with other uses, more unplanned, unexpected and interstitial, emotions permit to have a heterodox access for a deeper understanding of the normative assemblage of the urban space, in its combination of legal tools, everyday interactions (and dynamics of power) between subjects in their different ways of using and inhabiting the urban sites, affective atmospheres and habits. Starting a territoriological analysis of the everyday encounters, in which territories are considered as acts that spatially inscribe boundaries and control apparatuses that make them effective, emotions are mobilized in the urban struggles and claims. Result of an ethnographic research, realized with the practitioners of three artistic and leisure activities (parkour, slacklining and buskers and street art performances), realized in the North Italy, the paper will start from the urban events generated by these ephemeral interventions in public spaces are subjected to a boundary-making process that excludes the more impromptu and unplanned modalities of these disciplines, combining a moral, aesthetic and emotional control on them. In particular, great attention will be dedicated on the implications for the body government, in terms of movement, performativity, and presence, that the political dimension through the emotional feature of the social control implies.

RN11_06 | Transnational Emotions and Migration Experiences

Solidarity in Transnational Context: Refugee Representations of Hungarian Migrants Working in the German Refugee Reception System

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The paper aims to describe categorisation and boundary making between various transnationally mobile groups, and their implications on the emergence of solidarity or the lack

thereof. More specifically, we focus on refugee-representations of intra-EU migrants. While the discursive contexts in societies affected by such transnational mobility categorise and hierarchise people, implying differing legal, institutional and moral positions for various migrant categories, such differences might become questioned, altered or recreated in specific contexts. In our presentation we analyse the representations of refugees in the accounts of Hungarian migrants working/volunteering in the refugee reception system in Germany. First, we will ask how various dimensions of (un)deservingness are constructed in individual accounts of Hungarian employees and volunteers. Second, we aim to decipher to what extent and how such frames relate to personal migrant experience and life histories of the helpers, and whether these evoke the construction of sameness or difference vis-à-vis the addressees of such support. Thirdly, we aim to describe how such representations imply solidarity, responsibility taking, and intentions and practices of helping. 16 qualitative semi-structured interviews conducted in 2017 among Hungarians living in Germany (mainly Berlin and Munich) form the empirical basis of the analysis.

Predicting Migrant's Emotional Course: How Does Duration Of Stay Shape Experiences of Primary Emotions?

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Although moving to a foreign country is suggested to be an inherently emotional challenge encompassing feelings of uncertainty or homesickness, studies on integration paths have only rarely addressed these subjective dimensions of migratory experience. Despite evidence from qualitative research projects, migrants' emotions have not been investigated in population-representative studies yet. Instead studies focused on happiness or mental health outcomes. They propose a partly paradoxical picture on how migrants' affective evaluations of life and wellbeing develops over time. Additionally, these investigations are rather narrowed in terms of the complexity of emotional states, which makes them untenable to grasp the overall emotional course that migrants' go through. This gap is aimed to be tackled by an empirical quantitative investigation considering changes of frequencies in four primary emotions (anger, anxiety, joy and sadness) over the time of stay in the new home country. Theoretically, it is proposed that these emotional courses are socially conditioned by cultural expectancies and socio-structural circumstances. Therefore, the main thesis states that emotional differences between newcomers and the established mainstream should attenuate in the long run. Secondary data from the German-Socioeconomic Panel (Wave 2007-2016) is used (N= 44,068) to determine the experience of and change in four distinct emotions by the duration of stay (approx. 0 - 60 years) in the host society. First results from multilevel regression analyses are presented testing migrant's emotion outcomes compared to native Germans and the second generation of Immigrants in a longitudinal perspective.

268

Emotional Transnationality: Multiple Pathways of Belonging and the Constitution of an Emotional Space

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Current medial, political and scientific debates often deal with ideas of spaces. The assumption of a national 'container' which is exchanged by people in processes of migration by another 'container' is still dominant. This assumption is often linked with the demand of emotional assimilation to the autochthonous people in the context of arrival and with the identification to norms which are located in this 'container' of arrival. In contrast to this perspective, the aim of my talk is to contribute to a different idea of space which is constituted in processes of emotional transnationality. In that way, it becomes necessary to consider emotional processes in contexts of migration in a different way. This emotional space develops in processes of reciprocal emotional influencing which can be described as "affecting" and "being affected": Emotions and affects are conceptualized as spacial movements which do not end at national borders but which are transnational effective. The concept of emotional transnationality is in that way a counter-concept to discourses of assimilation and demands of identificatory integration.

The Lived Experience of Inequality and Migration: Emotions and Meaning Making among Latvian Emigrants

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Based on qualitative interviews with Latvian emigrants collected between 2008-2014 in England, Ireland and USA, this paper asks: how do migrants' perceptions of inequality and the emotions corresponding to these perceptions influence their migration experience and decisions? Through the ability of the migrant to compare life at home with that of their receiving state, this paper finds that inequality is significant, not only in a strictly economic sense (as a pure inequality of income or wealth), but also in terms of the socio-emotional and cultural dimensions that accompany it. Through an examination of migrants' narratives and meaning making, I identify four scenarios of what I call the inequality-emotion tie: resentment and anger towards the ruling elite as unjust; exploitation and feelings of humiliation at work; inability to consume and associated feelings of deprivation and inferiority; and perceived inferiority in daily interactions. Through these four scenarios, I find that the inequality that exists in a migrant's home society creates resentment and anger towards ruling elites and employers, as well as creating perceptions and feelings about the self as inferior. Conversely, the inequality that exists in receiving states, where inequality levels are actually comparable, does not have the same effect. In these

countries, migrants described positive experiences with associated feelings of recognition, making a return to the home country less appealing.

RN11_07 | Populism Symposium

Social Sharing of Emotions in Populist Online Communication

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Anger and fear are frequently considered as driving forces of populist party support, since their corresponding appraisal structures resonate with characteristics of populist ideologies. This contribution examines the presence and diffusion of these emotions in populist online communications to gain insights into the formation of intergroup emotions. The study applies a lexical sentiment analysis of discrete emotions to a sample of 275,582 Twitter posts authored by officials of two German political parties frequently characterized as populist, the left-wing "Die Linke" and the right-wing "Alternative für Deutschland" (AfD), and to a baseline sample of 315,536 randomly collected posts. Using multilevel regression models, the study compares the presence of anger and fear cues across groups and analyzes associations between these cues and linguistic references to migrants and political elites. Also, the effect of expressed anger on the frequency by which posts are shared by their recipients is modeled. Results support the hypotheses that anger, and to a lesser extent fear, are dominant emotions in populist communications on Twitter, and that populists are more likely to evoke anger when referring to out-groups. Finally, the study shows that anger cues significantly increase the sharing of posts authored by populist actors. Since social sharing of emotions is thought to contribute to emotional alignment processes within groups and consequently to the strengthening of group identities, these findings do not only depict a strong resonance of emotionalized populist messages promoting out-group devaluation but also hint at their potential to foster in-group cohesion within populist online-collectives.

Shame and Pride: Affective Polarization in Polish Right-wing Media Coverage of the 2019 European Parliament Elections and the 2019 Polish Parliamentary Elections

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The rhetoric of Poland's ruling populist right-wing Law and Justice (PiS) party reveals an important role of emotions in efforts to mobilize the support of electorates. A key element of right-wing populist mobilization in Poland is the strategic use of the media, which contributes to the affective polarization of Polish society and politics. The paper examines how right-wing, pro-government media outlets in Poland employ two interrelated emotions – shame and pride – in their coverage of debates in the run-up to the 2019 European Parliament elections as well as the 2019 Polish parliamentary elections. Our theoretical approach builds on work by Salmela and von Scheve (2017, 2018) which proposed two hypotheses regarding the emotional underpinnings of support for the populist right. The first hypothesis identifies the mechanism of resentment as an emotional dynamic transforming negative self-focused emotions via repressed shame into anger and resentment towards out-groups. The second hypothesis relates to the emotional distancing from social identities that inflict shame and instead seeking more stable ascriptive ones. In support of the two mechanisms, previous research (Tworzecki 2019) indicates that PiS invented and popularized a discourse that set the beneficiaries of the post-1989 transformation against those who experienced a decline in their economic well-being and social esteem. These experiences relate to envy and shame, whose repression in turn feeds resentment. Close collaboration of PiS with the Catholic Church identifies the out-groups to which the resulting anger is to be directed and supports emotional distancing by encouraging identification with ascriptive social identities.

Emotional Dynamics of Right- and Left-Wing Populism

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Emotions are prevalent in the rhetoric of populist politicians and among their electorate. However, it is not clear if the same or different emotional dynamics underlie support for right- and left-wing populism. We argue on the basis of our recent research (Salmela & von Scheve 2017, 2018) that partially dissimilar emotional processes may be at play behind opposite

branches of populism. Existing research has associated populism with fear and insecurities experienced in contemporary market societies, on the one hand, and with anger, resentment, and hatred, on the other. Yet there are significant differences in the targets of right- and left-wing resentment: A political and economic establishment deemed responsible for austerity politics (left) and political and cultural elites accused of favoring ethnic, religious, and sexual out-groups at the expense of the neglected in-group (right). Referring to partially different emotional opportunity structures and distinct political strategies at exploiting these structures, we suggest that right-wing populism is characterized by repressed shame that transforms fear and insecurity into anger, resentment, and hatred against perceived “enemies” of the precarious self. Left-wing populism, in turn, associates more with acknowledged shame that allows individuals to self-identify as aggrieved and humiliated by neoliberal policies and their advocates. The latter type of shame holds emancipatory potential as it allows individuals to establish bonds with others who feel the same, whereas repressors remain in their shame or seek bonds from repression-mediated defensive anger and hatred

RN11_08 | Emotions in National and European Politics

Managing Feelings Within European Institutions? The Case Of Emotion Work In European Union Politics

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This paper analyzes emotion work in the European Union (EU) with a specific focus on the European Parliament (EP) and the European Commission (EC). While emotion work –studied within the discipline of sociology of emotions- has been found to be highly relevant within business organizations little is known about its eventual role in political organizations. This paper shows that a meta-discussion on the role of emotions takes place within European institutions and that there is great variation per key player and per policy area. When the attention was shift to the policy areas where emotions were the most present, such as Foreign and security policy, Food safety and Justice and Home affairs, the most important dimensions of emotion work, including a pre-arrangement of what is possible and feeling rules were clearly identified. Data analyzed include the EP database (1999-2014) and the EUSpeech database (2007-2015).

270

How to Research Polish Contexts and Effects of Group Resentment?

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The author as his objective set the following: (1) determining ontological, epistemological and methodological bases for the research on the creation and social effects of negative collective emotions (mostly resentments) reflecting, according to Max Scheler and Max Weber, the tensions in the social structure and culture; (2) pointing out and operationalizing the parameters characterizing the structural and cultural contexts as well as their effects cumulating in the public sphere; (3) creation of triangulation research procedure in order to, in a possibly standardized way, diagnose the potential resentimental structural and cultural contexts; (4) constructing a deductive scheme of causal explanation, understood in a morphogenetic way (Margaret Archer), explaining the genesis of contemporary effects of the actions of collective resentimental mechanisms in the Polish social structure, culture and public sphere.

The Contrasting Emotional Bases Of Political Populism: Comparing Brazil's 2013 Protests And The United Kingdom's 2016 Brexit Vote

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Political events that achieve national and international significance have complex dynamic features that warrant analysis of their contributing individual, group-based and collective emotions. Social structures and collective memory are background features of large-scale political behaviour which are necessary to providing a coherent explanatory account but not sufficient in practice to determine the emotions that arise during actions to secure or maintain control of economic and cultural resources. In this paper, I provide an overview of the role of theoretical work on the emotional drivers of populist political behavior focusing initially on explanations proposing similar or dissimilar emotions purported to underpin and drive forms of left or right wing political populism (Salmela & von Scheve, 2018). Theories of group-based and collective emotions (von Scheve & Ismer, 2013), collective action (van Zommeren, 2013) and affective practices (Wetherell, 2012) are, in turn, explored in relation to two recent empirical examples: Brazil's 2013 anti-government protests and the United Kingdom's 2016 Brexit vote. Thematic analysis of 25 interviews with Brazilians during the 2014 FIFA World Cup and 20 interviews with UKIP voters pre- and post-2015 General Election and before the UK Referendum highlight the following themes: how particular discrete or mixed personal, group-based and collective emotions contribute to popular widespread political action, the role of dynamic relational and contextual features in the transformation and

generation of further emotions, and longer-term implications of emotion-laden divisions and restriction of intergroup solidarity in the development of collective political identities and ambitions. Potential implications are discussed in terms of policies and practices that might encourage "healing" as well potential long-term ways to address sources of group-based dissatisfaction, resentment, disengagement or distrust.

RN11_09 | Emotion Management in Intercultural Contexts

Love as Means of Reproduction

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Research literature on value production in contemporary capitalism identifies a shift in the character of the production of value, with affective labour regarded as one of the most important instruments for value production. Affective labour literature emphasises that the line between labour and emotions is often blurred. Furthermore, this theoretical literature often interprets care and domestic work as a primary example of affective labour. There is, however, a need to specify how the affective value production occurs in care and domestic work. Through an analysis of care and domestic work as affective labour, this article analyses the connections between value and affect. Drawing on interviews with migrant care and domestic workers in Finland (N=20), I ask in what ways the informants identify love as the most important tool in their work, either as love for their work, or love for those who they are caring for. I approach love as an affect that is closely connected to the informants' migratory experiences, the postcolonial context and the legally insecure position the workers hold in Finland, and to the nature of reproductive work. Firstly, I bring forth the ways in which the affect love is produced as a work skill in affective labour. Secondly, I analyse the intimate connections between the affect love, the colonial context and the social relations of value. In conclusion, I propose conceptualising affects such as love as a part of the use-value of labour-power and as means of reproduction.

'It Could Have Been Me': Cultural Sensitivity and Social Workers' Identification With Migrant Clients Who Resemble Themselves

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In debates on multicultural social work, cultural sensitivity is center stage. Researchers emphasise professionals' training in cultural competence as important tools of providing equal services. Additionally, the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV), has implemented cultural sensitivity in its counselling policy to improve services for immigrant clients. Cultural sensitivity refers to professionals adopting an introspective approach to cultural issues. However, how other aspects of the background, social position and emotional registers of the professionals come into play in their day-to-day work have received limited attention. Social workers' ability to reflect on issues such as regulation of emotions in encounters with clients, as well as being conscious about one's own cultural background, are part and parcel of their educational training. However, the impact of such emotions and personal identification on professional practice has not been studied through ethnographic accounts. We depart from ethnographic fieldwork at a front-line NAV-office, in addition to nine in-depth interviews of caseworkers of other offices. We investigate the salience of perceived intimacy and identification on social workers' perception of a client or case and ask whether such cases increase the motivation of social workers. What are the implications for case proceedings that social workers sometimes identify themselves closely with the migrant client – because of class similarity, educational backgrounds, shared life-stage (e.g. parenthood)? Are social workers less inclined to take on cases with clients with whom they feel less immediate intimacy? Findings suggest the relevance of symbolic boundaries and emotional labour in the work of welfare professionals.

Affective Aspects of the Transnational Migration from Central Asia in Russia

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The Russian Federation is among of the top five countries receiving migrants, much of which is migrants from the Central Asia. Their main goal is to improve their personal life and well-being of their family at home. However nowadays migration is a multifaceted phenomenon involving various transnational links and practices, the circulation between countries not only of people, but also of various social and economic activities, ideas and symbols, elements of material culture, as well as various desires and expectations. This means that a deep understanding of migration cannot be limited to approaching it as a predominantly mechanical movement between

countries due only to rational reasons. A moving person turns out to be not just in a new country, but in a new life situation, which is characterized by a multitude of new circumstances and statuses. These new contexts and social interactions generate new emotions. In this regard, I will make an attempt to show the emotional experiences that accompany transnational migration on example of the migration from the Central Asia in Russia. What emotions migrants experience? What emotions are associated with migration experience? What contexts of migration experience evoke positive and what negative emotions? What role do emotional experiences play not only in the life of migrants, but also in the lives of their families at home, etc.? According to our preliminary analysis, the main characteristic of the migrant's emotions is that they perceive themselves not as an equal participant in social interaction, but as an object; lose their subjectivity.

RN11_10 | The Nation, the State and Emotion

Emotion, Routinized Charisma and the Entrepreneurial City-State

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This paper draws on earlier sociology to critique contemporary patterns of charismatic power through the figure of the entrepreneur: the entrepreneurial city, the academic as entrepreneur, the businessman/woman as 'saviour'. To varying degrees, Durkheim, Weber, Gramsci, Park and Mills, cast the figure of the entrepreneur as a sign of modernity's looming social malaise and morbidity and its inability to sustain empathy in social relations. The ascendancy of the entrepreneur is detailed in anti-social terms: standing alongside other social ailments - fascism, state coercion, social melancholia and egoistic and narcissistic social relations. This paper explores the entrepreneurialization of the state - as a component of decades of neoliberalization - and how this has encouraged socially harmful emotional regimes. What are 'entrepreneurial emotions' are in the context of state and city building and the forced ambiance and emotional animations that they cultivate? Where is the role of imagination, empathetic emotion and 'spontaneity' in an era where charisma and 'magic' is prescribed so tightly around the figure of the entrepreneur? What does this government-through-entrepreneurialism mean for what Durkheim called 'creative effervescence' as a basis for social solidarity and, more recently, what Lefebvre referred to as 'the right to the city'?

272

Enlightened Bourgeoisie: Therapeutic Discourse, Democracy and Nationalism in the Israeli Public Television

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This talk contributes to the socio-cultural discussion on emotions and nationalism by showing how class culture and national attachment are mutually shaped through the integration of a therapeutic discourse into the national one. I focus on the television program 'Keshet Mishpachti' that was screened between 1986-1997 on the Israeli public channel. This project aimed to introduce counseling practice for real families on television for the first time. The counseling display drew on a Western psychological discourse inspired by Alfred Adler's approach. Through this international therapeutic discourse, the program's creators intended to inculcate a democratic spirit to the domestic audience. I conducted an interaction analysis of 18 episodes, as well as discourse analysis of hundreds of journalistic articles about the program and its professional counselors. The findings reveal that: 1) the program integrated two cultural codes: the therapeutic and the national. As a national TV, it adjusted the therapeutic discourse to national goals, while simultaneously, as a major popular culture medium, it inserted therapeutic messages into the national agenda. 2) Although the program aspired to represent the "All-Israeli" family, it actually reflected an image of the Israeli middle-class family. I argue that this program played a role in constructing and spreading an Israeli middle-class ethos, by establishing emotional habits that were received as characteristics of a new class distinction. The program aimed to leverage this class culture through nationalism, thereby facilitating its critical role in reshaping the national ethos.

Embodied Nationalism: Nations, States, Emotions

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While theoretical talk of globalization and cosmopolitanism was a significant feature of the late 20th century, the beginnings of this century have and continue to be dominated by a resurgence in nationalism and nationalist discourse. This has taken a multitude of forms, and is evident in both popular and political registers. This resurgence has been mirrored in academic work, from across the social sciences, including political sociology (e.g. Bonikowski, 2016; Malešević, 2019), and the emergent political sociology of emotions (Berezin, 2002; Scheff, 2000; Holmes, 2004; Demertzis, 2013; Heaney & Flam, 2013). Here, a new generation of scholars have reopened the question, going beyond the once-dominant top down 'nationalism as ideology' approaches to consider more bottom-up perspectives that characterize nationalism as a form of practice (Brubaker, 2004), combining both cognitive and affective orientations to the social world, and involving a more tacit and everyday forms of acculturation and reproduction (Fox & Miller-Idriss, 2008). In this paper I wish to address the endurance and tenacity of nationalism through the development of a concept of 'embodied nationalism'. This perspective, which draws on previous work (Heaney, 2013), aims to combine key positions on embodiment (a literature that is somewhat silent on the notion of nations), and the sociology of emotions, whilst also accounting for the key role of the (emotional) state in the attempt to (de)legitimize specific versions of nationness within the polity. The case of Ireland will be used to illuminate key points

RN12 | Environment and Society

RN12_01a | Social Theory and the Environment

Learning to Downsize

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The paper is a theoretical literature review focused on the study of groups/people that, for sustainability reasons, change lifestyles, with a focus on reduced consumption. It reviews how social practices, socio-material structures and cultural forces of mass consumption facilitate or prevent such lifestyle change. It draws on the theoretical concepts on transformative learning. In the common understanding of the “green” or “climate friendly” consumer, the consumer is rarely a person who makes profound lifestyle changes, rather minor adjustments in everyday life. One point of criticism in previous research is that this focus on “greening” narrows the scope of social/societal change: minor changes in habits and consumption is insufficient to deal with climate change and other urgent sustainability problems. Another point of criticism concerns that the focus disregards that individuals are embedded in social relations and structural/cultural contexts. In our everyday lives we are dependent on others, on infrastructure and technology; and others are dependent on us (e.g. children). Thus, to understand the conditions for social transformation we need to consider the role of more basic socio-material structures, resources, cultural norms and forces, as well as intimate social relations. Particularly problematic are the structural/cultural forces of mass consumption and social acceleration. Therefore, efforts to downsize must involve a long-term, demanding, and conflictual transformative learning process. However, such a process can also be a life-enriching experience. By becoming less dependent on mass consumption, what are the possibilities for achieving personal development, self-fulfilment, a less stressful life and a sense of (re-)connecting with nature? This paper offers a review of existing literature on the attempts, experiences and achievements by groups and individuals with such aspirations.

Reconceptualizing Metabolic Rifts as the Product of Strategic Essentialism within a Socially Constructed Adaptive Landscape

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Foster’s reconstruction of Marx’s analysis of metabolic rifts has generated an influential literature which attributes environmental degradation to the natural tendencies of capitalism. Despite providing new insights, the limitations of this literature are increasingly apparent. Marx’s argument is grounded in functional-developmental essentialism. While this doctrine taxonomically acknowledges environmental relationships and the universal necessity of adaptation, its reliance on context-independent dynamic laws undermines our ability to theorize structural diversity, environmental adaptation and human agency. These difficulties can be overcome by elaborating an alternative evolutionary account of metabolic rifts, premised on the concept of a socially constructed adaptive landscape. The latter defines a negotiated and contested fitness terrain whose shape changes in response to shifts in biophysical, social, economic, political and discursive environments. Actors simultaneously adapt to and actively reshape such landscapes by using alternative collective action frames and frame-alignment processes to mobilize resources and to create or exploit political opportunities, thereby altering the survival probabilities of social roles, routines and organizations. Within this framework, I redefine Spivak’s concept of strategic essentialism as any attempt to use essentialist theories or rhetorics to manipulate evolutionary topographies. Thus, Marxian theory is itself a form of strategic essentialism, one which historically treated large-scale, capital-intensive agriculture as a context-independent ideal. Translated into public policy in the Soviet Union this ideal generated precisely the same environmental problems as modernization theories in capitalist countries. This evolutionary analysis suggests that rather than providing a solution to environmental degradation, Marx’s theory may be part of the problem.

Too Rich To Be Green. Challenging Postmaterialism Thesis

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The postmaterialist thesis states that the emergence of widespread concern for the environment depends on high levels of economic and physical security. This theory also predicts that people in low-income countries lack concern for the environmental. Environmentalism is a luxury of the rich. The thesis has recently been reformulated to explain the rise of politics hostile to environmentalism in wealthy economies. It is now claimed that there is a cultural backlash in postmaterial values derives from a rise in inequality in wealthy economies. In this paper we test the empirical propositions of the postmaterial origins of environmentalism using data from the World Values Survey and the Material and Ecological Footprints. Following Inglehart's postmaterialist thesis and his current reformulation, our null hypotheses are: 1) High-income countries display more environmental consciousness now and in the 1990s— at a time where there was a relative prosperity in wealthy countries; 2) There is a cultural backlash in environmental consciousness because of a rise in income inequality. By using linear regression between GDP per capita (now and in the 1990s), GINI index and the indices of environmental health, we find that empirical support for ideas of postmaterialism is weak; indeed, our findings refute its claims. Neither GDP per capita nor the lack of income inequality support the postmaterialist theories of environmental awareness. We conclude by arguing that concern for the environment is and was not a product of a postmaterialist cultural shift, and we propose two alternatives that could promote more environmental consciousness, especially in high-income countries.

RN12_01b | Sustainable Mobilities

Understanding Daily Travel Mode: Insights From A Mobility Experiment Conducted In The Ruhr Area In Germany

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The excessive use of cars causes a variety of problems for cities and their inhabitants, including air pollution, noise and traffic congestion. The number of people, however, who uses public transport as a more sustainable alternative is still comparable low in many places. This paper aims to shed more light on the individual motives and barriers to use public transport in the Ruhr area in Germany. It evaluates a representative survey as well as a simultaneously conducted field experiment during which daily car commuters received a free one-month travel card. The traffic behavior and experience of the participants were recorded through regular online surveys before and during the experiment in October 2018. This paper focuses mainly on two questions. First, what are the motives to participate in such a mobility experiment. And second, how does the experiment influence the travel mode of participants. The results indicate that car users are increasingly annoyed by traffic congestions and parking situation and thus are looking for alternatives (push-factors dominate the decision to take part in the experiment). Most participants use the opportunity and travel regularly to work by public transport during the time of the experiment. In contrast, the car remained the dominant mode of transport in the leisure time. At the end, the participants come to very different conclusions. Several are willing to further commute by public transport, some are not (for reasons such as unreliability of public transport). This shows that short-term (financial) incentives might work as tools to change individual travel mode. At the moment, however, the existing infrastructure of public transport is perceived as insufficient to be a viable alternative for many commuters.

The Social Perception Of Driving Bans For Older Diesel Cars In Stuttgart (Germany) – Results From A Focus Group Study

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On the 1st of January 2019, the city of Stuttgart (Germany) has established driving bans for older diesel cars forced to do so by a verdict of a regional administrative court stressing that citizens have to be protected from damage to health caused by excess of NO₂ limit values. Stuttgart is the first German city to impose diesel driving bans covering the whole municipal area. In the course of 2019, other German cities will have to follow due to legal compulsion. Drawing on data obtained from seven focus groups, which have been carried out in November and December 2018 with citizens in Stuttgart using different means of transportation (car, public transport, bike) for their everyday travel to work, we identify crucial aspects of the social perception of driving bans. Our research reveals a complex perceptual pattern encompassing the deconstruction of air quality measurement as well as the process of setting air quality standards, doubts about the effectiveness of driving bans and blaming of different actors for the current situation, which is perceived as socially unjust. While the argumentative structure underlying this perceptual pattern varies across different focus groups, the overall structure largely remains constant: most focus group participants consider driving bans as ineffective and socially unjust, regardless of personal affectedness. Furthermore, we find that opposition to driving bans can be understood as part of a more general tendency towards political disillusionment and a feeling of alienation from decision-making elites, which particularly finds its expression in an us vs. them mentality. With our findings we hope to contribute to a deeper sociological understanding of public reactions towards complex sociopolitical developments in the field of urban mobility.

Professional Actors' Imagination Of The Future Of Personal Transportation

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In many places, efforts are being made to turn our energy consumption more sustainable, including the way we move about. The transportation sector is under great scrutiny to provide environmentally friendly, low-carbon mobility solutions. A myriad of different actors, such as political regulators, environmental NGOs, automotive associations, citizens initiatives, transport industry and so on, are shaping the debate. In this process, every actor pursues a specific vision of how future transport is shaped, which technologies will dominate and what their own role will be. These visions are competing for interpretational sovereignty in order to shape the path of the sustainable transformation in the transport sector. Informed by the concept of sociotechnical imaginaries and by insights from narrative analysis, the proposed paper investigates the visions of professional actors within the transport sector. The study analyzes qualitative interview data with different actors, often mobility-as-a-service-providers, and the annual business and sustainability reports of major German automobile manufacturers. Conceptualized as sociotechnical imaginaries, the visions herein describe what is deemed an attainable and desirable future scenario of transport in the eyes of these actors, where they position themselves in these futures, which socio-cultural shifts they anticipate and which role they assign to those people, that populate these visions. Findings show different understandings, e.g. one where an envisioned goal-oriented flexibility of mobility-as-a-service paints the picture of a rational human being, obliterating any cultural and emotional connection to different modes of transport, contradicted by emphasizing the aspect of gamification as a vital feature and selling point of intermodal transportation systems.

RN12_01c | Environmental Dilemmas and Paradoxes

Choosing Green Energy. A Social Dilemma With a Solution

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Customers of Swiss electricity providers had a choice between “green” and “grey” energy. However, customers had to pay a slightly higher price for ecofriendly green power than they had to pay for grey power. There is no difference in the private utility of green or grey electricity. Hence, choosing green energy is a contribution to the collective good of a better environment. Households and businesses alike face a social dilemma with the alternatives of cooperation (green energy) or defection (grey energy). By this logic it is clearly understandable that the overwhelming majority opted for grey energy. But there is another psychological factor to be taken into account. In previous years several utilities switched the reference category for ordering electricity from grey energy to green energy. Many studies report relatively large effects of the default category on behavior. But does the effect persist? And, even more interesting, is the default effect observable for businesses as well as for private households? We explored default effects of energy consumption using data from two electrical suppliers. The novel aspects of our investigation are that we were able to analyze a large data set of more than 250'000 customers and that the sample included businesses as well as private households. These data made it possible to explore the persistency or fading out of default effects. Comparison of differences as well as more refined econometric analysis showed that there is even a surprisingly large and persistent effect of a change in the context of decision making.

Co-operation and Conflict on the Canal: Hydrosocial Convivialities on the Inland Waterways

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There are over 3,000 miles of navigable inland waterways in England and Wales, mostly managed by the Canal and River Trust. These waterways have transformed from having a transport function during the Industrial Revolution, to dereliction in the first half of the 20th century, and to leisure use in a contemporary context. The canals are linear and liminal, hydro-social places that connect urban and rural, constructed and wild, human and non-human, symbolic and material, and historic and contemporary; they are meeting places for a wide variety of groups, including boaters, anglers, cyclists, walkers, runners, and others. With people using the waterways for different and sometimes spatially conflicting purposes, such as dwelling, work, recreation, leisure and commuting and with the waterways running through (and sometimes in parallel with) distinct districts and spaces pertaining to different regulatory stakeholders and public bodies, they have also become potential places of tension. This paper will explore how different values and understandings of sharing and shared space on the canal network, as well as freedom and control, can create challenges in terms of governance and place management. Our research is a broad-based ethnographic study undertaken on the canals of England and Wales in 2015-2018, with the main methods of data collection being participant observation involving field notes and photography, and in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with canal users and key stakeholders.

Beyond the Present: Managing Time Structures in Energy Policy of Poland after 1989

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“Time is not politically neutral or innocent. Temporal understanding, in other words, is implicit in all political language and constitutive of political life.” (Coles at.al. 2014). Energy policy- next to the economic development and technological innovation- is a prominent factor in shaping the energy transition (Cherp at al. 2018). Public policy is usually spread between past and future- it proposes some pathway from a past to a foreseen or desirable future. Among various issues, two interlinked problems of public policy are crucial for coping with the future: control and uncertainty. If we treat the energy policy as the acts of political communication the problem of growing uncertainty is twofold- it is a consequence of changes happened in a system environment (exhausted resources, market flows, technological innovation,) but also it is produced within the system (political risks, double contingency caused by other actors’ actions, unintended consequences). The Niklas Luhmann’ idea of temporal structures opens the new perspective on the role and significance of public policy documents. Interpreted through the lens of the potential of coping with the unknown, the public policies reduce system complexity and contingency related to the future. Thus, they are rather focused on controlling reality, than on changing it. This paper presents the results of an in-depth analysis of documents of Energy Policy for Poland from 1990-2018. Following Luhmann’s theory, we investigated the design of governing of temporal structures in the energy policy by exploring the relations between prediction and action, futurization and defuturization, stability and change.

Polarisations in Perceived Pathways for Sustainability: Insights from Mining Industry in Estonia

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The extraction industries face a number of social and regulatory challenges. The sustainability challenge is high on the agenda in extractive industries-dependent North-Eastern part of Estonia. By exploring the conflict around a limestone extraction industry development plan, it highlights the challenges characteristic to a transitioning market economy with a communist industrial past. Based on documentary analysis, expert interviews and focus groups combined with scenario testing, the paper shows how place-based, ingrained social practices and regulatory context shape the extraction controversy. The paper discusses how the conflicts in the extractive resource management are partly embedded in the path-dependencies in regulatory cultures and ingrained

perceptions of extractive industries as environmentally and socially irresponsible, the roots of which stem from the Soviet period. Furthermore, opportunities for biases in the process of impact assessment and extraction permission system appear as significant sources of controversy and distrust. The paper highlights the polarisation in interest groups supported by the varying strategies of coalition building among the economic-profit driven development interests and supporters of traditional local sustainability pathways. Industry developers’ and local government representatives small and tightly coupled communities appear confronted with seemingly open social-media-empowered opposition. Paper highlights the need for addressing the diversity of and interactions between actors and other forces influencing mining development in different local contexts.

RN12_02a | Social Theory and the Environment

Shaping Environmental Expertise For Social Transformations: The Role Of Social Sciences

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Numerous international expert bodies and assessment centres have evolved around environmental issues with the aim to assess scientific knowledge and make it policy relevant. Even if social sciences have increasingly been welcomed to these bodies, evaluations have found that they still play a limited role. A reason for this is that they often are restricted either to give advice on procedural aspects or to handle down-stream issues and end-pipe solutions. This paper takes this situation as point of departure and elaborates on the character of a social scientific expertise for environmental matters. Drawing on findings from Science and Technology Studies (STS), environmental sociology and critical social theory, it stresses that in order to give robust and relevant expert advice, this expertise needs to include at least three aspects. An understanding of how society works (analysis of social dynamics); an identification of the character of a particular environmental problem (diagnosis of pathologies); and a proposal for how to solve the problem at stake (therapy, i.e. means for initiating and supporting social transformations). The paper ends by discussing the benefits and risks of including all three aspects in the making of social science environmental expertise.

278

What Is Better For Us: Air or Money? - The Feminine Perception of Changes in the Field of Environmental Protection and Energy

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The paper is to show the case study research from Upper Silesia, a region of Poland, which is one of the most intensively mined areas in Europe. The region has developed since the 19th century based on mining and metallurgical industries and is one of the most densely populated and industrialized region in Poland to this day. For almost two centuries Silesia was one of the world's largest producers of coal, and the identity of this region is till these days composed of classical images of the modern industrial society. Based on qualitative interviews and active participative research with Silesian women I tackle the issue of environmental and ecological awareness using Giddens' theory of discursive and practical consciousness (and unconscious motives/cognition). The aim of this paper is to reconstruct the opinions, first associations and reflections about the environment, pollution and energy in the coal mining region. The findings are presented within the dilemma between modern and postmodern views on ecological issues and can help in better understanding the social challenges and cultural changes in the region.

Is Eco-Social Welfare State Even a Possibility? A Social Security Reform in Finland

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Kate Raworth has used the term doughnut model to describe sustainable societies. Basically, it means that society is sustainable if it does not cross its ecological ceiling but offers social foundation for the citizens. At the moment there is no country to fit in in this mode. However, the Nordic welfare states, Finland among others, are successful in providing good social foundation. Unfortunately, they overuse resources and are unable to fit in ecological limits. The paper asks what means sustainability in the Finnish social security reform and in what way sustainability is presented in the documents. In Finland, the social security reform has been under discussion and in preparation for around two years. There was a project at the Prime Minister's office to scrutinize alternatives and possibilities for the reform. Its work finished at the end of February, just one and half month prior to parliamentary elections. Research material consists of the documents produced by this project. Unsurprisingly, it is noticed that economic and social sustainability are handled together whereas ecological sustainability does not appear. However, as the aim of the reform is a resilient social security system that is able to cope with the constant change in labour market caused by the technological development and it is emphasized

in the documents that the reform should be implemented step by step, it could be possible to modify as one path towards the eco-social welfare state.

A Revisit Of Human Ecologies As A Social Mosaic: Boundaries, Barriers And Belonging Between Natures And Cultures

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The continuation of investigations reconducted at a distance of ten years on the grounds of transitions to more sustainable societies in France and in Europe (Némoz, 2008; 2009; 2016; 2017; 2018) aims to analyse the worlds' experienced as social life processes. The contribution starts from the assumption that they are formed and reformed over time, as interactions emerge between bodies, organizations and environments not only natural but also material and social. In that sense, the act of living could take shape based on an ecology. Rather than consider "sustainability" as an absolute, we are inspired by urban and rural anthropologies and their ethnographic methods. The paper will argue that no normativity in line with habitat invites us to over determinate the social and existential variations, nor their futures. The technique of revisits proves to be a heuristic device to gain a better understanding of the impact and consequences of inequality and uncertainty on different territorial arenas. Coming and returning to the same field studies a decade later have allowed us to deepen a differently shared vision of sustainable cities and housing as already given and applied facilities. Hence, the keynote will explore the connections as a process of living nature where the ethnographies are designed by dynamics of totalisation that we must always complement.

RN12_02b | Urban Natures

Knowledge co-creation on the urban Food-Water-Energy Nexus

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In recent years, a strong increase in research on the food-water-energy nexus can be observed, manifesting in literature as well as in research programmes and projects on European and international level. Still, in literature, the concept often stays quite abstract and there is a co-existence of different understandings and uses (Giampietro 2018) as well as persistence of silo thinking in governance practices. The project “CreatingInterfaces” (JPI Urban Europe and Belmont Forum 2018-2021, co-financed by the Horizon2020 programme under grant agreement No. 830254) aims at making the FWE-linkages better understandable to the stakeholders (city government, science, business and citizens), and to facilitate cooperation and knowledge exchange among them. It develops and tests innovative approaches for local knowledge co-creation and participation through Urban Living Labs and Citizen Science approaches in three mid-size cities on water: Tulcea (Romania), Wilmington (USA) and Slupsk (Poland). The paper presents the Urban Living Lab and knowledge co-creation approach and results from a governance analysis, comparing the FWE systems in the three areas, as well as experiences and results from workshops with stakeholders and citizens in Tulcea, Wilmington and Slupsk. Main questions of the paper are: how are the food-water-energy systems interlinked in urban governance? what data governance models and flows exist in the study areas? how can knowledge co-creation be realized linked to a crucial but rather abstract concept like the FWE nexus? How can knowledge co-creation (citizen science) contribute to scientific knowledge building regarding the urban FWE nexus?

A City is Not a Park

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In 2019, London became the world’s first National Park City, the endpoint of a campaign to re-orient the city as a specifically natural environment – indeed, to turn urban design in London away from ‘industrial sites, houses, roads and rail lines’ and towards ‘a richly woven tapestry... of gardens, rivers, parks, woodland, nature reserves, canals, meadows, woodland, allotments, streams and lakes.’ In support, the international “luxury architecture” firm WATG released an image of Fleet Street, showing the north of the iconic street, looking toward

St Paul’s, with the road and footpath replaced by a highly manicured garden; in the computer-generated scene, couples check their phones on decking surrounded by shrubbery; eighteenth-century buildings are covered in carefully-pruned leaves and vines; a lone cyclist moves silently between the plants. In this paper, drawing on interviews with designers, architects and psychologists, as well as archival research on the history of urban greening in London, I work through this speculative and imaginary economy of the natural environment in/and the city. In particular, I analyse the images, rhetorics, maps, and scientific devices through which an emergent class of policy makers, designers and intellectual entrepreneur are coming to understand the future of the city as a future in which the artifice of industry and infrastructure is replaced by a lush canopy of animals and trees. And I argue that this development should be situated in a longer strand of strand of twentieth-century city thinking and urban design that understand the built environment of the city through its psycho-emotional effects on human development – a sense that the city must be leavened by a return to greener, more “natural” forms of living.

The relation of Urban Dwellers and Rivers: The Case of Ankara, Turkey

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The world is entering a new urban period where the ecology of the earth is increasingly inclined by human activities (Folke et. al., 2011: 720). Cities are turning into major centres of relationship between people and nature where both constitute as significant centres of demand of ecosystem services and as causes of environmental impacts (Elmqvist et. al, 2013: 719). Urbanisation has been recognised as a cause of loss, degradation and fragmentation of habitats. Improving green infrastructure and restoration of urban rivers is one way that contributes to conservation of urban environment. Despite all, in the recent decade, there is an increasing recognition of the need to restore and sustainably manage freshwater ecosystems. A rising movement to uncover, deculvert or ‘daylight’ urban rivers prevails, where rivers became flagships within urban environments. Ankara (Turkey) was developed around rivers but due to severe flooding and rapid urbanization most of the rivers are degraded, covered and the rest are left in neglect. For its inhabitants, however, these milieus have negative and positive connotations such as disaster, flooding, home, livelihood and part of their cultural and environmental histories. In 2013, the Study Group on the Rivers of Ankara was formed with the aim of raising awareness on the rivers of the city and eventually daylighting them. The research explores the relationship of residents of Ankara with its rivers and with green infrastructure, the change in the approach to and perception of Ankara rivers. The research methods will include semi-structured interviews and surveys. These interviews and surveys will be conducted with the visitors of Lost Rivers of Ankara photo exhibition.

Aesthetic Environmentalism: The Play Value of Nature in Urban Gardening Practice

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Environmental practices are often understood as sacrifices for the greater good. However, moral valuations of nature through the beauty of wilderness and leisure activities have played a relevant role in conservationism and environmental movements. Drawing from a 3 year study in Sweden, I show that the enjoyment of the sensorial experience of gardening, rather than a sacrifice for the greater good, grounds nature's intrinsic value for Swedish urban gardeners. Human/nature boundaries are then constructed as being about a feel of nature, more than about levels of human intervention. Growing food is also part of this enjoyment, where not only harvesting but also eating are part of creative play with plants, compost, water and soil. For gardening projects, the game of cultivation creates environmental consciousness through the transformative experience of nature. Moreover, it contributes to the preservation of unpolluted soil, insects, animals, biodiversity and ecosystems. Finally, in the larger picture, gardening preserves the knowledge of urban food production for a future of social and environmental crisis. I argue then that Swedish urban gardeners value nature in their practice as a form of creative play-action, constructing an aesthetic environmentalism.

RN12_02c | Environmental Values and Attitudes

Environmental Consciousness in China

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According to an study by the Ministry of National Land Resources in 2007, the polluted arable land has reached 150 million mu (the Chinese system of weights and measures). The land affected by polluted water is about 32.5 million mu and the land taken up as dumping grounds for solid wastes and garbage is about 2 million mu. Accumulation of pollutants in the land will inevitably lead to food pollution. Against this backdrop, lots of people in most of the Chinese cities, towns, and villages grow their own vegetables, grains, fruit trees, and raise livestock in the little plots of land around their homes. In order to decrease the intake and consumption of polluted food. The "Questionnaire Survey of Home-Grown-Food" is a joint research project between the Chinese researchers and the Open University in the UK and Czech Academy of Social Sciences. The questionnaire is provided by the British partner. Respondents of the questionnaires are all adults randomly selected by sex and different regions. The Survey encompasses

the seven areas in the eastern, western, southern, northern, and the mid regions of China. The main approach is a combination of qualitative and quantitative analyses via interdisciplinary theoretical investigation. On this basis, we try to discover what environmental consciousness, psychological motives, conditions of support the participants in "home-grown-food" possess and their perception of and sensitivity towards the whole environment, their understanding of environmental issues and related experience, their sentiment and emotions towards ecological environment and their abilities in recognizing and solving environmental problems, etc. Key words : Questionnaire survey, home grown food, environmental consciousness, conditions of support

The Application of Panel Regression in the Structural Equation Modelling Framework to Assess Relationships between Environmental Values and Attitudes

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Recently, there has been increased interest in the application of panel regression techniques within the framework of structural equation modelling (SEM). SEM panel regression combines several attractive analytical features. On the one hand, the unit-specific error term subsumes the combined effect of all time-invariant confounders and drastically reduces the number of control variables normally necessary to identify a 'causal' effect. SEM, on the other hand, incorporates factor-analytic techniques to explicitly model and account for measurement error in any exogenous and endogenous variables. This paper outlines the SEM panel regression framework and applies it to the question of how environmental values influence attitudes towards the Transition to Renewable Energy ('Energiewende') in Germany. It uses three waves of data (2014 – 2016) taken from the GESIS Panel survey. It demonstrates the flexibility of the method which makes it possible to incorporate bidirectional (normally cross-lagged) and autoregressive effects as best suits the theory. Unobserved heterogeneity in terms of levels and growth can be accounted for by including latent intercept as well as growth factors. The inclusion of time-invariant predictors (date of birth, sex, education etc.) is straightforward. The constructs are modelled as latent variables to account and correct for measurement error and establish temporal measurement invariance to ensure observed changes are due solely to true changes in the latent constructs. The paper finds, in accordance with attitude theory, that one's own environmental values do indeed seem to influence their attitudes towards the Energiewende at a later point in time. A positive change in environmental values later leads to more positive attitudes and vice versa. At the between-level, values seem to be more stable than attitudes over time.

“Fitting Within The Doughnut” - Measuring Socio-Economic, Socio- Cultural And Biophysical Thresholds Of Sustainability

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Consumption of energy and materials has increased exponentially across the globe since the Industrial Revolution, resulting in environmental degradation and increased risk of moving our planet outside a safe operating sustainable space (Stefan et al., 2015.). A new paradigm in science is needed founded on epistemology that enriches and deepens the understanding of the Earth System by closing the loop between natural and social sciences (Donges et al., 2017) in order to understand the socio-economic and socio-cultural forces that are related to the biophysical foundations. Tracking environmental and social sustainability indicators is crucial in order for humanity to simultaneously reduce environmental impacts and improve social and individual well-being. Therefore the aim of our paper is to improve the understanding of “the social context” in which environmental degradation occurs through combining of various indicators in the web of societal-biophysical analysis. This study creates a framework for defining the safe operating space for humanity in Croatia by setting globally just biophysical and social thresholds, by modifying and extending Raworth’s Doughnut model (Raworth, 2017). The research also considers public perceptions regarding sustainability and how indicators change over time to understand the barriers to achieving sustainability targets. Empirically, we connect different aspects of the material flow, comparative burdens and goals, and prevalent social attitudes hindering and fostering planetary resilience. In a new empirical synthesis we employ survey data on representative national samples over the past 5 years and set it against the comparatively advantageous biophysical funds and flows in line with sustainable degrowth in the Global North.

The Link Between Attitudes and Environmental Practices. An Empirical Analysis on French Data

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This paper relies on a recent survey conducted on a representative sample of the French population, the ELIPSS

internet panel. The survey includes questions on opinions about pollution, global warming, technological risk, and questions on consumption patterns, energy expenditures and trips. It thus offers the opportunity to explore the link between attitudes and practices with respect to the environment, based in particular on responses to a scale of attitudes towards the environment and nature, the NEP scale [Dunlap and Van Liere, 1978], stemming from responses to fifteen questions relating to different dimensions of environmental consciousness. The aim of this communication is twofold. We first show that the NEP scale is structured by two distinct dimensions, that of concern about the degradation of nature and the environment and that of distrust in technical progress. We then show that these two dimensions are unsteadily and weakly correlated with the practices observed in the different domains of consumption or expenditure that are harmful for the environment. These results lead us, following the work of Elizabeth Shove (2010), to question the relevance of the planned action theory according to which practices result from the implementation of underlying attitudes and dispositions (Ajzen and Fishbein, 1980). Rather, they draw attention to the structural constraints and contingencies that shape people’s behaviours notwithstanding their dispositions and inclinations.

Why Is Nature Valuable? The Historical Trajectory Of Environmental Debates In Norway

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This paper analyses the changing valuation of ‘nature’ and ‘the environment’ in Norwegian parliamentary debates (1900-2015). The analysis documents substantial changes in why nature is considered valuable, and what kind of knowledge and policy instruments considered necessary and relevant. The analysis builds on theoretical perspectives from pragmatic moral-political sociology (Boltanski and Thévenot 2006) and focus on a substantial shift in valuation of nature that occurred in the 1990s. The Norwegian parliamentary debates from this period are characterized by a harsh ecological self-critique that supported a new way of valuing nature: What is valued is not nature ‘itself’ but the function that nature has for humans and the conservation of nature as a ‘life supporting production system’ for humanity. This has had significant implications for how environmental concerns are coordinated with other social considerations in parliamentary decisions: It is primarily nature’s function as a production system that must be protected from harm. As long as an activity can go on without diminishing the functional utility of nature for humanity - use, change and destruction of nature can be considered legitimate. Furthermore, this can be linked to changes in environmental management systems and environmental law. It is also related to changes in systems for measuring, calculating and evaluating environmental impact. This development can be conceptualized as a shift towards ‘ecosystem-based’ or ‘holistic’ environmental policy, but are based on an anthropocentric valuation of nature. The changes in Norway are considered closely related to, and in part inspired by, international development, conventions and United Nations initiatives.

RN12_03a | Workshop: Sustainable Food Practices and Socio-Technical Innovation

Box Schemes: Convenience, health and sustainability in a box?

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Box schemes, providing pre-portioned meals, conveniently ordered online and delivered at your doorstep with easy to prepare recipes, are gaining market shares in Europe. A great proportion of these services provide organic, local and seasonal food, vegetarian meals, and promise reductions in household food waste. This raises the question if box-scheme services may represent a potential vehicle for sustainable food consumption. Can box-schemes enable sustainable food practices? Contrary to the promises made by the service providers, results from 16 in-depth interviews with Norwegian households revealed that the subscribers believed they wasted more food than usual. Furthermore, participants found that the box schemes did not offer the type and amount of food suitable for their families, and that they were inflexible regarding ad hoc changes in contents and delivery. However, some box-scheme services are already making changes to their product in order to enable consumers to personalise their subscriptions. By logging into the digital platforms of box scheme providers, users can adjust portions and delivery times, as well as pick and choose the dishes that tempt the most each week. This paper explores the potential of box schemes, as a digital food platform, in enabling sustainable food practices. Our analysis is based on a mapping of box-schemes in Norway, Italy, Germany, Ireland and Sweden, as well as in-home interviews with box-scheme users in Norway. The mapping provides a richer understanding of the characteristics and prevalence of these services in Europe, and sheds light on the variety of box-scheme concepts and whether these might contribute to a transition towards sustainable food consumption.

Food Provision Transitions: An Audit of the Digital Landscape in Ireland

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The Irish food provisioning system can be characterised as one dominated by a small number of large operators, with the top 5 retailers accounting for about 90% of grocery sales. However, in recent years a transformation of this system is evident, with the emergence of a number of alternative routes to market that support smaller scale operators. Included in this transformation is the rise of the digital route, where an annualised sales growth rate of 25% is reported. Despite this, little attention has yet been given to profiling businesses offering such services. The objective of this research is to audit/profile current operators and characterise them based on how they present themselves and the services they provide. Within this context, business models are considered to identify the extent to which this development represents a pipeline for a business or a platform to connect suppliers and buyers. A desk analysis was carried out on 70 food companies offering a digital route to market. These food provisioning systems were identified and analysed as either traditional food pipelines, i.e. e-commerce sites, or food platforms, i.e. sites connecting sellers and buyers. Results indicate that the traditional pipeline structure remains the dominant form of digital food-provisioning. Only 2 providers are classified as a platform structure. In terms of how these companies present themselves to prospective stakeholders, multiple sustainability-related claims have been identified as core goals across all digital food provisioning sites surveyed. These claims include commitment to health and wellbeing, protection of cultural heritage, provision and commitment to local food, and expressions of commitment to environmental protection.

Mind the Gap: Between the Chain and the Platform

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Over the past few years, the world economy has assisted to the rise and success of the so-called platform business model. This innovation in the digital framework partially reconfigured the way users and producers engage by providing an intermediary service that facilitate interactions and economic transactions. The rise of platform capitalism has made inroad also in the food-provisioning sector, although many traditional e-commerce models still coexist alongside the new platform options. Despite food economies and food sharing initiatives have gone digital since several years, still lacking is a systematic depiction and categorisation of the existing web organisations. Making use of a unique dataset mapping all the Italian online food provisioning systems (N = 220), this study aims to shed light on the current transformations of the food provisioning sector, putting special emphasis i) on the relation between material and digital food supply, and ii) on the most important differences between food pipelines and food platforms. Three main indications emerge from the analysis of the data: first, there is a substantial continuity between the structure of the Italian brick-and-mortar stores and alternative food networks, and the emergence of traditional digital pipelines. Second, food platforms represents only a minority (5%) of the actual online food provisioning services. Third, platforms are still very heterogeneously organised, and differently from most economically successful examples in other sectors (e.g. Uber, Airbnb or Amazon Marketplace) still have not reached capillarity and the capacity to develop network effects. We conclude by speculating on the factors hindering the growth of the platform food model, and by outlining the possibilities and obstacles that this model may pose to the sustainability challenge.

"Bridging Spaces" Linking Modes of Food Provisioning with Household Food Practices Methodologically

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Everyday food provisioning is increasingly embedded in a complex landscape of alternative modes of distribution of produce. The variety is ranging on the one hand from digital supported to purely analog routes as well as from consumer- to business-driven routes. These new modes create not only digital market-places and platforms, they also have the potential to cultivate socio-technical networks of sharing and caring and thus, facilitate alternative food economies in which consumers are allowed to choose and practice food differently. Though it has yet to be analyzed in which way these

alternative modes of food provisioning actually do foster other ways of food consumption in the domestic sphere. Thus it is necessary to open the black box of the household in order to facilitate knowledge about consumer's food related practices in and around the kitchen as well as in order to analyze how those practices are linked to certain ways of food provisioning. Based on experiences from different research projects we, first, want to discuss how food practices can be investigated methodologically. Secondly we will focus on methods that are feasible to analyzing the link between food provisioning and food consumption, while giving respect to the divers and complex landscape of different modes of distribution of produce. We will present and discuss methodological conclusions as well as preliminary research results from a case study in Berlin where quantitative data regarding different types of food provisioning has been gathered and complemented with qualitative interviews conducted in households.

RN12_03b | Sociology and Climate Change

Climate Change, Policy and Posthumanism: Analysis of Four Policy-assemblages

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This paper uses a posthuman approach to interrogate critically four policy perspectives on sustainability and climate change: 'liberal environmentalism'; the United Nations' policy statements on sustainable development; 'green capitalism' and finally 'no-growth economics'. We analyse these policy positions micropolitically – as 'policy assemblages' comprising a range of human and non-human elements that establish what a policy can do, what it ignores or omits, and consequently how it might impact on sustainable development and climate change. This analysis is founded in a posthuman ontology of environment that de-privileges human interests in relation to those of other animate and inanimate matter. Humans, from this perspective, are part of the environment, not separate from or in opposition to it, but possess unique capacities valuable for environment sustainability. Micropolitical analysis reveals that none of these four policy assemblages is adequate to address climate change, posing a severe change for the capacity of current policies to successfully address climate change. However, it also enables us to develop a posthuman policy assemblage with the potential to adequately deliver environmental sustainability.

Small-scale Interventions into a Dangerous Debate? How Civil Society Organizations React to Climate Engineering Proposals

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Many civil society organizations (CSO) have constantly advocated ambitious climate targets. After the 2015 Paris Agreement, they face a situation in which climate science contributes to discussions about controversial 'climate engineering' technologies. Climate engineering is commonly understood as a deliberate, large-scale intervention into the climate system in order to counteract anthropogenic climate change. For CSO, the challenge is twofold. First, they use scientific results to make their case for climate action. Criticizing the research behind CE proposals might risk delegitimizing climate science and important institutions such as the IPCC. Second, climate engineering as a topic has potential to reinforce divisions in civil society between 'eco-modernists' and 'climate justice' organizations. To date, it remains unclear whether the heterogeneous CSO engaged with climate policy perceive climate engineering proposals as a topic that urgently needs to be addressed and how they deal with this political and strategic challenge. In my contribution, I present results of my PhD project based on exploratory qualitative research. Qualitative content analysis of CSO communication shows three major characteristics of CSO responses to climate engineering proposals: 1) simultaneously making climate engineering more 'real' by consequentialist arguments and more 'speculative' by challenging viability, 2) enhancing reflexivity of the climate engineering debate by meta-communication and 3) keeping options open by treating climate engineering as a decision-making issue without demanding concrete political actions. Altogether, I interpret CSO communication as a conditional politicization of climate engineering.

Knowledge Resistance: Climate Change Dismissal As Fear Of Cultural Change

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This paper provides a critique of the sometimes sociology-free views that are often implied in concerns about knowledge resistance as regards climate change. The paper aims to develop and analyse three distinct ways in which people and organisations can relate to environmental knowledge claims. Conceptually, the paper makes use of - and reshapes - a three-part distinction that stems from the 19th-century biologist and ethical thinker, Thomas Huxley. Empirically, the paper mainly draws upon in-depth interviews conducted with leading human scientists in the UK from the social, economic, and evolutionary sciences. The topic was their experiences with, and understandings of various types of organisational and individual knowledge resistance regarding environment - particularly climate change - and health. Thomas Huxley's separation of three ways to relate to a different knowledge area - evolution by natural selection - has needed substantial, analytical reworking in order to create a conceptual toolbox suited to knowledge claims about climate change and other environmental topics. This has resulted in three categories: (i) 'Directly translating' environmental knowledge claims to specific changes in policies and culture; (ii) Running away from knowledge claims where undesirable cultural consequences seem inevitable, and (iii) In open, deliberative settings interpreting what range of changes in policies and culture would deal with the problems identified. If the root concerns were brought to the open and were discussed more - about possible, cultural or political implications of accepting the rich knowledge pool about climate change - far more productive visions of society from various ideological angles might emerge - and even partially converge, than if we stick to the current polarity of assuming dead-certain knowledge absorption vs ditto resistance.

Aiming for Transdisciplinarity: Theoretical and Methodological Considerations for the History of Nuclear Energy and Society (HoNESt) Research Project

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Citizen engagement, between nuclear energy and society has been carried out by a range of actors in differing socio-political contexts (community, government and industry). This has resulted in a wide variation in engagement activity over the last 60 years, from none at all to deliberative forums and referenda. In this paper, we outline the methodological approach taken by Social Scientists and Historians from across the EU to carry out an analysis of the experience of nuclear energy development and its relationship to contemporary society in 22 countries. We discuss the academic rigour applied by Historians and Social Scientists to create a shared understanding of terms and themes. A joint workshop to derive research questions as a basis for the work was the starting point for applied learning that would then be provided as a Guiding Framework to Field Research Historians collecting interview data for Short Country Reports – written for 22 countries on their experience of nuclear energy engagement. Social Scientists have assessed not only the degree that engagement occurred but from this generated a set of engagement principles that we hope will be useful to communities and governments alike. We also employed qualitative backcasting and visioning techniques at workshops in Barcelona, London and Potsdam, to derive potential sustainable nuclear engagement futures. The challenge has been the development of epistemological and methodological understanding that crosses disciplinary divides between the academic fields of the humanities and social sciences but also the project commissioning body and stakeholders. As such, we discuss project challenges but also those when dealing with the European Commission Horizon 2020 programme and nuclear industry stakeholders.

RN12_03c | Participation, Acceptance, and Environmental Governance

Community Based Water Management in Rural Chile: An Institutional Ethnography

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Although Institutional Ethnography (IE) has clear emancipatory goals, it has not been widely applied to the area of natural resource management. This contribution attempts to fill this gap by looking at community-based water management in rural Chile through IE. In Chile, Rural Sanitary Services (RSS) work as a partnership between the State and rural communities to provide drinking water and sanitation to rural areas. 'Rural Drinking Water Associations' (APRs) are responsible for the management and operation of the RSS. More than 1800 APRs are represented by the APR's National Federation which has created a law that protects them from private sanitary companies, after 14 years of negotiations with the government. The Federation is now advocating for changes to the Water Code, the main water legislation which privatised water in 1981 creating a water market. This presentation will share results from my fieldwork where I use IE to explore the ways in which the Federation is organised. Taking the standpoint of an APR located in the semi-arid north of Chile, I start from people's work experiences and go beyond them, to understand the social and political processes involved in people's everyday activities. Through this bottom up approach, I explore the organisation of rural drinking water within the broader institution of water management in Chile. I hope to contribute to this research group both theoretically and empirically by sharing my experience of doing an IE in Chile in the context of community water management, critically considering how a very distinctive organisation gets involved in law making.

Politics of Environmental Governance on High-level Nuclear Waste Management in South Korea

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The politics of risk management regarding science, technology and environment in modern societies is closely related to the conflicts between technocracy and democracy. Nuclear waste management system is a good case showing the politics of risk management and the “politics of expertise”. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the evolution of nuclear waste management system and the politics of expertise in South Korea from the viewpoint of environmental governance. Since the initial launch of a nuclear power plant in 1978, South Korea today has 25 nuclear reactors. They account for 35% of the nation's total power generation, and rank 5th in the world in terms of capacity. South Korea barely succeeded in securing low and intermediate level nuclear waste disposal site in 2005 after tremendous social conflicts. However, Korea is currently confronted with much more difficult task of high level nuclear waste management. Korean government's nuclear waste management paradigm can be characterized as technocratic: it has pursued elitist approach so far relying exclusively on experts and technical bureaucrats. No significant participation of civil society has been allowed until recently. However, Korea's anti-nuclear movement has been expanding its influence after Fukushima nuclear disaster and German government's declaration of nuclear phase-out policy, strongly demanding public dialogue program on nuclear waste issues as well as phasing-out existing reactors. One of the recent responses from Korean government is the official announcement that they are going to launch “Public Dialogue and Participation Program” regarding high-level nuclear waste policy making this year as a way of democratic risk management. Does this mean a paradigm change from technocratic to participatory environmental governance with regard to nuclear waste management?

Citizen Engagement In Nature Conservation. Shifting Discourses And Policies In The Netherlands

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Ever since their emergence in the late 19th century, nature conservation efforts have included forms of citizen mobilization, education, and participation. In the last three decades, debates on citizen engagement gained central stage in nature policy and management. In this paper, we analyze these debates in the Netherlands on the basis of document analysis and interviews with key actors. Three dominant

discourses are identified: 'ecology first', 'broad engagement', and 'green economy'. All three have impact on policies and practices of citizen engagement, but the 'ecology first' discourse has been dominant in this respect. We identify factors explaining the relative strength of the discourses, such as EU policy and the ecosystem services approach. We discuss the relevance of our findings for international debates, and implications for advancing citizen engagement, among others in consideration of current trends towards economization of nature protection.

Integration of Acceptability Studies into Adaptive Landscape Design

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Studies on acceptability are often perceived as stand-alone or self-contained studies in which the contextualisation of results is neglected. Almost always acceptability studies are only a piece of puzzle of a broader picture. Our experiences have taught us that reflecting and integrating results is a crucial step. That is why we aim at introducing a new approach that shows how to integrate acceptability studies in adaptive landscape design. This is an outcome of our empirical studies from a German case study on cultural landscape transformation. The approach is mainly suitable for place-based innovation processes, which contribute to sustainable landscape management. It is grounded on several assumptions: existence of recursive patterns of acceptability, importance of social learning and reflexive learning processes, and a need of flexible decision-making and actors' involvement. Whereas the first assumption is rather uncommon, the other assumptions are incorporated into some established epistemological concepts such as innovation system approaches, adaptive landscape co-design or co-management and collaborative landscape governance. Our approach is divided in four sequential steps: 1) clarifying the precondition for acceptability analysis, 2) conducting the acceptability study, 3) integrating the results into the landscape design, and 4) refine the landscape design by involving different actors and groups. Normally, the iterative cycle may start again once the four steps have been passed through. Our approach contributes to understand complex process dynamics when dealing with landscapes and to link until now separately conceived conceptual strands – landscape governance concepts and acceptability.

Private Trees For Public Benefit: Comparing Regulatory Frameworks Concerning Cutting Off Trees On Private Land In Poland, Germany And Lithuania.

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Trees in urban areas are part of the green infrastructure, provide multiple ecosystems services and are important for ecological processes and quality of life. A density of trees cover is related to land cover and land use characteristics. Nevertheless, trees coverage of urban areas has been declining for several decades, due to pressure from development and attitudes of inhabitants towards trees that are mixed, ranging from tree lovers to tree haters. One approach to deal with the decline of tree coverage is the creation of by-laws or ordinances that regulate tree removal on private property through a permitting process. These regulations aim at protecting the private urban forests and specific categories of trees. Research on privately owned forests in Europe shows a significant variety of ownership rights between the countries, which stems from the historical development of political and legal systems, as well as geographical distribution. A significant impact on regulations on trees coverage in built areas was found. In Poland, changes in the regulations concerning permits for cutting off trees in private land had an impact on cutting off trees. In this paper, analysis of regulatory frameworks concerning cutting off trees in private land in Poland, Germany, and Lithuania are compared. It is investigated what form of restrictions on rights to private property are imposed. Do categories of trees involve different property rights? What kind of regulatory areas do the restrictions belong to (spatial planning, environmental protection, other)? What is the level of the regulation (municipal, national etc.)?

RN12_04a | Food Production and Consumption

Governing Sustainable Seafood – Developing A Flows And Practices Framework

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Governing sustainable seafood is a critical challenge considering the current pressure on limitedly available fisheries resources, increasing global demand for seafood and the involvement of multiple governance actors such as governments, NGOs and private companies. Addressing this challenge in an effective manner depends, at least in part, on the application of an adequate conceptual framework. This presentation therefore expands on developing a conceptual framework for analysing the global social relations that condition the success of the sustainable seafood movement. First relevant debates on governance are reviewed, including the role of public and private legitimacy and authority before turning to global value chain analysis which is often used as a framework for understanding the organisation and interaction of key public and private actors. In light of the limitations of this framework the presentation elaborates on the potential for an alternative framework based on theories of flows and networks in combination with social practice approaches. This framework provides the basis for identifying the challenges facing global seafood provision and the governance responses from public and private actors. These are understood under the themes of global/local, inclusion/exclusion, public/private and convergence/divergence. The presentation then develops a new flows and practices perspective for understanding global food movements.

Meat Consumption and Vegaphobia. An Exploration of the Social Characteristics of Carnivores, Vegaphobes, and Their Social Environment.

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There is an increasing consensus on the negative impact of meat consumption on the environment. At the same time a majority of the population eats meat on a regular basis. Moreover, neutral to negative attitudes towards vegetarians seem to persist. Against this background, this survey research first examines the motives of meat-eaters in Belgium (N = 996). The latter include the taste of meat, a perceived lack of meat substitutes, and the cost of a vegetarian diet. Next, meat-eaters are contrasted with non-meat-eaters in terms of different socio-demographic characteristics. Whereas convinced meat-eaters are often male and lower educated, people that never or rarely eat meat are more often female and higher educated. Furthermore, attention is paid to the social context of meat consumption. Specifically, results of a logistic regression analysis show that a person's meat consumption is considerably lower when one of its household members is vegetarian. This also seems the case, but to a lesser extent, if people's social circle includes a vegetarian friend or family member. Similar results were found when looking at the linear correlates of vegaphobia, the negative and stigmatizing attitude of meat-eaters toward vegetarianism and non-meat-eaters.

The Functionality of Dissimilarity: Sustainable Consumption Through Heterogeneous Networks

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This study explores whether interaction with dissimilar others can lead to sustainable consumption. Dissimilar others are people who differ from the person in question (e.g. in terms of lifestyle or culture). Whereas most research focusses on similarity in social networks (i.e. network homogeneity), we explore the potential of dissimilarity in social networks. Specifically, using data (N=1370) from the Flemish Survey on Socio-Cultural Shifts (2010) and the International Social Survey Programme (2010) we examine the relationship between network heterogeneity and sustainable purchasing practises (e.g. buying eco-friendly products and reusable packaging). Granovetter's theory on 'the strength of weak ties' (SWT)

serves as the theoretical foundation for this inquiry. It has been almost half a century since he emphasised the functionality of weak ties because they avoid the trap of information redundancy. In a similar way, our study proposes that dissimilar others can be functional in the context of sustainable consumption. Through interaction with dissimilar others, people may create a heterogeneous network often consisting of a diversity of information and social expectations with regard to sustainable behaviour. Accordingly, we expect that network heterogeneity may foster sustainable consumption. Preliminary findings indicate that sustainable consumption may indeed be positively related to social interaction with dissimilar others. Moreover, it seems that the relative influence of dissimilar people potentially diminishes as someone's educational level increases. We end the presentation with a discussion on the functionality of dissimilarity. Furthermore, we reflect on the theoretical implications of our findings and provide some avenues for future research.

A Social-Practices Perspective on Vulnerability and Urban Resilience Building at the Water, Energy and Food Nexus. The Case of Cooking in Kampala, Uganda

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In this paper we draw on theoretical insights and an empirical case study in urban informal settlements in Kampala, Uganda to examine how a social practices approach on the urban Water Energy and Food (WEF) Nexus could be employed to provide insights into urban resilience building. We are concerned with the socially constructed and contested nature of urban resilience and with forms of resilience building that seek to address the underlying causes of vulnerability and may challenge the status quo. For poor communities and individuals the disconnections between food, water, and energy influence a complex set of interacting vulnerabilities and coping strategies. These are shaped by a range of formal and informal livelihood opportunities and a diverse set of constraints on individual and collective levels: meaning that top-down technological and infrastructure fixes to nexus (dis)connections often fail, resist scaling up or produce negative unintended consequences. While established nexus approaches often help bring the macro-scale interconnections between sectors into focus, they tend to obscure the day-to-day community and household nexus interactions. Applying a social practices lens to analyse these nexus interactions in the practices of cooking, provides a more nuanced understanding of the vulnerabilities across scales and how nexus disconnects are reinforcing them. This reveals opportunities for nexus reconnections that reduce the vulnerability of individuals and communities and contribute to enhancing the resilience of urban systems in a more inclusive way.

RN12_04b | Sociology and Climate Change

How Public Attitudes Toward Climate Change Mitigation Policies Are Measured: A Review and a Construct of Policy Attitudes

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Research on public responses to climate change policies is proliferating. We reviewed 118 studies published over the last 15 years to investigate how policy support, acceptability, acceptance, and other types of evaluative responses have been measured and operationalized in the area of climate change mitigation policies. We found that conceptual vagueness and weak theoretical embedding are pervasive in the field, which leads to uncertainty of what is being measured, ambiguity of policy recommendations, and difficulties in comparing empirical results. In response to this state, we propose a construct of policy attitudes as an overarching concept comprising the diversity of measures and constructs already in use. The purpose of the construct is to serve as a common basis for operationalisation and survey design, as well as for interpretation and comparison of existing results. In order to inform policy makers, researchers should be clear in formulation of survey items and their adherence to research and policy-making questions of importance.

Co-producing Climate Adaptation: Insights and Challenges of Participatory Methodologies

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The idea of co-producing knowledge has become widespread in climate adaptation research and planning over the last few years. It has been presented as intrinsically positive, among research funders, scientists and public institutions. However, its practical implementation is often challenging, and further empirical research is needed to identify which participatory methodologies are most appropriate for co-producing climate adaptation. The Institute of Social Sciences of the University of Lisbon has been involved in a series of interdisciplinary projects focused on climate adaptation in Portugal. These have aimed to involve a wide range of stakeholders in policy and decision-making - from the government to municipalities and the general population - while contributing to develop mechanisms of multi-level governance. Project "Change"

nurtured a process of adaptive governance in three vulnerable coastal areas. The ICS team has also participated in ClimAdaPT.Local, aimed at co-producing adaptation strategies across 26 municipalities, with the direct involvement of local institutions, scientists and stakeholders. The ICS team has moved on from an interdisciplinary exercise of stakeholder engagement to a hands-on process of co-production, whereby a diversity of local actors is invited to contribute practical solutions for climate change impacts, through a transformative social process. This presentation critically analyses the learnings of these projects, namely: how these contributed to improve participation in decision-making, as well as communication between levels of governance; to raise awareness of climate risks; to promote articulation between climate science and policy; to identify critical factors that constrain adaptation processes; and ultimately help implement innovative solutions.

Leadership and Communication: Parameter Setting for Action Against Climate Change

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The research studies the role of trust in building awareness and bringing shift regarding climate change perception. The research matches successful leadership dimensions with relevant communication tools, and creates a model where an appropriate combination of the two are set as parameters for the mobilization of relevant clusters of the population. The IPCC report (IPCC, 2018) voices a dramatic call to all: climate change will become irreversible within 12 years. Engagement of the individual is essential in gearing action against climate change. Mobilisation needs to build on 2 factors: leadership and communication. The last 100 years of management and leadership speak of 4 different successful leadership styles (Western, 2005, 2008). The current analysis addresses how the combination of the relevant leadership dimensions with communication can address relevant clusters of the youth population in Hungary and in Vietnam. The research builds on the further elaboration of the data from a comparative study in 2018 of youth population in Hungary and in Vietnam. Clusters are matched against prevailing leadership dimensions, and against media and communication preferences of the actual clusters. Findings of the research show that trust is essential for accepting the possibility of action against climate change. Lack of trust in guidance and leadership would eliminate actual participation of the individuals. Finding the optimal combinations of leadership and communication will pose significant challenges in changing climate change perceptions.

Identifying the Climate Edge: Categories, Measures and Mixed Data Sources

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The article aims to provide a preliminary methodological basis for the concept of climate edge. The latter is the point at which a set of extreme social conditions turn into climate vulnerability in areas that are exposed to extreme weather events. The climate edge concept is inspired by Saskia Sassen's systemic edge, but connects it to advancing climate threats. The systemic edge is characterized by extreme conditions created by the so-called expulsions effected by neoliberal processes. Expulsions are more or less forceful processes of eviction from cities, especially in areas undergoing gentrification or changing land use, but also social exclusions from rural areas. The outcomes of these processes are segregated communities that are disconnected from the vital links that ensure the resilience of a community. The climate edge is one key locus in which to observe how society moves from a politics of adaptation to a possible post-adaptation regime. The article uses data on compact Roma communities from Romania in an attempt to piece together the empirically recognizable conditions that approach the theoretically postulated climate edge. The data are the result of a quantitative survey of Roma segregated communities (N=2300) and of two case studies of ghettos in large Romanian cities. The central result is a mixed framework that incorporates qualitative and quantitative data on socio-economic and legal expulsions alongside data on vulnerability to extreme weather events. We thus contribute to a sui generis understanding of the social processes that create vulnerabilities to climate risks under conditions of neoliberal governance.

RN12_05a | Renewable and Non-renewable Energies

Factors Explaining Energy Consumption Behaviour Intentions in Lithuania

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Energy – and its consumption is the prerequisite for existence of the contemporary society, which encourages investing into these sectors, which leads to significantly increased renewable energy usage in all EU-28-member states since 1990's (Eurostat, 2018). However, final energy consumption in households increased significantly in comparison with other sectors (EEA, 2018). To ensure a stable and sustainable development, the political initiatives and investments into specific sectors are not sufficient. Society must be involved in this process not only by acknowledging the fact that the worlds' climate is changing but by taking actions on their own individual level as well. By changing their behaviour in energy use, individuals could add in their effort to reduce their impact on climate change. However, the attitude-behaviour gap towards climate change is not always directly connected. This presentation highlights the attitude and behaviour gap, which comes from the concerns on climate change and behavioural intentions. Quantitative data analysis based on representative survey conducted in 2018 October – November in Lithuania reflects the differences in environmental attitudes and behavioural intentions on limiting energy usage. For explaining the possible reasons of these differences between attitudes and intentions the theory of planned behaviour by Icek Ajzen has been selected. Explanatory research of the relation between environmental attitudes and intentions hasn't been conducted in Lithuania yet. This presentation is based on a research project Public Perceptions of Climate Change: Lithuanian case in a European Comparative Perspective, funded by a grant (No. S-MIP-17-126) from the Research Council of Lithuania.

Digital deliberation as advocacy: the case of the New Energy Policy campaign in Finland

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Social media offers a new platform for democratic deliberation and the emergence of new advocacy groups. Especially policy debate, or mulling over minute details of legislative proposals, citing scientific research with careful rhetoric and engaging into citizen initiatives and interventions has a new, modern forum. Whereas traditional advocacy groups would usually have some barriers of entry and require those joining to devote a large amount of time and effort to participating, social media opens up pathways for more fleeting. This paper looks at the emergent network in such deliberation: The empirical case of this paper is Finnish energy policy debate. As part of the Finnish debate over climate change and energy transition, an open Facebook discussion group was founded, and has attracted a range of discussants, from academics to high-level professionals to lay people, supporting different technological and policy solutions. With more than 4 000 members, 5 000 discussion threads, and 70 000 messages, there is a breadth of analyses, arguments, and debates. The paper takes a big data machine learning approach to analyze the network structure of this debate. On Facebook, emergent networks of liking posts by other users, commenting positively and negatively on their posts, and commenting with either similar or dissimilar framings of the key issues on the post become a flowing network of discussion. Traditional qualitative approaches to policy framing can capture some of these dynamics, but the combination of social network analysis and the natural language processing methods of topic modelling and sentiment analysis allows mapping the evolution of a large, emergent deliberation community.

Low Income Households' Energy-related Attitudes in the Focus of Climate Change

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Society is increasingly dependent on energy: more and more activities which constitute individuals' membership in contemporary society require energy. In terms of the factors influencing energy behaviours, personal factors have been considered in many studies. The most recent behavioural methodologies suggest the consideration of not only the individual and personal characteristics of residents, but also the features of their social context. Access to energy becomes a significant factor in social inclusion and exclusion. This aspect also plays a key role in certain definitions of energy poverty.

The household is energy poor if it is unable to obtain the amount of energy that allows it to participate in activities which define membership in society. Our paper analyses a special social problem, the interrelation between energy poverty and climate change. Energy poor households can be specifically exposed to effects of climate change (e.g. extreme cold or hot conditions), and the energy use of energy poor households may affect factors that increase climate change (e.g. the use of solid fuels leads to high black carbon emissions). These factors make the analysis of energy poor households in terms of their energy use and energy-related attitudes highly relevant. The paper, after a brief introduction concerning energy poverty in Hungary, provides such an analysis based on data of ESS 8. round: we examine the energy saving attitudes in the scope of climate change issues on an internationally comparable database, focusing on low-income social groups, more exposed to energy poverty.

Energy Platforms and the Future of Energy Citizenship

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The recent emergence of digital platforms for energy provisioning enables new forms of access to and exchange of (green) energy for consumers. Provenance platforms such as the Dutch Powerpeers offer people the possibility to choose the prosumer they wish to buy electricity from. In community platforms, prosumers with lithium batteries can "intelligently" share their (excess) energy. Such new ways of hooking up to the grid may problematise existing energy practices and facilitate new ones. In this paper we examine how platforms are becoming a means for people to engage with energy and the energy system, thus allowing new enactments of energy citizenship. Drawing on a case study of a "virtual power plant" demonstration project in Amsterdam, we map the way this energy platform constrains and enables the energy practices of its users, and discuss the notions of energy citizenship it thereby promotes and frustrates. We show how existing practices of monitoring and timing energy practices are disturbed by the new layer of exchange, while at the same time issues such as grid balance and energy equity become visible.

RN12_05b | Environmental Perception, Consciousness, and Action

Toward Proactive Environmental Action: Evidence from China's EMS Adopters

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Two decades ago, ISO 14001, the international standard for environmental management was introduced in China. Today, the country has become the world's largest ISO 14001 adopter. What are the impacts of environmental management system (EMS) on other corporate environmental practices? This communication aims to offer some elements of the answer through examining relationships between EMS and various environmental actions. Based on primary and secondary sources including interviews, participant observations, and surveys conducted in the Pearl River Delta, known as "factory of the world", our study applies ecological modernization theory and the Porter hypothesis to identify firm-specific and contextual factors influencing environmental measures undertaken in over 100 firms in fifteen industry sectors between 2012 and 2016. A matrix consisting of four types of combinations in adopting EMS derived from our comparative analysis among adopters and non-adopters. The more the surveyed firms engaging in EMS, the more likely they initiated concrete measures. The sampled companies establishing both ISO14001 and in-house EMS (type IE) were forerunners in taking initiatives. However, environmental practices among adopters ranged from minimal measures to more proactive actions. Evidence shows that a standardized framework has generated heterogeneous outcomes despite similar industrial activities, environmental impacts, and organizational attributes such as size and ownership. Our findings suggest that adopters may have different corporate strategies and organizational capacities that affect levels of environmental commitment, time, and resources invested to go beyond EMS application and produce further environmental actions.

Resource Extraction in Germany—Survival of Which Technological Future?

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This paper focusses on two former German mining areas (Harz and Ore Mountain region) and discusses technological

trajectories developing around scientific resource extraction projects aiming to restart more sustainable modes of resource extraction. It is asked to what degree these developments can be classified survival. Based on qualitative interview data, the paper assumes that the end of German metal mining 30 years ago was and still is a highly controversial process which, at the same time, substantially pushes sociotechnical innovation. The paper draws from the conceptual idea of Norbert Elias' survival units and identifies three main points to explain quite distinctive inherent technological trajectories of both regions. First, technological development strategies towards more sustainable forms of resource extraction are a form of self-constraint and a product of learning from past environmental pressures originating from primary mining; one strategy is invisibilizing primary mining, the other is the recovery of resources from waste streams. Second, self-legitimation for R&D activities is strongly fueled by narratives about negative effects of ceasing mining in the past; these processes occurred quite differently in the respective regions. Third, the construction of innovative, more sustainable resource futures depends on knowledge co-created by publics, administrations, research and industries from a past which should actually be overcome. The paper reveals that the inherent controversial design of the end of mining 30 years ago still determines how the impetus towards the future might unfold in each region. Furthermore, and in line with works on ecological modernization, the paper reveals that ecological survival is always the survival of local technology developers and that both normative ends cannot be separated.

Mental Wellbeing, Air Pollution And The Ecological State

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The ecological State places environmental considerations at the core of its activities. To explore its role in the association between air pollution and mental wellbeing, we turn to a hierarchical three-level analysis on the third wave (2011-2012) of the European Quality of Life Survey (Ncitizens = 25007, Nregions=216, Ncountries=20) while the geographical focus is on regions and countries of the European Union. We use an established classification of Environmental Governance Regimes - viz. established, partial, emerging and other environmental States - subjective and objective indicators of air pollution, and the WHO-5 index of mental wellbeing. The findings show that the perception of major air pollution troubles and worse mental wellbeing go hand in hand only in partial and established environmental States.

Local Values Versus Urban Growth: Living Nearby Riga Port

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While the concept of degrowth is becoming more and more popular for individual lifestyle (zero waste lifestyle, etc), still powerful growth paradigm continues to re-shape the urban space in Riga, Latvia, from city as home to city as resource for economic activities. This paper focuses on Riga city neighborhoods next to the port where different kinds of pollution are higher than in other parts of city. The following research questions are analysed: A) do local inhabitants living nearby port feel like at home in their neighborhood? B) Which activities and services are meeting points for local community? C) does the Riga city development plan (2018-2030) and growth processes (like hypermarkets versus small shops) respect local inhabitants' values that are important for them in the neighborhood? For analysis data from Riga city development plan, municipal and project "Living next to the port" surveys of local inhabitants as well as interviews and field studies are used.

RN12_06a | Sustainability and Environmental Conflicts

Fermento. Experiences of circular innovation in Aosta Valley

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Fermento is a sociological exploration on the circular innovation practices in Aosta Valley. The concept of circular innovation entails economic and cultural practices able to realize a new model of sustainable development based on the regeneration of agricultural and touristic resources through the use of communication, networking and the implementation of the scientific and collective know how. From the Gressoney Valley, where two young graduates decided to recover several hectares of abandoned lands to cultivate potatoes from Walser tradition, to the Maison Bruil of Introd, where a start up created a collaborative network between local producers, Aosta Valley seems to be a geographic and social field in "ferment", where several projects of micro or self enterprise try to propose a sustainable way to create new job opportunities as well as new form of collective identities. Drawing on fifteen case studies and focusing on their common points, the paper aims to draft an interpretation of the social change in Aosta Valley, where conflicts and contradictions between circular and linear economy are more evident due to the uniqueness of the Alp's environment.

RN12 | Environment and Society

Challenging Dominant Understandings of Sustainability: Continuities and Change in Migrants' Sustainability Practices

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We present findings from mixed-methods research conducted in summer 2018 into the environmentally-significant household practices of Somali immigrants in Moss Side, an ethnically 'super-diverse' (Vertovec 2007) ward in Manchester. Like other Global North cities, Manchester is juggling the pressures of inward migration and urban austerity while trying to become a 'world leader in inclusive and sustainable growth'. An identified challenge to this ambition is the lack of informed understandings of the environmental concerns and knowledges of 'hard to reach' groups such as immigrants from the Global South (cf. Head et al. 2018). Our research was framed by a theoretical critique of the dominance of Western imaginaries in conceptualising and governing sustainability and by an intersectional approach to considering the composite effects of gender, socioeconomic background, ethnicity, and religion on the dynamics of sustainability practices. Drawing on analysis of survey and interview data, we present three key contributions to this emerging area of study: first, we theorise the cultural, economic and structural factors that may determine the continuation or discontinuation of practices as people migrate. Second, we identify a number of motivations (cultural, economic, governmental and environmental) underpinning the performance of practices such as food acquisition and preparation, use of water and energy and recycling. Third, and building on these observations, we argue that these findings allow us to trouble dominant understandings of sustainability and have potential to contribute to more inclusive strategies for addressing the intersecting challenges of international migration and urban environmental change in Manchester and beyond.

Transdisciplinary Environmental Impact Assessment: resistances from the practitioners' perspective in Spain

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The transdisciplinary approach has become an useful epistemological and practical tool for tackling the complex relation between society and science, with a particularly interesting application in the case of environmental issues. Transdisciplinarity emphasizes the need to address these complex problems through openness to new forms of non-expert knowledge and epistemological interpenetration. We explore the applicability of transdisciplinarity to the case of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIS) in Spain, first, with a proposal for a transdisciplinary EIA procedure, and second, by contrasting this proposal with EIA practitioners through 25 qualitative interviews. These interviews have allowed us to deepen in the predisposition of these professionals to an effective integration of new forms of knowledge in the EIA procedure. In this sense, the interviewees assessed the real possibilities of deploying participatory strategies for the identification and evaluation of impacts, and reflected on the difficulties they face in the treatment and analysis of the social dimension. We found that the main barriers for a transdisciplinary approach in EIA are a) the lack of multidisciplinary teams on the technical side; b) a reductionist vision of social participation and c) a weak institutional support.

The Energy Retrofit of Urban Buildings as a Socio-Spatial Challenge for Civil Society

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The current paper analyses the issue of energy retrofitting of buildings in Italian cities. In particular a mixed-method approach is used combining the socio-spatial analysis of data on the most nationally and regionally relevant policy tool, namely tax deduction together with qualitative analysis of three case studies of middle-sized cities. The results show that on the one hand that tax deduction has not been very effective in promoting a deep renovation of buildings and it may exacerbate already existing inequalities. On the other hand, it emerges that progress in eco-retrofit of buildings depends mainly on creation of new intermediators and intermediation incentives. They are increasingly necessary in an urban panorama that has become inevitably polycentric.

Cittaslow Movement and Sustainability in Seferihisar (Turkey): The Perspective of Local Inhabitants

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This paper is based on the results of my field work conducted between 2015-2018 within the framework of my PhD research. The majority of cittaslow studies focus rather on the topics of local development, tourism and city policies. Few of them deal with the issue of sustainability from a critical perspective of capitalist production and accumulation regime. My study fills this gap and demonstrates that cittaslow practice cannot be understood independent of capitalist production relations. The data acquired through survey questionnaires conducted with local actors have been analyzed with a perspective of neo-Marxist urban studies approach. Accordingly, my research shows that with the official recognition of Seferihisar as cittaslow, we see an increase in the services offered by municipality, but this has been also accompanied by the arising problems such as population increase, further increase in social stratification, environmental problems, gentrification, and alienation of local people. Within the scope of the research quantitative methods (332 survey questionnaire with the inhabitants) as well as qualitative methods (semi-structured in-depth interviews with neighborhood leaders- mukhtars and informal interviews) has been combined with each other. The obtained quantitative data has been processed through SPSS 21 (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) program and related tests have been applied. In my paper I discuss these results as mentioned above and finally I argue that although cittaslow has been posed as an alternative to current capitalist economic system, with the implementation of this concept in Seferihisar urban space became highly commodified and cittaslow has been used rather as a shop window in the marketization processes of the urban space.

RN12_06b | Science, Technology, and the Environment

Moving Towards Environmentally Responsible Society: Risk Perception and Social Acceptability of Energy Technologies in Lithuania

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Intensive implementation of multiple political tools towards environmental protection, led to increased usage of renewable energy sources. These changes had a positive effect on the aims to reduce GHGS and CO2 emissions in the EU (Eurostat, 2018). However, energy industries remain the main pollutants in the area and still have a huge impact on the environment. This leads to energy technologies being discussed as technogenic threats with catastrophic potential. To prevent serious consequences in the very near future, the need for ecological enlightenment emerged, which according to Beck would create an environmentally responsible society (1995,1999). To achieve this, upgrades to energy infrastructure are not enough, public perception of risk is also required. Unperceived risks could create distortions in social acceptability of energy technologies and change the priorities for the energy sector. Lithuania's National Energy Strategy aims to generate 80% of the country's energy from renewable energy sources till the year 2050 which shows environmentally responsible attitude from institutions. It is necessary to evaluate the public risk perception and identify the most acceptable energy technologies among the public of Lithuania to understand if National Energy Strategy and public opinion on energy technologies overlaps, what are the main concerns for energy production which need to be solved to accelerate development of environmentally responsible society. Analysis data based on public survey conducted in October – November of 2018 in Lithuania. This presentation is based on a research project Public Perceptions of Climate Change: Lithuanian case in a European Comparative Perspective, funded by a grant (No. S-MIP-17-126) from the Research Council of Lithuania.

How Does The Nuclear Phase-Out Influence Nuclear Host Municipalities?

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How will the nuclear phase-out impact on nuclear host municipalities? Nuclear host municipalities are peripheralised and become to be dependent on many benefits from the location of nuclear facilities. Those municipalities are likely to oppose nuclear phase-out due to a concern of losing their benefits. After the Fukushima disaster, nuclear phase-out is being focused on. In this context, asking a question of what nuclear phase-out causes to nuclear host municipalities is important. Our hypothesis is that ways of dependence on nuclear facilities and impacts by nuclear phase-out have a close relationship with the process of social peripheralisation by the location of nuclear facilities. We should note that these factors and relationships vary from country to country that has different social institutions. In Japanese cases, benefits to local public finance are essential. As a characteristic of the local public financial institution in Japan, municipalities may go into bankruptcy. This possibility is relatively high to geographically remote, politically powerless and economically weak municipalities. This is why some rural municipalities have accepted nuclear facilities. This unique institution of local public finance is an important key for peripheralisation process by the location of nuclear facilities. In fact, nuclear host municipalities are rich. Officials in these municipalities concern about financial and economic damage by nuclear phase-out. Taking some cases of nuclear host municipality in Japan, we will examine its current dependent situation and what can happen to them by nuclear phase-out.

Boundary Relations in the Field of Technology Development

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Resource extraction is often criticized for its negative impacts on the environment. This critique caused manifold research initiatives that aim on developing environmental friendly technologies for the exploitation of raw materials. This presentation will focus on the role of environmental administrations which have a much stronger influence on technology development in this field than previously thought. Therein we will zoom in on collaborative knowledge production that happens due to the legally required interaction of science and regional environmental agencies. In order to analyze this forced interplay, we rely on the concept of communities of practice (Wenger 1998) and understand collaborative knowledge production as a result of a negotiation between the participants of the two social practices. When they intertwine, their boundary relation is negotiated on the basis of the following dimensions: a joint enterprise (e.g. development of environmental friendly technologies), that enables mutual engagement of individuals (e.g. participation in meetings) and the development of a shared repertoire of shared understandings, artefacts, or concepts (e.g. the definition of recycling). Based on the analyses of two case studies of mining technology development in Germany we will show that negotiations between administrative and scientific practices in the context of mining technology development can establish a joint enterprise (e.g. securing the supply of raw material by recycling technology) and that they both benefit from it. Or, the negotiation results in retaining their respective enterprise (technology development in the scientific practice and remediation in the administrative practice) which leads to a less collaborative interplay. The effects this has on technology development will be shown in the presentation.

The Dramaturgy of Experts in Brazilian Regulatory Science: the Case of the National Technical Biosafety Commission

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Based on a study on the National Technical Commission on Biotechnology (CTNBio), which focuses on the regulatory genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in Brazil, we present an analysis of how regulatory science is staged. We follow the interactionist approach of Goffman, as Hilgartner (2000) has applied it for the analysis of the struggles over the credibility of science advice. Our research is based on an ethnography of the meetings of CTNBio and interviews between 2015-2016.

We consider CTNBio as a theater where the different experts carry out performances on stage, with an audience, and behind the scenes and, also, we analyse the conflicts related to the roles represented. Through such strategies it is possible to understand the process of consolidation/legitimation of the commission as the decision-making body on GMOs in Brazil. The stabilization of CTNBio is associated with a stage management of conflicts behind the scenes and the presentation of decision making as lacking any political interference or personal interests.

RN12_07a | Environmental Sociology and Sustainable Development

Transitions in the Making: Novel Practices in Food Consumption Unravelling

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Increasing concerns for both climate change and other environmental problems call for radical systemic changes in society. As reminded by a number of practice theorists and sustainable transition theorists, no spread of innovation, or enduring change in eating practices, is possible without alterations in intertwined, differentiated and interlinked practices that steer not only our daily consumption, but also processes of production and policy. For instance, any durable lessening of meat in our eating would require changes not only in available products and services, but also in know-how of using them and in social and cultural meanings related to meat. Practices also differentiate and diffuse socially, underlining the dynamics of social interaction and contestations in transition dynamics, as well as interlink across areas of daily life. Our ongoing study brings together sociotechnical transition and practice theories, and connects them with an analysis of institutional disruption in transition, in order to develop further the understanding of reconfigurations that are required for altering the interconnected patterns of production and consumption. In this presentation, we use this framework in studying meat reduction cases and the ways these cases could be seen as 'transitions in the making', leading to a more sustainable food system. We focus especially on social media campaigns promoting veganism and experiments in school catering that aim to make school lunches more sustainable. We identify key processes of interconnected relations in food consumption practices in sustainability transitions and the role of policy mixes therein.

Citizens and Consumers in Sustainability Transformation: The Case of the Zero Waste Movement

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Faced with unprecedented challenges of climate change and environmental degradation, individuals across the globe are engaging in transformations towards more sustainable societies. Over the last few years, citizens have grown to be more aware of the negative impact of plastics, manifested in a global movement of zero waste. The aim of this paper is to propose a conceptual framework for studying the zero waste movement in two differing contexts, that of Switzerland and China. Through the social practice theory lens, we grapple with shared understandings, procedure and engagement (Warde, 2014). We begin with a literature review of the zero waste movement in social and environmental studies, noting a research gap in how the movement – albeit global in its aspirations – is being practiced in different local and regional settings. We then provide historical insights on how the movement emerged in Switzerland and China, based on available data, suggesting that more emphasis could be placed on uncovering forms of collective action as a social practice, building on Welch and Yates (2018). Finally, we outline the conceptual framework and propose an analytical tool for further studying the zero waste movement in these two contexts, building on social practice theory, which can be relevant to further studies on collective action towards more sustainable consumption and production.

Sustainable Development and Populism

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The UN Sustainable Development Goals provide an overarching framework that world leaders have pledged to achieve until 2030. This agenda comprises 17 goals ranging from ending extreme poverty to tackling climate change. At the same time, a key challenge for many developed societies in recent years has been the rise of populism that threatens international cooperation. This is the first study to systematically examine the relationship between the rise of populism and sustainable development. It analyzes country performance over time with respect to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals as measured by the SDG Index (Sachs et al. 2018) and how this performance relates to support for populist parties. A nuanced picture emerges regarding the economic, social, and environmental dimension of sustainable development and its relationship with political populism.

Identification Of Sustainability Goals: Application Of A Decision Support Tool To A Dual-purpose Chicken Case Study

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The transition towards sustainable consumption patterns first requires innovation in prevailing unsustainable production regimes. However, the development and implementation of such innovations can be a challenge for the actors involved, since sustainability encompasses many different aspects. To successfully integrate sustainability into an innovation, goal congruency among actors and a clear communication of the added value within the actor network but also towards consumers is needed. The challenging identification of common sustainability goals calls for the use of decision support tools. Thus, the aim of our research was to develop such a tool and to explore if the tool is useful to reveal commonalities and differences in actors' sustainability goals along a value chain. Furthermore, we wanted to know if the tool could assist in showing concrete aspects to be improved within the value chain. In a case study that aims at increasing the sustainability of poultry production by rearing so called dual-purpose chickens, the decision support tool was applied by three different actor groups. The results show that there are manifold goals within the innovation network but only some goals overlap and the perception of their implementation diverges as well. Based on the visualization of commonalities and differences of joint sustainability goals, we proved that the tool is suitable to identify fields of action in which the sustainability aspects should be improved. The application of the tool also fostered thinking processes for possible adaptations of the value chain regarding aspects such as information flows or marketing processes.

RN12_07b | Biological Diversity and Nature Conservation

Turning Nature Into An Asset: Corporate Rent-Seeking Strategies

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Since the turn of the century, global agendas for nature conservation have become increasingly framed by financial concepts. The metaphor 'natural capital' has been widely taken up for evaluating and protecting natural resources, initially by The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative in its 2008 report and later by UNEP at the Rio+20 Earth Summit. As its problem-diagnosis, Nature remains invisible in normal economic accounting and thus neglected as expendable, so a formal valuation must render it visible. Valuation methods have been formalised by business organisations jointly with non-governmental conservation organisations (NGCOs). In particular, their joint Natural Capital Protocol provides 'a comprehensive guide to measuring and valuing natural capital in business decision-making'. Through its methods, natural capital assessment (NCA) evaluates how a business depends on ecosystem services, as essential conditions of production for market-based economic activity. Ecosystems are generally maintained by everyday social labour, yet this becomes reified as properties of thing-like 'natural capital assets', thus relegating local communities to the role of fellow dependants. In this framework, natural capital needs a holistic responsible investment manager through corporate environmental stewardship. This agenda facilitates rent-seeking, e.g. a company more predictably, favourably appropriating natural resources, almost as if they were proprietary. This paper will supplement such analysis with case studies of three companies' supply chains: Kering's cashmere supplies, Olam International's palm oil, and Coca Cola's water extraction. Outcomes for control of resources remain contingent on each context. Corporate NCA informs their strategies in several ways – by establishing a Nature/society binary, depoliticising the power relations, and promoting corporate environmental stewardship of 'shared assets', readily substituting for statutory environmental protection.

Problem Setting and Problem Solving in the Case of Olive Quick Decline Syndrome in Apulia, Italy

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This contribution gives an account of the social construction of

phytopathological knowledge in the case of olive quick decline syndrome (OQDS) in Apulia, Italy. Due to the economic, cultural, and social importance of the olive crop, the spread of this disease has been characterized by a social debate over the implementation of mandatory phytosanitary policies, the etiological role played by the bacterium *Xylella fastidiosa*, the role of scientific experts, and the unexplored research trajectories ("undone science") proposed by social and environmental movements. We examine how the disease has generated different approaches to problem setting and problem solving, one focused on OQDS as a complex of symptoms uniquely caused by *X. fastidiosa*, and the other framing the study of "complesso del disseccamento rapido dell'olivo" (CoDiRO) as a complex of causes. Drawing on a 2-year ethnographic study among researchers, policymakers, agricultural stakeholders, and social movements, this article uses theoretical concepts from the sociology of knowledge, sociology of scientific knowledge, and sociology of ignorance to examine the case and to reconstruct the 360° approach proposed by social movements as an alternative to the epistemic and political reductionism of official phytosanitary and science policies.

Assessing The Nature And Importance Of Biodiversity: Discourses, Impact Evaluation And Compensation Schemes In Colombia

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Changing from a matter of pride and facts to a matter of concern, biodiversity related issues are always more present in the public discourses and policies of Colombia. This led to the recent implementation of a great number of programs to safeguard it and to follow the global trend of biodiversity offset policies. The analysis puts in perspective the evolution, on one hand, of the ways biodiversity and its associated threats have been presented in the Colombian newspapers and, on the other hand, of the evaluation of the impacts that specific projects can have on biodiversity and how they can be compensated. Newspaper articles archives relate the evolution of the perceived relation between biodiversity and human activities, providing the opportunity to study the framing of biodiversity and to reveal underlying theories and popular modes of valuation. The redefinitions of what is biodiversity are reflected on the general ethical stances about what should be worried about, what should be done and how. On the other side, the evolution of Environmental Impact Assessments that are required to license infrastructure projects and the Colombians' biodiversity offsetting rules provide a very specific and technical way to look at biodiversity. This parallel allows to understand how environmental ethics are translated by public institutions into normative frameworks that includes guidelines for their practical application, and how and why they are contested by other actors.

Proposing a New Approach in Explaining and Predicting Public Support for Protected Areas

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In the past 3 years over 100 new Protected Areas have been established in European territory and support from local communities is essential in order to secure their effectiveness. The management of Protected Areas is often obstructed by conflicts mainly associated with social impacts imposed on local communities due to their establishment. In this paper we would like to present a new approach in explaining public support for protected areas by bringing together theoretical contributions from the fields of environmental sociology, environmental psychology, public policy and ecosystem services. Our main argument is that an individual's decision to support a protected area is dependent on the level of perceived social impacts following the designation and that these perceptions are bounded by the specific socio-ecological environment where this decision is taken. Thus, ecological factors, including the provision of ecosystem services, the local economic environment, the management framework proposed and also the social structure of a community (eg norms, values) and individual characteristics are expected to significantly influence the level of social impacts perceived by citizens and as a result the level of support for a Protected Area. Improving our ability to identify key factors influencing these perceptions will allow practitioners to design policy actions in order to minimize negative impacts and increase public support for Protected Areas. This work is funded by the European Research Council (Project FIDELIO: Forecasting social impacts of biodiversity conservation policies in Europe, Grant no. 802605).

RN12_08 | Environmental Justice Energy Transition, Climate Change and the Portuguese Public: Insights from an Energy Justice Lens

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Public engagement has been considered key to sustainable energy transitions and action to tackle climate change, as

effective policy strategies require public support and acceptance. However, public perspectives on the challenges of climate change and energy transition still need to be better explored. Although many surveys have shown high levels of concern about climate change and broad support for renewable energy technologies in countries around the world, effective public engagement should not be taken for granted. Specific sociopolitical contexts, infrastructures and practices, among other factors, may condition the acceptance and adoption of changes. In this paper we highlight energy justice as a relevant framework to understand issues that may arise as forms of resistance to energy transitions and climate policies, as well as to point out that such changes may aggravate poverty, forms of inequity, vulnerability and lack of trust. We do this by analyzing data from the latest edition of the European Social Survey. We focus on the case of Portugal since results have shown the highest levels of concern about climate change among 23 countries, but on the other side, there is a clear divide between people with low income and the more educated and well-off. This divide reflects significant differences in support for energy-related changes. The paper explores these results and provides an in-depth analysis of the specific national context in order to contribute to cross-national research.

Enacting Hope: Transition Narratives in the Climate Justice Movement

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Transition Narratives (TN) envision pathways for sustainability transformations. They identify problems, actors, actions and socio-technical future imaginaries. While identifying different TNs, Luederitz and colleagues (2017) propose to bridge them to facilitate co-learning between TNs, rather than insisting on a singular narrative. However this research strand has thus far left aside to investigate the climate justice movement (CJM). As this movement increasingly gains civic support, we propose to study TN in CJM, and use this analysis to gain sociological understanding in the dynamics of hope. We theorize TNs as potential carriers of hope: when symbolically enacted, they can provide motivation and envisioning of pathways for transformation. We conceive the use of TN in CJM as a non-linear strategy of anticipating 'better futures' via the identification of 'not-yet-realized' possibilities in a non-synchronic environment. Based on ethnographic research at two CJM – the German anti-coal movement, and Belgian climate justice movement – we explore how multiple TN are enacted and how they shape hope. Specifically, we identify a 'blockadia' narrative that aims at disrupting fossil fuel infrastructure (Vandepitte, Vandermoere, & hustinx, 2019) and a 'just transition' narrative that aims to gain workers support. Both can be coupled in a climate-justice metanarrative. Luederitz, C., Abson, D., J., Audet, R., & Lang, D., J. (2017). Many pathways toward sustainability: not conflict but co-learning between transition narratives. *sustain sci*, 12, 393-407. doi:10.1007/s11625-016-0414-0 Vandepitte, E., Vandermoere, F., & hustinx, L. (2019). Civil Anarchizing for the Common Good: Culturally Patterned Politics of Legitimacy in the Climate Justice Movement. *voluntas*, 1-15.

300

Nature's Neoliberalisation and Accumulation by Dispossession in Karaburun Peninsula, Turkey

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This presentation elaborates on nature's neoliberalisation and accumulation by dispossession in Karaburun Peninsula, Izmir, Turkey. Neoliberalisation is defined by privatisation (that is, the use and property rights of natural resources, which were not private properties, assigned to firms or individuals), marketisation (that is, previously unpriced natural resources, which were kept out of market mechanisms, are subjected to market mechanisms), deregulation (that is, the regulatory restructuring of state in a way of limiting its interference in social reproduction and environmental sphere, thus rendering them commodification), and reregulation (that is, setting state regulatory frameworks to promote further privatisation and marketisation of social and environmental spheres). By the 2000s, nature's neoliberalization in Karaburun Peninsula begins by the way of allocation or leasing forests, natural protection areas, pastures and meadows to private corporations for industrial olive production, and coastal waters for commercial fisheries at the expense of local people and nature. These were the first steps in a process of extended neoliberalization of nature where commodification and privatisation began to spread aggressively across the once pastoral geographies of the Peninsula. This process runs rampant owing to wind power generation infrastructures. Not only were pastures, forests, but also private properties of peasants expropriated customarily or urgently and they were encompassed into capital accumulation. Nature's neoliberalisation goes along with enclosure of common resources, which were communally used by local people for making their lives. Goat breeding almost ended because pastures have been narrowed down dramatically. Hence, nature's neoliberalisation meant dispossession of local people.

RN12_09a | Environmental Risks and Conflicts

Coexisting Alongside the Port with Tangible Burdens and Invisible Risks

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Quantitative international comparative studies since the beginning of the 1990s show that the environmental attitudes of Latvian and Baltic citizens differ significantly from the

average of European countries and are often in the group of the most indifferent countries (Gooch 1995; Gerhards & Lengfeld 2008; Franzen & Vogl 2013; Dalton 2015; Budžytė & Balžekienė 2018 etc.). When surveying the inhabitants of Riga communities (Kundziņšala and Mangajšala), whose neighborhoods are adjacent to the territory of Riga port, and who are experiencing the day-to-day operation of the port (including pollution and accidents), we ask: is their environmental awareness and ecological anxiety different from the other people in the city and country? Doing this environmental issues are conceptually divided and operationalized as 'visible' (smells, dust, noise, landscape degradation, shrinking access to the river, port area sprawl) and 'invisible' (pollution of air, water, soil and common space, city plans, imagined past). We put forward the following hypotheses: (1) citizens of 'port communities' are aware and not satisfied with "visible" problems to a greater extent than residents in Riga and Latvia in general; (2) but only a small part of the population is able to assess 'invisible' problems. Self assessment of the people living next to the port is compared with data from environmental quality assessment based on the opinions of experts and results of field studies.

Polish Smog: Metrological Conflicts, Ontology and Neoliberal Capture

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High level of PM10 and PM2,5 makes Polish air quality one of the worst in Europe. This is related to the fact, that Polish individual energy consumption is based mainly on coal. Although the problem exists for quite long time now (since the 90s), it became a subject of public concern only recently. One of the example of this concern is a social demand for data. Many companies sell simple sensors that can be used in home environment or create its own infrastructure and collect data in Polish cities. The latter are used by big web portals, that show information about air quality to millions of viewers every day. To collect accurate and reliable data on suspended particulates it is necessary to calibrate measuring infrastructure and to standardize the way data will be indexed. However on the level of technical standardisation and data infrastructure there are serious discrepancies between aforementioned stakeholders. Each one of them uses different sensors and devices, adopts different legal norms, uses different analytical standards and different methods of data visualisation. In the presentation I want to 1) show controversies around air pollution monitoring practices; 2) analyze the social enactment of the smog in different data and metrological regimes; 3) show how data and data infrastructure mediate the relations between the public sector, the private sector and the citizens.

301

Dark Or Bright? Controversial Views On Sustainable Lighting In Times Of Technological Change

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In the 21st century, 'sustainable lighting' is closely associated with LED technology. In the past ten years, light emitting diodes have been introduced worldwide in urban spaces, in streets and living rooms to save energy. However more recently, the idea of 'sustainable' LED lighting has come under pressure. Biologists, physicians and biologists voice increasing concerns that blue-rich light emitted by LEDs disturbs the biological clock of living organisms, including humans, and might have negative health and behavioural effects. Looking at their scientific findings, they call for precautionary measures: the preservation of natural darkness and the installation of light sources with a limited light spectrum (e.g. yellow light). However, these environmental concerns seem to contradict the idea of human-centric lighting. To increase our visual comfort, most lighting professionals prefer LEDs with a continuous spectrum that comes close to daylight with a good colour rendering. In our paper, we outline the controversy and possible solutions based on insights from our recent project Light Pollution – A Global Discussion (2018), which included expert discussions and an interdisciplinary expert survey. Our findings show how the ecological focus on the unwanted, non-visual effects of LED lighting challenges established ideas of safe or aesthetically appealing illuminated environments. In this light, LED technology looks no longer sustainable, but ambivalent: energy-efficient, but also a potential source of light pollution.

Ontologies Of The Anthropocene In Portugal – Low Carbon Transitions, Social Movements And Climate Politics

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Social and institutional devices to tackle climate change are often understood as belonging to the "post-political" realm, and they are frequently coupled with sociotechnical interventions considered necessary to contain the disastrous consequences of CO₂ emissions. Despite displaying distinct material and ontological politics, devices such as solar radiation management, carbon capture and storage and political attempts to reduce CO₂ emissions all have in common

the vision of a catastrophic future supported by technoscientific expertise. The current proliferation of grassroots movements, climate technics and carbon taxes indicate that the "common world" of the Anthropocene is prone to ontological heterogeneity, thus complicating its politics. This presentation sets out to delve into the ontopolitical heterogeneity of the Anthropocene in Portugal, focusing on two case studies – the Transition Network (TN) (a grassroots environmental movement founded in the UK in the early 2000s) and institutional attempts, led by the Portuguese government, to reduce CO₂ emissions and enforce low carbon transitions at the national level. We carried out semi-structured interview with members of the TN and participant observation at relevant events; we also analyzed parliamentary debates, legislation and grey literature pertaining to low carbon transitions within the Portuguese context, including the recently developed Carbon Neutrality Roadmap. This presentation stems from the R&D project TROPO – funded by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology – that aims at providing a sociological mapping of the multiple dimensions of climate politics in Portugal. It will explore the imaginaries, technics and means to attain a low carbon society, analyzing the ways in which energy, economics, technologies and affect are enrolled by distinct social groups, enacting multiple versions of the Anthropocene in Portugal.

RN12_09b | Renewable and Non-renewable Energies

Farewell To Coal Mining In The Horna Nitra, Slovakia: Jobs, Environment And Challenges In The Transformation

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Phasing out coal mining in Slovakia is not question if, but when and how? Lignite produced is of problematic quality and the productive deposits are reaching their limits. The state subsidies through surcharges provided to TPP are increasingly unpopular and rising price of emission trading permits (under ETS) and evolving emissions norms and investments to BAT/BATNEEC will further undermine the present economic model. The area is one of the most polluted in the country and would require substantial investment to rehabilitation of the environment. The coal mine is still among the largest employers in the region, but their productivity (in terms of revenue per employee) declined by 19% in the period 2010-2017. We have analysed economic, social, and demographic trends and how do they create and/or block the transition. The transition of the Upper Nitra region from coal would require the matching of local capacities with strategic goals and objectives at the national, regional, and local levels. Environmental management provide key opportunities for green jobs creation. The focus of the research is placed on the assessment of the local opportunities/capacities vis-à-vis the framework of the enabling national and EU cohesion policies. Considering the economic, social, and environmental data, factors and trends, the region has a strong potential for successfully phasing out coal, and the present timing may provide a unique "window of opportunity." Based on the research we analyse enabling economic, social, demographic and environmental conditions and discuss barriers in alternative jobs mobilization and key factors in strategies of the transformation.

Local Governments and Green Revolution in China

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This paper aims to explain why China has changed so rapidly in producing green energies, especially wind power and solar power. China has been promoting the development of new energies, including wind power, in order to respond to the international pressure to its greenhouse gas emission and its international deterioration of environmental conditions. This paper finds that local government tactically incorporates the central state's climate change policy that emphasizes reducing

coal-based energy production into the local developmental policy of encouraging wind power as well as solar power. Local officials are able to innovatively developed new strategies to combine both environmental demands imposed from above and local economic development at the same time. Local governments in northwestern and northern southwest parts of China took this opportunity to develop the local economy which simultaneously fulfills the central state's policy. This paper follows the environmentally bundled economic development approach to explain the cases of Gansu and Inner Mongolia, and found that local governments use central state's social development program such poverty alleviation to support the development of both types of green energies.

RN12_10a | Media and Environmental Communication

Media's Social Construction of Environmental Issues: the (in)visible dimensions of drought periods on the Portuguese region of the Alentejo

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The coverage of environmental disasters by the media can be an important information mechanism and a decoder of complex information to the public. It also plays a role in building the public perception of environmental issues and the social construction of environmental disasters (Schmidt and Delicado, 2015). In historical terms, due to its geographical position, Portugal has always been affected by periods of drought. However, recent studies have identified that the probability of drought increased in the Iberian Peninsula at a rate higher than 3% per decade (Stagge et al, 2017) and that these phenomena will become more frequent and intense. The Portuguese region of Alentejo is considered one of the most affected areas by climate change in Europe since it is highly vulnerable to rising temperatures and reduced precipitation, and already considered at a tipping point close to the habitability limit (ERAAC, 2018; Santos, 2012). Based on a comparative analysis of regional newspapers ("Diário do Alentejo" and the "Diário do Sul"), I will identify the major thematic dimensions (concerns, conflicts, symbolic aspects) that arise from the news published in the last two decades regarding the effects of drought periods on ecosystems, economic activities, local power relations, communities, and the popular imagination. Based on the analysis of the local media, I seek to understand the communities' concerns about drought and how they deal with its consequences, which could be symptomatic of the level of vulnerability and local adaptability in place.

Topic Modelling The Mass Media Representation Of Climate Change In Lithuania

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The aim of this presentation is to analyze the semantic structure of climate change discourse in Lithuanian online news media. The main research questions: how has the representation of climate change in Lithuanian news media evolved over time? We analyze a corpus of 640 news articles published in Lithuanian online news media over the period from 2010 to 2018. Applying Latent Dirichlet Allocation to uncover the hidden semantic structure of the media discourse, we first identify distinct topics across our corpus, such as the linkage between climate change and natural disasters or the recent role of US climate policy. Second, we assess changes in topic frequency over time. Preliminary findings suggest that, during the period under consideration, international- and European aspects of climate policy gain in importance across our corpus, while climate change becomes increasingly disentangled from other processes of global environmental change. The research project 'Public Perceptions of Climate Change: Lithuanian case in a European Comparative Perspective' is funded by a grant (No. MIP-17-126/SV3-0511) from the Research Council of Lithuania.

Corporate Social Responsibility Communication and Interaction Processes Towards Sustainable Brownfields Redevelopment

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Corporate Social Responsibility Communication (CSRC) is crucial as a route to enhance the way the company addresses stakeholders' concerns and expectations. The aim of this paper is to understand the nature and development of the relationships established between organizations and its key stakeholders within the realm of corporate social responsibility communication. Theory gaps can be found when trying to get a clear picture of how CSRC happens. CSRC is not cohesive along the insights from the variety of disciplines the studies originate and there is no empiric evidence regarding multi-paradigmatic research. This paper follows a theoretical perspective that brings together marketing and economic and organizational sociological theories, respectively Interaction Processes (IP) approach and CSRC. It introduces a conceptual framework that enables analysing stakeholder relationships and allows the understanding on how stakeholders' interactions influence the way a company develops sustainable management. Methodological challenges include testing this framework in the research setting of mine brownfields redevelopment. Dyadic relationships between brownfield redevelopment company and public bodies, and regulators, and communities/society will be comprehensively investigated through the IP under the realm of CSRC. The conceptual framework is a theoretical tool for application to dyads within stakeholder relationships. Some difficulties are expected in obtaining undisclosed data from companies and their willingness to be interviewed. Still, it is expected that new and relevant insights are attained regarding IP and CSRC. The innovation lies on the interdisciplinarity of the framework adopted, by bringing together marketing and economic and organizational sociological theories, respectively IP and CSRC. These approaches will complement each other in the understanding of stakeholder relationships and will contribute to attain sustainable redevelopment.

RN12_10b | Human-Animal Relations

Children-Animals Relationships And The Critical Debate About Sustainable Development

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Non-human animals seem to be quite absent from the critical debate about sustainable development, with none of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) making any explicit reference to them. And while one might say that they are indirectly considered, as some of the goals (namely number 15) refer the need to protect “wild life” and “threatened species”, the major rationale that cross-cuts the SDGs is predominantly human-centred. In this presentation, we aim at bringing non-human animals to this debate, through the angle of their relationships with children. We ask if these relationships contribute to forge ways of relating to the non-human world that are more inclusive. We argue that the affective practices between children and pets, of embodied meaning-making, are crucial to the formation of knowledge, skills, understandings and engagements tuned in with other species' welfare. These are, in turn, condition for promoting more egalitarian interspecies relations, and mutual well-being. We reflect on how children and animals' relationships may help to problematize the concept of sustainability. By addressing how inter-species solidarity is built, from early age; by exploring how the well-being of humans and non-humans is guaranteed, alongside their fundamental rights; and by extending this debate to inter-species relations, following a more-than-human perspective that challenges anthropocentrism and takes into account, as a goal for sustainable development, the agency of non-human animals.

Exploring the Human-Dog Bond: How Police Dog Handlers and General Purpose Dogs Develop a Bond Through Training

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Police dog handlers are trained to control their dogs and to work together with them in challenging front line policing. This is an intense working partnership which depends on a strong bond. The police dog training practices that we examined show that distinct roles and attributes become blurred through the attachment between the police handler and the dog. However, this bond also enfolds their multispecies relating and is essential to the fulfilment of their police dog-handler roles. In this paper we present a visual ethnographic account documenting the developing bond between trainee police dog handlers and general purpose police dogs. We explore how dog emotions, particularly whether they are having ‘fun’, are read and elicited by handlers and how they are key to the police-human-dog dyad. We discuss the value of visual multispecies ethnography in research that aims to be attentive to questioning more-than-human emotion. Through a visual analysis of the role of fun in training, we demonstrate how translations of feeling and experience are enmeshed into circuits of actions that become valued police work. Our paper concludes by exploring the value for the dog in having fun within this biopolitical framework of governance.

From Fear to Festivity: The Case of Human-Elephant Conflict and Conservation in Odisha, India

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Humans and elephants have shared social, historical and ecological relations for ages. However, their coexistence has not been as pleasant as one would like that to be. Researchers suggest that the socio-economic changes over the years have altered the bonds between them. They are in regular confrontations that makes it difficult to protect wildlife in areas prone to human-elephant conflict (HEC) because the real and/or perceived costs of living with wildlife can be greater than conservation benefits, reducing residents' incentives to conserve wildlife, and threat to wildlife is high where perceived livelihood risks are higher. Despite the government's interventions to mitigate HEC and curb intolerance against elephant depredation by providing ex-gratia to aid the affected families, organizing awareness campaigns, training workshops, introducing defensive technologies, demarcating elephant corridors, etc, the frequency and intensity of HEC refuse to wither away. Social sciences and humanities have often ignored the agency of animals in research but now there is a need and shift to include the presence and effect of animals for the development of inclusive approaches to attain long term conservation goals. With this at the backdrop, we tried to understand different stakeholders' perceptions of elephants, their responses to elephant-related problems and future of human-elephants conservation and coexistence in Balasore district of Odisha that is affected by resident elephants and migratory elephants from neighbouring states year after year. Consequently, the findings were used to suggest participatory and community-based conservation and mitigation strategies. (key words: Human-Elephant Conflict, livelihood, conservation, coexistence)

Sardinian Shepherds Facing To The Global Market, Between Resilience Strategies And Struggles For A Fair Sheep-milk Price

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This paper is based on an ethnographic research (with also in-depth interviews) on the change in contemporary Sardinian pastoralism (Italy). The Sardinian pastoralism is a privileged setting to observe how the marginal areas rural resist to the pressure of the global agri-food chains and to the agricultural squeeze. The Sardinian sheep-dairy chain is focused on the industrial production of the "Pecorino Romano", a low-cost cheese for export to the US, where the Romano is used by food industry as grated cheese. I analyse the change in the traditional model of Mediterranean pastoralism (based on natural graze and extensive breeding) facing to the global market and the high volatility of the sheep-milk price, focusing on the resilient strategies to survive and resist to the marginalization (e.g. the role of informality, family, immigrant work, traditional way to manage environment). The sheep-farm is a family business able to be straddling two worlds: the market-oriented farm (producing commodities for the market at the lowest cost) and the peasant farm, aimed at reproducing and conserving its productive factors. However, the resilient factors of the traditional agro-pastoral model are increasingly being eroded by the push towards modernization and the global market (where the shepherds are dependent and subaltern). This is evident in the singular ongoing struggle in Sardinia (that is unprecedented in past struggles). Since the beginning of February 2019, the shepherds in all part of the island are throwing the sheep milk on the street to protest against the low price (€0.50).

RN13 | Sociology of Families and Intimate Lives

RN13_01a | Family forms and their change in historical time or across the life-course

Family Inclusiveness: Its Relation With Cumulative Advantages in the Life Course

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This research hypothesizes that the extent to which family definitions are inclusive or exclusive depend on a variety of resources that individuals accumulate throughout the life course. The link existing between inclusiveness of family definitions and such resources is explored using a representative sample including respondents from age 18 to age 90 living in Switzerland. With such an age range, it was possible to investigate demographic reserves and economic resources as critically shaping family inclusiveness in relation with life stages. The results of the study, using Multidimensional Correspondence Analysis show that inclusiveness of lay definitions of family depends to a large extent on such resources, and that inclusiveness plays a critical role for cumulative advantages.

Feeling Trapped in Singlehood: Experiences and Challenges of Single People in Israel

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The purpose of this study is to explore how singlehood is experienced among various groups in Israeli society and the extent to which it is perceived to be the result of individual choice or life circumstances. To examine these questions, the study analyzes in-depth interviews conducted with 37 men and women between the ages of 21 and 42 who are neither married nor partnered. The findings show that the overwhelming majority of the participants viewed singlehood as the result of various life circumstances and thus needed to justify it. They expressed a strong wish to get married and did not consider singlehood a desired and legitimate family form. Moreover, it seems that early socialization had an effect on the

lengthening of the singlehood period, especially among women who often related their singlehood to the quality of their parents' relationship and its influence on their orientation and the ability to maintain an intimate relationship of their own. In addition, women expressed the wish to change the gendered balance of power and sought a relationship that is more gender egalitarian. These expectations were seen as major barriers to finding a partner. Several participants also referred to the current social and economic conditions as a reason to their prolonged singlehood and mentioned the difficulty of achieving the preconditions considered necessary for establishing a long-term relationship, including having a stable job and financial backing. Altogether, these findings highlight the major role that the heteronormative model of the family continues to play in contemporary Israeli society.

Becoming a Family out of Wedlock: Finnish Mothers' Perspective

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In the context of diverse family formation, social categories of close relationships are delineated anew. Single mothers of choice and biological/social mothers are examples of the novel ways of categorizing motherhood. In this on-going study, I analyse social categories structuring the family formation and (reproductive) agency of unmarried Finnish mothers (n=30). How are the meanings of significant social bonds delineated during mothers' life-course and on their paths to parenthood? What kind of implications does the use of distinct social categories suggest for mothers' agency? The qualitative study is based on an interview data of the mothers, who recently had given birth to a baby. The interviews had a specific focus on social bonds during mothers' life-course and in the context of their family formation. The research participants' step to parenthood was not preceded by marriage with a male partner. Instead, most of the mothers lived alone and had proceeded to motherhood voluntarily, utilizing the means of ART, while a minority lived in cohabitation with female or male partner. I apply the insights of membership categorization analysis, focusing on the routine methods the interviewees use to invoke and negotiate social categories. I am interested in the actions, cultural meanings and moral valuations connected with the social categories the mothers make use of during the interviews. The analysis steps beyond the taken-for-granted knowledge of social categories of close relationships, offering new insights to the discussions of family formation and motherhood

Changing Conceptions: Understandings Of Belonging, Genetics, Family And Kin Relationships Over Time In Lesbian Parent Families

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This paper presents data from a longitudinal English qualitative study which revisits a sample of lesbian couples (N=40 individuals). These couples were first interviewed in 1999/2000, having had their first and subsequent children in the context of their relationship. Their children (at the time of the original interviews, all were aged 6 or under) were conceived by two routes – either using donor clinics, at a time when donors had anonymity, or using known donors. They were in many ways pioneers, in particular presenting a challenge to the dominant heterosexual and biological imperatives of reproduction and family life. Their families have evolved during a period (2000-2018) that has seen significant socio-legal shifts (e.g. rights for same sex partnerships but also an increasing emphasis placed on genetic knowledge and connections). The follow up interviews reveal many aspects of changing family lives. Some couples have had other children; some have formed reconstituted families following separation; others have negotiated relationships with donors and in some cases other family members related to the donor. The meaning of genes is variously viewed as highly significant and/or not to matter at all. This paper utilises the concept of relationality to explore how ways of relating have developed and evolved, combining ties of blood and affinity. The findings discussed focus on the parents' narratives relating to the shifting and complex interplay of biological and social connections within the family and wider kin relationships. It contributes to sociological theoretical approaches on belonging, genetics, family and kin relationships and how these evolve over time.

RN13_01b | Parent-child relations, mothering and fathering practices I

Does Parental Depression Really Lower Child Well-being? A Comparison Of Parents' And Children's (Self-) Assessment

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Previous studies show significant negative associations between parental depression and child well-being (CWB). However, most of these studies used parents' assessment of CWB whereas children's self-evaluations have not been considered to a satisfactory extent. Our study aims to examine whether there are differences between the association of parental depression and parental and child (self-) assessment of CWB. Our main question is whether more depressed parents assess their children's well-being worse compared to their children's self-assessment. For our analyses we use data from waves 2 to 9 of the German Family Panel (pairfam). We estimate fixed-effects models of parental depression on CWB as reported by parents (1,924 mothers and 1,260 fathers) and their children (2,642), respectively. Our findings on the effect of parental depression on CWB assessed by parents are in line with previous research: Increasing levels of maternal depression are associated with significant increases in child emotional and conduct problems as reported by the mother. The results for fathers are less robust. However, none of those effects hold for children's self-assessment. Neither maternal nor paternal depression are correlated with children's self-reported emotional or conduct problems. The analyses indicate that negative associations between parental depression and child well-being are significantly less pronounced when CWB is assessed by children instead of parents. Thus, research on the association between parental depression and child well-being needs to take into account the origin of information on CWB and reconsider the validity of parental assessment.

Children's Families as a Resource and a Problem in Educational Settings

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Families encounter several transitions during a child's life such as a child starting primary school. This phase of life marks a significant change in children's everyday actions and forms of social relations and can be challenging both to children, parents and teachers. Hence, it is important to consider various aspects connected to children's social worlds, in particular themes connected to the role of family in the school context. In the multidisciplinary research project DALFA (Daily life in transitions, children in multiple family relations, 2015-2019) both quantitative and qualitative data regarding children's transitions from pre-school to primary school has been collected from children and from first grade teachers. In this presentation, we will focus on qualitative interview data collected from teachers. First grade teachers (N = 112) have been interviewed in focus groups and in individual interviews in five countries: Australia, China, Finland, Japan and Spain. Research questions in this presentation are 1) How do teachers perceive the role of family in the school context? 2) What similarities and differences are there between countries connected to this issue? The data has been analyzed using thematic and content analyses. Preliminary results will be presented and discussed in the presentation. We distinguish two dominant ways of perceiving the role of the family in educational settings: family as a resource and family as a problem. We also discuss how teachers perceive families as either supporting mainly children's wellbeing at school or children's learning. There are similarities and differences between countries.

Children, Family, Agency, And Display

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Combining theories from family studies and childhood studies this paper looks at how notions of display in the context of recognising 'elements of agency' offers a means through which to make sense of children's meaning making. What emerges is an interesting narrative that combines both myth and reality in order to inform the way that the individual comes to not only present 'family', but also how that informs how they come to 'do' and display family. This paper seeks to interrogate how children come to paint a picture of their family life and how that informs the way in which they reflect on their relationship. Within this one can see the how children come to work up a version of family within which they are able to find, for themselves, a space where they can achieve a level of connection. It is in this connection that they recognise an 'authentic' version of themselves that is essential to their

presentation of self. Notably, however, for some children, these 'authentic' version of self is layered with a range of competing narratives that don't always reflect positive relationships. The fact that children are able to find and heighten the emotional value they give to positive moments within family life, to an extent where these are predominate, shows the power of family and the ongoing need to make sense of the nature of intimate relationships within the context of understanding how children come to navigate their everyday lives.

Child Centredness: Reporting on an Australian Study into Positive Post Separation Parenting

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Although no fault divorce has been established in Australia since the 1970s, separating couples still report the stigma associated with divorce (Konstam, Karwin et al. 2016), particularly in relation to the perceived impact of separation on children (Grätz 2017). Empirical work is situated in the same social conditions in which divorce stigma exists and thus existing research often focuses on the deleterious effects of separation. We used a Shutzian phenomenological (Shutz 1954) methodological approach in line with interpretive sociology to interrogate meanings and practices of people who had experienced a positive post-separated parental relationship. All of the sample (n=27) resided in Australia. Respondents were primarily women (n=22) and five men. Diversity across the sample was recorded in relation to age, sexual identity, relationship history and duration and care relationships. Most of the sample (n=22) identified as Anglo-Australians with 6 people identifying as first generation migrants from either Europe (n=2) or South America (n=2). Most of the sample identified as heterosexual (n=19) with lower numbers identifying as lesbian (n=3), queer (n=2) and bisexual (n=2). The role that child-centredness played in creating 'good' post separation parenting relationships and practices is examined. Our analysis identified three characteristics crucial to child-centredness. We describe these as the affectual; tangible; and ethical dimensions to child-centredness which were present in the post separation parenting relationship.

RN13_01c | Couple formation in digital age

"Delete the Family": Designing the Smart Home and its Platform Family Goulden, Murray

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The deployment of 'smart' ICT technologies into the home has created a new domain in which technology companies compete to establish a monopoly platform (Srnicek 2016). Such a platform offers a marketplace in which domestic life interfaces with global capital. More than simply offering another channel through which to consume, this entails the integration of the home into the digital economy. Such a move requires a disciplining of domestic life, through a series of standardised taxonomies and metrics. Addressing this effort, my talk focuses on the implementation of Google Families and Amazon Households. These services, from the front runners in the race for domestic platform dominance, prescribe a domestic group, and a series of roles within it. On one level, these classifications can be read as a recognition, by an industry built on the atomism of individual user and personal data, of the need to embed domestic technologies within its social environment. However, classification is always a performative, ethical act. In formatting domestic relationships such that they are amenable to universalised digital reproduction, technology designers define a set of relations between both family members, and the group and the world outside. Institutions have a long history of intervening in the structure of domestic life. The talk shall address the novel aspects of this latest incursion, its possible consequences, and the lessons it offers for understanding the smart home project.

In Search of Relational Reflexivity at the Early Years of Marriage. A Comparative Study on Family Formation in Moscow and Milan Moscatelli, Matteo (1); Pavlyutkin, Ivan (2); Goleva, Mariia (2); Carrà, Elisabetta (1)

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"Relational turn" is recognized today as a strong intellectual response to the ongoing debate on the individualization of society (Donati 2015; Donati, Archer 2015; Dépelteau 2018) and this triggers a new interest in operationalizing hypotheses and models of explanation which could be tested in different institutional and cultural contexts. This research focuses on the process of family formation, interpreting it as the result of a "relational reflexivity", run by the couple (Donati 2014). While reflexivity stands as a peculiar character of the post-modern

man, it seems that building we-ness in couple relation becomes more and more difficult, whereas an individualized reflexivity prevails. How to analyse couples' reflexivity and the building of we-ness? In order to answer to this question, a joint research project has been implementing by a Russian and Italian team. The study aims to investigate how young couples (religious and non-religious), living in two modern urban areas, Moscow and Milan, run their reflexivity in order to build we-ness. A pilot trial in Italy was accomplished to test the methodological toolkits, based on individual and couple interview and an online-diary, filled out during six months. Currently, a longitudinal research is being carried out in Russia to follow couples' reflexivity during three years: the first findings will be presented. Four areas are investigated: work-family balance, transition to parenthood, intergenerational relationships and use of money. On the basis of the first results, we are planning the study in Milan, to which some new tools will be tested.

Couple Formation Scenarios In The Internet: The Case Of Russia

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The research question is how do modern young people develop and maintain intimate relationships, form couples online? The object of analysis is modern Russian young Internet users. The subject is practices of young people in the Internet that are aimed at formation of romantic relations. The purpose is to classify and describe scenarios (patterns) of the behavior (search for a partner, establishing relationships) of various groups of Russian youth in cyberspace. Theoretical basis for the work is: social script approach, in particular the theory of sexual scripts by J.H. Gagnon and W. Simon; conceptual ideas of E. Giddens ('pure relationship') and Z. Bauman ('liquid love'). The empirical basis is the findings of the online focus groups with youth representatives (men and women aged 18 to 30 years old), who were recruited from Russia's most popular and leading dating sites (Mamba, Badoo, etc.) to discuss strategies of sexual and romantic behavior in the Internet, and their virtual presentation. The research was conducted in the framework of the grant by President of the RF No. MK-3510.2018.6. As the result, the normative perceptions about a set of common (generally accepted) elements of these scenarios are classified and their qualitative differentiation is given, cultural online intimate scripts of Russian young men and women are reconstructed. Moreover, the prospects and limitations of the sexual scripts concept for the study of erotic online practices are considered. The Internet is regarded both as a factor of formation of culture and patterns of intimate behavior, and as an arena for their implementation and experiment.

Intimate Surveillance Gone Digital

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Does technologised intimate surveillance represent a barrier in the parent/child relationship? This paper, which forms a part of the author's PhD study, seeks to understand how family relationships are shaped by the use of apps to monitor children, as well as families' overall attitudes to personal technology. This paper also seeks to provide foundation and support to Tama Leaver's emerging theory of intimate surveillance. This research has an interpretivist stance, making use of constructivist grounded theory to frame its analysis of qualitative semi-structured interviews, supplemented with analysis of cultural references made by participants during interviews (example: Elf On The Shelf, Sherlock) and marketing materials related to products used by families (examples: Life360, Our Pact, Google Family Link). Initial analysis suggests that the use of technologised surveillance does not represent a barrier to the parent/child relationship, but rather can facilitate it. Personal relationships have not previously been considered sites of surveillance, and using the lens of surveillance to examine the parent child relationship is a new academic development. Furthermore, this paper's interest in the experience of conducting surveillance, and in particular the experience of being surveilled, serves to highlight critically under-researched areas.

RN13_02a | Family forms and their change in historical time or across the life-course II

Transition From Employment To Inactivity Among Mothers In European Countries

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Female labour supply is considered to be adaptable and flexible. For a significant number of women, work is not a continuous uninterrupted status but rather an activity that can be put on hold temporarily in order to prioritize other life pursuits, such as raising a family. But large proportion of women never return to the labour market after giving birth. The main question of the current research is "Which factors influence the probability of becoming inactive for mothers in different European countries?". These factors can be divided into the following types: (1) Individual factors (2) Timing of family events (3) Macro-factors The theoretical framework used in current research is developmental approach which combines socialization and structural theories. According to

this approach, social action is a mix of agency and structure and the alternatives that are available to individuals are determined by their attitudes and internalized gender roles, as well as macro-factors like social policy, economic situation and gender regime. Another theory applied in current research is life course theory that treats events as transitions that change the individuals' roles, statuses and identities. The method used in the research is binominal logistic regression, where the dependent variable is a mothers' probability of becoming inactive at the labour market. Leaving labour market after giving birth can be caused by many factors: precariousness of the job, individual motherhood values, uneven division of housework and childcare tasks, timing of life course events and "women-unfriendly" family policy.

Family Arrangements And Residential Emancipation Trajectories Of Young Catalans From A Subjective Life Satisfaction Perspective

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Families are confronted with new challenges. Here we discuss if the observed new forms of cohabitation between adult children and parents (in more diverse parental settings) may point towards a new intergenerational contract, and an adaptation to new post-crisis economies and sustainable development in Southern Europe. The contribution is based on an analysis on family arrangements and residential emancipation of young people, using the Survey on Youth in Catalonia in 2017 (a representative sample of 3423 young people between 15 and 34 years old) which includes retrospective data. We present results on trajectories of residential emancipation, partnership and family formation. In families with young parents, we observe a strong gender impact of the transition to parenthood in the distribution of paid and unpaid work within the couple, and a low use of early education services. We have analyzed how young people relate different arrangements to life satisfaction. This brings new understandings around decisions or adaptations made by young people in their emancipation processes, where a negotiated cohabitation with their parents clearly appears as a relevant and diverse resource. We have found that what brings more life satisfaction is not residential emancipation per se, but family formation and having children. We propose to reinterpret the cohabitation arrangements between parents and adult children under this prism, as well as to problematize the processes of extension of youth transitions from a gender and family formation perspective.

How Many Relationships Can Fit in One? Analysing Siblings' Relationships

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The research leading to this paper aims to analyse the complexity of siblings' relationships, through two main approaches: a) anchored in the work of Finch (2007), the study intends to look at these relationships as daily relations built through interactions and in contrast to other relationships; b) bringing the contribution of Smart about the role of lineage and memories (2007, 2011), it discusses how being part of the family implies that memories from the past are intertwined within the present and (re)create one another. To embrace these perspectives the research uses as techniques of data collection life story in-depth interviews and photo elicitation, to reveal the different forms of being a sibling and their changes across the life-course. The sample was based on heterogeneity: by type of group of siblings (full and half-siblings); by number of siblings (2,3,4 or more elements); by gender (female, male and mixed); by age of the mother (born between 1950-1969); by region (rural or urban); and by educational level. This paper focuses on the preliminary results from the analysis of 60 interviews. First, it discusses the representations about being a sibling: someone who belongs to the family; who is close; who is part of the same family history; someone that shares the same blood – characteristics that confer to sibling's relationships a unitary character. Then, the paper discusses the plurality of these relations - how many relationships can fit in one? The narratives reveal how the relationships are (re)made over time and their levels of closeness and intimacy.

Single Mothers In Lithuania: Employment, Social Class And Mothering Practices

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Around 53 percent of single mothers with dependent children lives at-risk of poverty and according to this indicator country is among the leaders in EU countries. In this paper we will analyze, the interconnections between single mothers employment, social class and mothering practices in Lithuania. Existing research suggest, that single mothers employment is substantial to fulfill the ideal of good mothering. Working mothers fulfill the economic role in the family, secure material resources, but employment is also relevant for mother's psychological well-being (Christopher, 2012). On the other hand, employment and work-family conflict often leads to dissatisfaction with the quality of the mothering (Roman, 2017). Single employed mothers tends to assess their mothering as "bad" because of lack of time, energy and financial resources. The paper is based on the results of the

qualitative research. I conducted 22 biographic interview with divorced or separated single mothers, raising dependent children in Lithuania. Research sample is heterogeneous in regard to women's education, employment status. Primary research results revealed variety of strategies how single mothers fulfill the ideal of good mothering. The strategies are highly stratified across the social ladder. The research shows, that low-income single mothers suffer because of the incapacity to fulfill the ideal of "good" mothering. Their experience of mothering is shaped by the low paid work and limited opportunities to combine work and parenting. Single mothers of the lower social class experience sharp internal dilemmas between ideal of good mothering and possibilities to realize them. Higher social class single mothers are oriented towards the child education, they have more resources to respond to the child's needs, to combine work and mothering.

RN13_02b | Parent-child relations, mothering and fathering practices II

Long-term Breastfeeding – Mothers' Embodied Experiences

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Breastfeeding and embodiment have become the growing interest of researchers in recent years. When it comes to breastfeeding a lot of research has been done in relation to early breastfeeding but also some research has focused on long-term breastfeeding. This paper concentrates on mothers' experiences on embodiment while breastfeeding long-term. The data includes 39 written accounts of Finnish mothers who have breastfed over 12 months. A qualitative content analysis was used to analyze the data. Mothers reflect on embodiment and four themes were found. Mothers wrote about the functional body and breasts, about being tired, about changes on their body and about breastfeeding and sexuality. The norms that define motherhood and breastfeeding are strongly represented in mothers' writings. Mothers wrote about new found functionality of their bodies and breasts. Being able to provide "the best nutrition" to their child was often central. They wrote how they felt tired to breastfeed but at the same time explained that the feeling of tiredness had more to do with other things than breastfeeding. They also referred to it as something that was before, when the child was a baby. The saggy breasts and other changes that were in contrast with the beauty norms were often discussed with humour. When it comes to sexuality most wrote that breastfeeding has nothing to do with sexuality but also noted that pleasure while breastfeeding is closely related to sexual pleasure. This paper adds on breastfeeding studies from the point of view that mothers' experiences about embodiment are less researched and especially if they are long-term breastfeeding mothers. It contributes also to research on motherhood and norms.

Anticipating Transitions to Motherhood across Generations. A Temporal Avenue for Researching Modern Mothering

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Becoming a mother is a clear and identifiable “hub event” in personal biographies of women. However, it is increasingly noticeable that modern motherhood elicits a temporal shift in which the maternal role does not start with the transitional event of birth, but rather begins earlier, in the phase of preparations during pregnancy. With the advances in medical technology, heightened permeation of intensive parenting cultures, as well as consumerist culture targeting pregnant women, the experiences and practices observed during the phase of anticipating a transition to motherhood are sociologically vital on their own. They define a process of becoming a mother and shed light the changing notions of motherhood and mothering over time. With a research design of the GEMTRA project, which interviews not only pregnant women, but also their mothers and grandmothers, we gather current and retrospective accounts of what the anticipation of motherhood is all about. Rooted in a temporal and generational perspectives of continuity and change, this paper looks at Polish women’s expectations and experiences of first-time pregnancy, focusing on the interplay between agency, maternal subjectivity, as well as surrounding (social/historical) events and discourse, all observed on a timeline of three generations. Drawing on a subset of 45 In-depth Interviews (IDIs), we propose a typology of anticipating transitions to motherhood.

Child Rearing and Paternal Rights Among the Yoruba and Igbo People of Nigeria

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Child rearing involves cultural practices that relate to child acceptance, child socialization and integration into the society. Marriage system and fulfilment of marriage responsibilities are intricately woven into the system and method of child rearing and the rights of the biological father to exercise paternal care over the children in certain societies. This paper attempts to examine the child rearing practices among the Yoruba and Igbo communities in Nigeria. In-depth interview method was used to solicit responses from the respondents. Among other things, the findings of the study include: Children are regarded as the crown of marriage in both societies considered and their absence in a conjugal relationship leads either to a divorce of the woman or marrying additional wife or wives. Children are rated as more valuable than any acquired property; the number of children in a marriage relationship ranges between 5 and 10. Rearing of children and responsibility training is the

sole responsibility of both parents or their designated representative while most families prefer male children as first born or at least that there must be a male child in the conjugal relationship. Some men take additional wife/wives in quest for a male child. Among the Yoruba, paternal rights over one’s biological child are unconditionally guaranteed but among the Igbo, paternal rights over one’s biological children are not automatic. Payment of bridal taken and fulfilment of other marriage rites determine the cultural acceptance of paternity over one’s biological child/ the exercise of paternal rights over the child.

Parenting and Children's Videogaming Experience (the case of St.-Petersburg, Russia)

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The research is focused on an analysis of contemporary St. Petersburg urban practices related to children’s computer gaming. We analyze the strategies used by parents in relation to children's games on various gadgets, but also aim at uncovering the background assumptions about the world we live in, children, parents, childhood and parenthood, which are implied in these strategies. We used semi-structured interviews with parents whose children play computer games, as well as with parents whose children do not engage in computer gaming. Interviews were conducted in 2017-18 in St. Petersburg. The parents with different social characteristics were included in this research. According to our results there is a connection between parents’ gaming experience and overall positive attitude towards child’s gaming. At the same time, parents’ frequent use of computer at work does not entail a positive attitude towards videogames and child’s involvement into them. Parental attitudes to prohibit or to permit children video gaming are based on two main ideas. The first one we can name as the idea of «fullness of life», and the second - as the idea of «quality of life». The first idea is grounded on the view of the world, when the main value is a variety of activities, eventful saturation of life. The second idea, in contrast, is grounded on the value of the in-depth development of activities, which is evaluated as important. Russian parents use both strategies of argumentation in substantiation of both permission and prohibition of children’s video games activity. We assume, that the idea of quality of life reproduces the Soviet attitudes towards parenting. However, it goes together with a (neo)liberal rhetoric in relation to the use of computer.

RN13_02c | Intergenerational relationships and kinship networks I

Predictors of Family Social Capital in Old Age: The Role of Network Stability, Life Events and Self-Rated Health

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During the final stages in life, family becomes an increasingly important source of support in older adults' lives. In this study, we are particularly interested in the emotional support, that we qualify as "social capital" that older adults give and receive within their family configurations. Although older adults' family networks tend to shrink over time, it is not yet clear if this phenomenon is explained by internal or by external factors. Therefore, our aim is to investigate to which extent social capital stays stable over time and how it is increased or decreased by network stability, family and health related life events, as well as self-rated health. To answer this research puzzle, we use the two measure points of the CIGEV-LIVES Vivre-Leben-Vivere study, an ongoing study on the health and life conditions of older adults living in Switzerland. We use data on life events during old age as well as on family configurations. We found that stable networks were key to have higher levels of available family social capital. Moreover, the density and the reciprocity within the family networks were also impacted by deaths within the family and the experience of a fall. However, self-rated health was not significantly explaining levels of social capital. Overall, our study demonstrates that a stable family network over time has a protective role against declining social capital in old age, even when facing critical life events.

Where are Lives Linked? A Bibliometrical Analysis of the Linked Lives Principle in the Social Sciences Literature

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Linked Lives is one of the most appraised but underexplored life course principles. It argues that "each generation is bound to fateful decisions and events in the other's life course". It gives centrality to social relations and networks, including kin, and so it concerns, the complexity of the relationships within families and households by referring how the lives of their members are linked through events (turning, critical, demographic), trajectories (in the various spheres of life) or social characteristics (education, occupation, class, etc.). This concept has reached the status of theoretical principle (particularly true in the scope of the Life Course Literature) or of a scientific self-evident premise (implicit, for instance, in models that tackle the effects of life events and statuses). It is thus used as a general premise but not as a research hypothesis. We take a step back, by providing a big picture on how the links of lives within families have been studied in social research. For that purpose, the team of the Project "Linked Lives: a mixed multilevel longitudinal approach to family life course" carried out a bibliometric analysis. An effort towards the census of the publications concerning "linked lives" was made through various bibliographical sources. These were coded (by type of publication, author's institutional nationality, geographic scope, type of events, generational direction of the link, spheres of life, methodology, etc.) and organized in statistical software, where univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyses were performed to identify and characterize the stages and variations of this concept in the sociological and life course literature. We additionally reflect on how it has been contributing to understanding family and intergenerational relations and interdependence.

Design and Validation of a Family Social Capital Scale

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The aim of the paper is to present the validation of a primary social capital scale, that is the social capital produced by/through interpersonal relationships within family members, as defined according to the sociological relational paradigm (Donati and Prandini 2007). The scale consists of three dimensions defining family social capital, that is 'trust' (6 items, 1 to 5 Likert scale), 'collaboration' (5 items), and 'supporting each other' (6 items). The validation of the scale consisted of an exploratory factor analysis (EFA), reliability test of its outcomes, and a subsequent confirmatory structural equation model (SEM). Data were collected through a survey on a national quota sample of Spanish older parents (65-74-years-old). Three factors emerged with eigenvalues greater than one (Keiser criterion), which accounted for 62.03% of the variance in the sample. The first factor grouped items that related to mutual support, both material and moral, and trust. Therefore, it was called 'Supporting behaviours'. The second factor grouped items that related to doing things together and was referred to as 'Unity'. Finally, the third factor grouped three items that concerned malfunctions of the primary social capital itself, expressing what the literature calls ambivalence (Lüscher and Pillemer 1998; Bengtson et al. 2002; Nauck 2014). It was therefore called 'Mistrust and discomfort'. Findings demonstrate that 'Supporting behaviours' and 'Unity' are positively related, while 'Mistrust and discomfort' is negatively related with both. Moreover, findings suggest that the scale can be a valid tool in order to analyse primary social capital; nonetheless, improvements can be achieved.

The Present and the Future of the Family: an Italian Research Study

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This paper is based on a research study that investigates some future-oriented scenarios for the family in Italy in ten years through the point of view of family experts and stakeholders (e.g., policy makers, politicians, family psychotherapists, social workers, and educators). The first stage of the study concerned the selection of some key social issues for the future of the family through seven focus groups that involved forty-five experts and stakeholders. The second stage involved thirty-two experts in a Delphi method (conducted in four subsequent calls) that investigated those specific social issues (e.g., work-family balance, intergenerational relationships and communication, intergenerational solidarity, kinship networks, housing, policies and services for the family). At a statistical level, the analysis of performance's indicators on the process of convergence - applied to the results of the Delphi -

shows a very satisfactory quality for almost all the items. At a substantive level, the Delphi survey points out the evolution and the relevance of these specific issues in ten years. Findings highlight some configurations of evolution and relevance with regard to these family social issues and offer future-oriented scenarios that are interpreted through a social statistical and a sociological approach. This paper focuses on some findings of the focus groups' stage. In particular, the paper deepens the evolution and the relevance in ten years of specific issues concerning the intergenerational relationships and communication, the intergenerational solidarity, and the kinship networks. These findings are discussed and compared to the Delphi method results and the recent sociological literature on the family and its future.

RN13_03a | Multi-local, multicultural and transnational families

The Significance of Studying 'In-Between' Spaces in Family Life

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Many of the big debates within family sociology, including debates over individualisation, are rooted in sociology's fascination with dichotomies such as traditional/modern and individual/society. Instead, this paper argues for the significance of studying 'in-between spaces', 'space' here denoting both physical space and more abstract relational space. Inspired by Jennifer Mason's work on affinities, the in-between is conceived of as connective spaces or fields of tension - of repulsion and attraction - that are filled with action, forces and energies. The notion of in-between also opens up avenues of exploration that bring insights from different sub-fields of sociology into dialogue with family sociology. I explore two examples to illustrate my argument, the first pertaining to space-time and the coordination of family practices, the second focusing on relational space and the qualities of (non)relationships. The aim of the paper is to illuminate how a focus on the in-between can open up new avenues of exploration for family sociology.

Similarities and Differences: The Case of Hungarian-Serbian Mixed Marriages

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In the current era the institution of the family is facing many challenges. In the system of changing values and norms, the situation of multiethnic families is a particularly interesting topic. In their case the issues of national identity, socialization and mother tongue are completely different from those of nationally homogeneous families. In my presentation I wish to analyze the situation of nationally heterogeneous families, paying special attention to the role of national identity and gender. In terms of the national identity in the mixed marriages, there are basically two perspectives: the social-cohesion theory and the assimilation theory. According to the social-cohesion theory interethnic marriages reduce the tension between the two nations, because weak and strong ties are created between the relatives and friends of the spouses. According to the assimilation theory however, the identity of the minority party is lost in the intermarriages, thereby accelerating the loss and assimilation of that minority. In addition, I would like to focus on the role of gender, because men and women intermarry in varying proportions, but this ratio varies widely among nations. In my research I use both quantitative and qualitative methods. I study the mixed marriages between Hungarians and Serbs in Serbia, Vojvodina and Hungary. Statistical data from Romania and Slovakia are a good basis for comparing Hungarian-Serbian intermarriages. The purpose of my presentation is to interpret the situation of Hungarian and Serbian heterogeneous marriages, and thus to provide an insight in to the situation of multiethnic families.

Symbolic Capital and Gender Relations: a Case Study of Transnational Marriages between Mexicans and Eastern Europeans

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Marital migration to Mexico by Russian-speaking women from Eastern Europe is a growing but understudied social phenomenon. Given Mexican middle-class prestige structures that place a high symbolic value on Caucasian features and European cultural practices these women possess certain types of social capital, making them desirable spouses. This research looks into how these women reassess and restructure these capitals when settling in Mexico and how it impacts on gender relations within their families. It employs an analysis of in-depth interviews with women, their spouses and family members and key informants from Russian-speaking diaspora as well as ethnographic data from online groups and places of community gatherings from a constructivist standpoint in gender theories to trace how local gender ideals specific to

Latino culture interact with gender practices that these women embody. Focusing specifically on the level of agent interactions it examines four elements of family dynamics: power structure, division of labour, sexual and emotional representations and gender imaginaries. In doing so, it aims to highlight the variety of ways in which the analytical concepts of social and cultural capital could be used to study gender relations, particularly in a transnational and multicultural setting.

Parents of Refugee Youth: Utilizing and Transforming their Social and Cultural Capital Within the Icelandic Education System

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In line with global trends more young people with refugee status are now enrolled into Icelandic schools than before. While there are signs of positive integration processes for immigrant students in Iceland (Ragnarsdóttir, 2016) this group, including refugee youth, faces disadvantages in terms of academic achievement (Grunfelder, Rispling & Norlén, 2018), social well-being (Rúnarsdóttir & Vilhjálmsón, 2015) and segregate schooling or exclusion from school (Hardardóttir & Magnúsdóttir, 2018). Positive school effect seems to impact less on young migrants well-being than Icelandic youth (Rúnarsdóttir & Vilhjálmsón, 2019) whilst migrant parents report communication challenges with schools (Gunnþórsdóttir, Barillé & Meckl, 2017; Ragnarsdóttir & Rafik, 2018). Using an extended Bourdieusian approach (1986) this study proposes an understanding of migration as ways of producing and mobilizing capitals as resources convertible into advantageous positions in different social fields (Erel & Ryan, 2018). Applying an intersectional focus on gender, ethnicity and social class, a focus generally missing in national migrant research, we ask what shapes parents' position within the education field including their strategies to utilize and enact their capitals? Using semi-structured in-depth interviews, we focused on biographical accounts of eight parents with refugee status residing in the capital, rural south and north Iceland. Findings indicate that these parents all have high expectations for their children's education while their experiences Icelandic education system differ relating to their origin and social status, experiences and understanding of global education systems. There were examples of a) devalued cultural capital reflected in low expectation from schools towards children's educational ability and b) transformations of cultural capital, through interpersonal networks, gaining knowledge and understanding of current cultural and social capital within the Icelandic education system.

RN13_03b | Parent-child relations, mothering and fathering practices III

Gender, Parenthood Norms, and Life Satisfaction: Trends in the Effects of Motherhood and Fatherhood in Germany between 1984 and 2015

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In recent decades, the ideal of gender equality has gained support in Germany. Along with this development, social norms pertaining to parenthood have changed, too. These norms, however, have developed differently for men and women. Mothers today have more options to reconcile family and career, and they face less restrictive motherhood norms. Fatherhood, on the other hand, has become loaded with emerging parental “duties” while the expectation to be the main breadwinner has remained constant. These gender-specific changes in parenthood norms have implications for the decision-making and life satisfaction of mothers and fathers, as well as for women and men who remain childless. This article investigates, from the angles of doing gender and rational choice theory, how the relationship between parenthood and life satisfaction has changed over the last three decades, and how this development is related to normative change. The analyses are based on the German Socio-Economic Panel, 1984-2015. A series of hybrid panel regressions is used to determine intrapersonal (within) and interpersonal (between) effects of motherhood and fatherhood on life satisfaction along changing parenthood norms. The analyses indicate that the implications of parenthood have converged for men and women. As traditional parenthood norms have lost ground, the transition to parenthood has become increasingly conducive to life satisfaction for both genders. In particular mothers have benefited from normative change in term of increasing life satisfaction.

Negotiating Parenting Practices And Childcare Decisions: The Case Of Finnish Couples

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Couples’ negotiations of parenting practices and childcare decisions are influenced by several factors, such as the parents’ personal wishes and desires, labour market situations, local and national policy contexts, and cultural ideals and social norms. In this article, the relational negotiation of parenting practices and childcare decisions are observed in the context of Finland, one of the Nordic countries, a group commonly cited as global models of shared parenting and gender equality. Finnish fathers’ involvement in early care has expanded in the recent decades, particularly due to family policies supporting shared care and the increasingly father-friendly atmosphere in work life and society in general. Parenting practices in Finnish families with small children have remained gendered, however, as mothers continue to play the role of the primary parent in the majority of families in terms of both hands-on care and ‘mental labour’. These observations form the starting point for this article, which scrutinises the relational character of couples’ negotiations of parenting practices and childcare decisions. Theoretically, the article draws on the sociology of emotions, feminist scholarship, and multidisciplinary family research. The empirical data, which consist of qualitative interviews with 13 heterosexual Finnish couples with a child around one year old, were gathered in 2016. Our analytical framework is informed by discourse studies. The preliminary findings of our study reveal how couples’ negotiations are significantly entangled with the moral and affective dimensions of parenting in addition to, for example, family policies and work life issues.

A Mother — Manager of Care and Everyday Life, a Father — Entertainment Expert. 'Mothering' and 'Fathering' Practices — the study of families in Poland

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The main aims of the speech are: 1) to present the social perception of the roles of mother and father operating in Polish society; 2) to show the results of the analysis of 'mothering' and 'fathering' practices in context of the division of care and socialization responsibilities and 3) to compare the social norms and expectations with the parental practices. A change in the balance of power in families as well as a new distribution of roles and duties between parents are ones of the most important modifications in the relations between individuals in the postmodern societies. The currently social expectations about features and behaviors of parents are particularly visible when comparing them with the previous generations. The question is: does the promotion of a 'new motherhood' and specially 'new fatherhood' patterns existing on the level of social discourse and social norms translate into parenting practices? In other words: does the 'new' way of defining the roles and responsibilities of a mother and a father transfer into actual 'mothering' and 'fathering' practices? Using the data collecting in the qualitative research (first of the project "Parenting practices in families in Poland — reconstruction of daily routines") as well as the quantitative data (from surveys conducted on the representatives sample for Polish society), I'm going to prove that the traditional devision of roles and duties for a mother and a father is still strongly involved in family life in Poland (with some adjustments). I will argue that the parental practices are intimately embedded in the 'naturalization' of roles of father as a breadwinner and a mother as a caregiver and a housewife.

Family Relationships of Foster Youth: Source of Support or Hindrance during the Transition to Adulthood?

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The common ground for foster care is a problematic family situation judged unfit for the protection and development of children. Nevertheless, no matter the type of intervention (foster institution or foster family), child protection services actively promote maintenance of the relationships with the family of origin. However, in reality, the placement puts a lot of pressure on families that are already vulnerable and they tend to withdraw from an active parenting role. Therefore, other relationships become of prime importance for foster youth but they are typically characterised by instability. Nevertheless, ruptures can be compensated by stability elsewhere, for instance, through continuities in other life domains such as place of residency, belonging to a club and school attendance. In adulthood it results in a diversity of personal networks that may include family members, foster family members, friends, and even social workers, but that often do not provide the adequate amount of support needed by young adults. After the coming of age, access to social aid is limited and family support may be needed. In this context, the transition of young adults from out-of-home care is especially challenging. Drawing on qualitative interviews with 30 care leavers aged between 25 and 30 years old in the canton of Geneva (Switzerland), this paper investigates ruptures and continuities in their relationships, retrospectively along the placement and during the transition, using ego-centered networks. It discusses alternatives to family solidarity and sources of belonging created in communities of necessity and/or choice, and through intimacies.

RN13_03c | Intergenerational relationships and kinship networks II

Tensions and Taboos in Intergenerational Relationships seen through Advertising

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Surprisingly little has been written on grandparents and their relationship with grandchildren, despite this relationship being recognized as very important in terms of well-being and family belonging. The challenges of grandparent-grandchild relations, in particular, remain unexplored in research. However, concerns about being ignored, taken for granted or even having feelings of anger, disappointment and frustration remain part of mundane family life. This paper explores the mundane dark sides of family relations, which are at odds with sociocultural ideals of the happy family. The authors explore the ambivalence and tensions, which may create barriers for intergenerational warmth and togetherness. To get beyond grandparents' and grandchildren's own, often rose tinted, accounts of family, this paper draws on an analysis of sarcastic and humorous advertising that taps into difficult aspects of intergenerational relationships. Online commercials from Western countries featuring intergenerational tensions are analysed to explore family taboos and tensions. The authors compare the identified tensions from ads with tensions identified in an interview study with grandparents and grandchildren in Denmark and New Zealand and discuss findings in relation to sociological literature on intergenerational relations, family, and consumption. This contributes to understanding of the often unspoken and more difficult aspects of intergenerational relationships, which are important to identify to help recognise issues and improve well-being and social cohesion among the elderly and the young.

Intergenerational care-conflicts among Turkish immigrants in Germany

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Families are confronted with changing structures: In respect to the younger generations, it is less probable that they live nearby their parents. Women are increasingly involved in employment. Due to this, it gets more and more impossible to ensure traditional family care. Our paper focusses on intergenerational conflicts concerning care settings in German families with Turkish roots. In recent research, preferences of familial care among immigrants have attracted widespread attention. However, diverging interests and conflicts on this issue within the families had been scarcely discussed. Our thesis is that family conflicts arise not least as a result of generation-specific expectations on care. This study is based on qualitative interviews conducted with adult children and spouses of dementia-sufferers. Using the methodology of Grounded Theory, a model is provided which points out specific principles of care. Among our interviewees both, children and parents, prefer care settings at home. Members of both groups refer to ethnic traditions. In contrast to the elderly, however, the younger generation's interviewees emphasise stronger the growing importance of professional support. While the latter advocated for professional care, the elderly refused assistance. However, in the end members of the older generation had to accept the preferences of the younger ones because their personal resources to maintain familial care were exhausted. Overall, our contribution highlights how families with care needs become arenas of care-conflicts. Those conflicts have their roots in generation-specific care principles.

Intergenerational Longitudinal Research: Analyzing Relationships and Mentalities with Family Interviews

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Analyzing family relations and family practices across life courses of linked lives in changing societies requires new methodological approaches. Family interviews with members of three generations who are interviewed simultaneously are seen as an innovative method that supports longitudinal research as well as research on kinship networks. The talk is based on a project that analyzes intergenerational status stability in occupational fields of the middle class. Theoretically, we refer to the reproduction of social inequality, intergenerational occupational transmission and relationships within families. We study by which means and in what ways middle class families succeed in maintaining their social status across several generations. Thereby, we put a special focus on intergenerational relations: Under which conditions are which kind of mentalities, values, dispositions, and social positioning passed on or modified across generations in order to maintain the social status of the family? The family interview offers the opportunity to analyze communication and collective perceptions in families and directly relate them to individual perspectives and individual positions within the family. Thus it is possible to reconstruct subjective perceptions of families on consensual or conflicting mechanisms of status maintenance. Sampling and data analysis is based on the Grounded Theory Methodology. We use narrative interview techniques and genograms for data collection. The empirical analysis aims at developing a typology of cross-generational strategies of status maintenance. The talk will firstly focus on family interviews as a new method to analyze family networks and intergenerational dynamic and relationships. Secondly, we present first results.

Eldercare in Family-based Models of Care – The Case of Poland and Portugal

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The family is the main provider of eldercare both in Portugal and in Poland. Changes in family roles and structure as well as projected significant increases of the proportion of the elderly in the coming decades lower the potential of traditionally provided informal care in analysed countries. The way the family is supported in its caring function by public policies reflects the extent to which familialistic approach has been put into practice. The aim of the paper is to check the presence of

familization trends in policies of both countries by means of analysing the cash transfers for care, social and employment entitlements for carers (care leaves, flexible working hours, inclusion in social security schemes) as well as access and the organization of formal care in both countries. In order to do so we conduct comparative analysis of law regulations, Eurostat and OECD data as well as data provided by national statistical offices and social security institutions of analysed countries. The study shows similarities in deficiencies of family care support in both countries (low level of cash transfers and not enough recognition of family carers) but also differences revealing better integration between health care and social care, better access to community care and more regional disparities in Portugal. Moreover, high demand for care in nursing homes mirrors the shortages in informal care capabilities in both countries. The role of catholic organizations in providing eldercare is currently much more pronounced in Portugal where they are the main direct providers of care.

RN13_04a | Marriage and cohabitation

Childbearing and Marriage: Investigating the Importance of Context for Meaning Making of First-time Marriage

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Previous research reveals that the temporal ordering of childbearing and marriage can have an impact on the meaning of first-time marriage. This paper aims to obtain a deeper understanding of meaning making of first-time marriage in relation to childbearing. Narrative interviews with sixteen brides and grooms in eight couples in Sweden were conducted. The material was analyzed in relation to the temporal ordering of childbearing and marriage. The study reveals that the construction of meaning of marriage does not only relate to the temporal context. Social factors such as social class or family formation might also be relevant for how meaning is constructed. This paper contributes to a deeper understanding of meaning making as a relational process constructed within particular contexts.

Gender, Homeownership and Marriage: A case study of Hong Kong

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This paper explores the relationship between homeownership and marriage from a gender perspective and uses Hong Kong as a case study. Given a faster pace of housing marketization and a growing difficulty in house-purchase in different parts of the world, housing arrangements have become a central issue in individuals' marriage formation and family lives. Our data suggests that homeownership is not only a significant component in marriage plan, it is also a prolonged process undergirded by gender expectations and norms. The anticipation of getting married is a major pull factor for men to consider moving out of parental home while the relationship quality with natal family is a push factor for women. We show gendered expectations over homeownership and marriage – men maintain a strong preference of house-purchase as a precondition to marriage, but women hold an opposite view and give a priority to getting married before the perceived 'age-threshold-for-marriage' over property purchase. This finding diverges from the traditional marriage norm identified in Chinese societies, of which women generally expect men to secure a property upon tying the knot. We also delineate four strategies in the preparation process of house-purchase, namely setting a clear saving goal, seeking family's financial assistance, acquiring knowledge of the housing market and developing property-checking skills. Through these strategies, young Chinese men try to measure up to their perceived ideal masculinity. They consider homeownership as a barometer of manhood while growing housing unaffordability provokes a crisis of masculinity in many of them.

"Evolution Of Homosexual Marriages And Their Breaks"

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The present work shows the evolution of homosexual marriages since its legalization in 2005, by means of Law 13/2005 and what are, as the case may be, the subsequent dissolutions. To do this, we use quantitative methodology with bivariate and multivariate analysis through the Statistics of Annulments, Separations and Divorces. As conclusions, it can be observed that once legalization has been overcome, homosexual couples have increased fivefold, with the presence of gay marriage being the majority option, more among women than among men. In addition, the number of marriages between men and women has evolved to be practically the same. As for dissolutions, homosexual marriages have a high degree of consensus, this being a characteristic that is present from the origin of their existence and also shows great stability. Some factors, such as nationality or the possession or not of minor children, are key to knowing how the rupture occurs

RN13_04b | Parent-child relations, mothering and fathering practices IV

"Prenatal Fathers" On The Journey To The New Role. Exploration Of The Process Of Entering An Engaged Father Model In Contemporary Poland

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There have been significant changes in family roles in Poland over a last decade or so, with strong focus on alterations in the father's role. In the new model, the father is supposed to actively participate in daily parental chores and also build emotionally rich father-child relation. What is more, being a father may start even before the child is born – during pregnancy, but also even earlier, at the stage of parenthood planning. The author analyses the modern father's journey through the various boundaries and stages of "becoming a father" process. The research material reveals that building father-child bonds often happens, in the new model, through a number of symbolic practices like furnishing baby room or participating in childbirth classes. Modern fathers are also willing to possess theoretical knowledge on childminding before they actually face a new-born. Thus, the paper will focus on a number of areas: When and why is becoming a father sparked?; On private and intimate level, how do they play their upcoming fatherhood role?; On public and institutional level, how are they supported or limited by the outer world? The aim of the paper is to capture and explore the process of becoming a father through close look at daily practices and narratives of modern Polish fathers. The empirical material will be provided by qualitative interviews inspired by biographical method conducted with young fathers representing the 'new' paradigm. The paper will present also recent data concerning the development of the new fatherhood model in contemporary Poland.

Societal Father Roles, Gender Ideologies and Father-Child Contact After Parental Breakup

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Most children of separated parents continue living with their mothers. Ideally, after parental union dissolution, parents will engage in effective co-parenting. However, for many fathers the increase in divorce and single parenthood implies that less time is spent with their non-resident children.. Lack of time and financial resources are the most common reasons for this decrease in contact. Meanwhile, in a number of societies, fathers' involvement in family life and particularly childcare have increased. Moreover, men's involvement at home is strongly correlated with gender ideologies. The aim of this research is to examine how gender ideology and societal father roles affect non-residential father-child contact after parental breakup. This research draws on data from the Generations and Gender Program from 10 countries and relies on data directly obtained from non-resident fathers (n = 1426) to examine associations between societal father roles, gender ideologies and non-resident father child-contact. Since the dependent variable is of an ordered scale, ordered logistic regression is used to study the determinants of father-child contact. We take into account that individuals within countries cannot be treated as independent observations. Our results indicate that fathers with more modern individual gender ideologies tend to have more contact with their children than fathers with less modern ideologies. Similarly, more modern societal ideologies are associated with higher levels of contact. The results for societal father involvement and its relationship with father-child contact are mixed.

Does Father's Involvement During Childhood Foster Children's Positive Behaviours In Adolescence?

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This paper explores how effective father involvement in the early years of a child's life is for nurturing 'positive behaviour' in adolescent children - defined in this study as good social skills, educational motivation and non-engagement in perilous activities (e.g. drug abuse, anti-social behaviour, unprotected sex). Understanding what factors shape children's behaviour in adolescence is important given children's conduct at this age has lasting effects on their individual health, well-being, social adjustment and educational attainment (e.g. see Sawyer et al, 2012; Lanctot, Cernkovich and Giordano, 2007; Beal and Crockett, 2010). I use data from the Millennium Cohort Study, a nationally representative panel survey following 18,522 children born around the year 2000 in the UK. Factor analysis is used to derive a set of latent constructs, which measure

father's involvement in childcare when the child is aged 9 months, 3, 5, 7 and 9 years old. The latent variables are then used in a Structural Equation Model to predict children's behaviour when they are aged 14, controlling for the mother's involvement in childcare as well as other key socio-economic and employment factors associated with both fathers' involvement and children's behaviours. This research endeavours to throw light on the longitudinal impact of active fathering practices. The study will also show whether any of children's behavioural aspects under consideration is influenced by father's involvement more than the others.

Father Involvement and Family Practices for Early Childhood Care in Pakistan

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The limited literature on fathers' relevance to early childhood caregiving in Pakistan contributes to a detached, distant parental stereotype. This small-sample, qualitative study of fathering and family life in the Pakistani city of Lahore starts with the assumption that most fathers are embedded in families about which they care, and rejects macro-level discourses suggesting that 'involved' fathers are an exceptional, non-normative group in Pakistan. The study focuses on what 'involvement' means for this group of fathers and their families and how that is psycho-socially constituted. Through a series of semi-structured narrative and biographic interviews with families, their routines and family practices (Morgan 2011) were discussed. How these, their biographies, identities, traditions, and structural resources and constraints, intersected in narratives of fathering and family life, with reference to investments in some constructions of fatherhood over others, was made central. Families differently displayed (Finch 2008) how they were, or were not, like other families in various ways, with reference to how societal norms regarding family life and gender were changing. Some family practices seemed to have shifted toward more interchangeable, almost 'degendered' (Connell 2005) parenting, while in other respects the continued gendering of family work was complex and varied across families. Some father involvement was often necessary for a family's survival; the ways in which social space is gendered in Lahore affected women's mobility and ability to perform many caring practices. This calls for a rethinking of gendered caregiving in Pakistan and has implications for policies aimed at engaging families in Lahore.

RN13_04c | Intergenerational relationships and kinship networks III

The Role of Grandparents in the Work/Life Balance Strategies of Spanish Families

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During the last years, grandparents' childcare has facilitated Spanish parents' access to paid work. Concurrently, the use of formal childcare services and parental leave have also increased. The aim of this work is to identify the main factors associated with receipt of grandparents' childcare on a daily basis. The study sample included 2,304 parents with at least one child under 13 years old from the Survey of Parental Leaves' Use in Spain 2012. Two kind of factors were analyzed: (1) individual characteristics: parents labor situation, parental leaves use, age of youngest child, and hours devoted to care by both parents; and (2) characteristics of the context: household income, number of generations living in the household, number of children, hours of paid domestic work and formal childcare services use. Our results indicate that families with a higher economic position use grandparents' childcare less frequently. Grandparents' childcare is a fundamental resource among families with both parents unemployed and among single-parent families. In two-parent families, the use of formal childcare services, paid domestic work and parental leaves are associated to a less frequent grandparents' childcare. In general terms, our results suggest that a growing diversification of childcare resources may influence a reduction in grandparents' childcare.

Grandparenting with Media

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Although many grandparents are involved in caring for their grandchildren, they were completely ignored in previous research on mediation of children's media use. Informed by the Grandfather Involvement Framework and the Process Model of the Determinants of Grandparenting, the present study aims at exploring variations among grandparents in mediation styles and in their grandparental self-esteem. The study was based on a survey of 356 grandparents of young

children, who reported taking care of their grandchildren at least once a week. Analysis identified three groups of grandparents according to their mediation styles: Highly involved, non-restrictive and less involved. Mediation styles correlated significantly with grandchildren's age, as well as with contextual factors, activity patterns, motivations for media use while caregiving and its outcomes. Furthermore, the less involved mediators reported significantly lower self-esteem than did those in the other groups, even after controlling for all differentiating variables. Results suggest that mediation of grandchildren's media uses may be considered integral to grandparental involvement in general and may be beneficial to both generations.

Facets of Parent-Child Relationships in Adulthood and their Role in Transmitting Economic Deprivation across Generations

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We explore how intergenerational relations can lead to poverty in adulthood and explain transfers of economic deprivation between family generations. The study relates to scholarly work that has shown that family social capital during childhood relates to social reproduction processes but extends it by studying the influence of multilocal relations between aging parents and children. Relying on the concept of intergenerational solidarity, we differentiate six aspects of intergenerational relations: structural (i.e. geographical distance), associative (i.e. contact), emotional, conflictual, normative (i.e. norm of support) and functional (i.e. financial/instrumental support). Referring to social capital theory, intergenerational relations can influence individual socio-economic life chances. At the same time, the relations are dependent on socio-structural characteristics. Thus, an economically deprived family background may relate to lower levels of functional and emotional intergenerational relations. Hence, intergenerational relations may perpetuate intergenerational poverty. Our panel regression results on the anchor data from four waves of the German Family Panel pairfam demonstrate that economic deprivation at age 10 is strongly associated with income poverty in adulthood (i.e. household income below 60% of the median, ages 18-47). This association is partly accounted by levels of parent's education. There is no strong multivariate confirmation that intergenerational relations explain much of the intergenerational reproduction of poverty, however, we find single and moderation effects. Thus, spatial distance, conflict as well as normative solidarity increase income poverty in adulthood, while emotional and associative solidarity decrease it. Further, higher spatial distance as well as lower norms of intergenerational solidarity can be found to decrease the association between economic deprivation in childhood and income poverty in adulthood, thus, the intergenerational reproduction of poverty.

The Role of Grandparent Involvement on the Wellbeing of Parents

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Although grandparents are arguably becoming increasingly important for contemporary families, few studies have examined the effects of grandparent involvement on the wellbeing of parents. The present study addresses this gap in the literature by examining to what extent does the type and extent of grandparent involvement (frequency of contact, assistance with childcare, and financial assistance) influence various aspects of wellbeing of parents. Wellbeing is a broad term that has many facets with potentially distinct associations with parenthood, therefore multiple dimensions of wellbeing are considered: psychological distress, life satisfaction, and relationship quality. The study utilizes the Millennium Cohort Survey (MCS) and Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) to investigate if grandparent involvement influences parental wellbeing. SEM is used to establish the underlying lying structure of parental wellbeing. Latent growth curve (LGC) modeling allows for examination of the couple data on the relation between early grandparent involvement and parental wellbeing. The analysis allows me to predict multiple facets of wellbeing from grandparent support estimate and consider the interrelations between the grandparent involvement measures, and account for the shared and the dynamic relationships of couples reporting on the same construct (wellbeing) by using Actor Partner Interaction Model. Grandparent involvement and wellbeing may vary between parents within couples depending on whose side of the family the exchange is coming from (Högnäs & Carlson 2010); therefore, the wellbeing and grandparent involvement perspectives of both parents is considered. Additionally, I consider the impact of the wellbeing of mothers and fathers on each other. Partners' actions and feelings can influence each other, which can affect the quality the relationship and individual wellbeing (Minuchin 1988).

RN13_05a | Family dissolution and post-divorce families I

Long-term Trends of Remarriage in Lithuania

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The growing number of divorces increases the circle of people with previous marriages who re-enter the "marriage market" and create a family with a new partner. Thus, divorce allows individuals to decide whether they will create a new partnership or remain lonely. This presentation attempts to

review the long-term trends of remarriages in Lithuania through different decades of the 20th century. The research is based on the review of legal marriage and divorce registration procedures in the beginning of the 20th century in Lithuania and other available demographic data. Analysing the registration of legal civil marriages and procedures of divorces legalisation it is possible to argue divorce became an integral part of the Soviet legacy that strongly influenced choices of a modern person. The legalisation of the divorce helped the emergence of the remarriage demographic. In a long-term perspective, the number of remarriages has been increasing for both men and women, but men have more chances to remarry. Thus, it is obvious that gender and age are important factors determining the course of partnership history after divorce.

Does Fathers' Involvement in Childcare and Housework Affect Couples' Relationship Stability?

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Understanding the conditions that lead to parental divorce or separation is important given the emotional, health, social, and economic costs for couples and their children. Empirical evidence shows that paternal involvement in childcare and housework has a positive effect on the quality and stability of the parental relationship (e.g. Pleck and Masciadrelli 2004; Hohmann-Marriott 2009; Schober 2012). However, 'involvement' is overwhelmingly treated as a singular phenomenon, which presupposes homogeneity in how the 'type of involvement' may influence the parental relationship. The implications of engaging in different types of domestic activity are rarely considered even though this may affect the parental relationship in different ways. To address this, our paper investigates whether paternal involvement in particular childcare and housework tasks affects the probability of relationship breakdown between parents. We use logistic regression on four sweeps of the UK's Millennium Cohort Study (2000-08) to predict parental relationship breakdown from nine months to seven years post-childbirth. We find that the amount of time a father spends alone, caring for the baby during the first year of parenthood is important for the longer term stability of the parental relationship. Not only does this have important social and policy implications, the results underline the importance of solo-paternal care during the very early stages of parenthood.

Who Cares? The Effect Of Post-Separation Life Course And Labor Force Dynamics On Co-Parenting

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Until the end of the 20th century, child custody arrangements after separation typically continued the societally dominant and gendered pre-separation parenting division, with mothers taking up care for the children and fathers paying child support to compensate for their unequal share of childcare (DiFonzo, 2014; Vanassche, Sodermans, Declerck, & Matthijs, 2017). Since then there has been a significant rise in co-parenting after separation, reflecting the trend towards more socio-economic, work- and childcare-related gender equality during the relationship (Nielsen, 2013; Trinder, 2010). However, it remains unclear to what extent the organization of the pre-separation household dominates over important changes in the lives and labor force participation of parents after separation in choosing to co-parent. This study uses longitudinal Belgian register data to look into the largely unexplored – but potentially crucial – role played by post-separation dynamics in parents' life course and labor force participation in deciding to co-parent. While certain pre-separation characteristics remain predictive of having a co-parenting arrangement, our results suggest a societal trend towards co-parenting as the parenting norm. Although bargaining power in terms of income and pre-separation division of work are generally seen as arguments to obtain sole custody, we find no effect of a post-separation income increase on the probability of co-parenting. Furthermore, we see that increased time in paid work positively affects co-parenting probabilities, which is similar for men and women. As such, the investigated post-separation changes seem to be an indication of parents moving towards supporting and attempting to gain gender equal parenting after separation.

The Role of Emotions in Defining High Conflict Divorce

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High conflict divorces have large impact on the well-being of ex-partners and children. However, clear indicators that distinguish high conflict divorces from other types of divorce aren't revealed yet. In this paper we try to define high conflict divorce and we explore the role of emotions in developing such definition as considered by different actors. First, we explore narratives about high conflict divorce of male and female divorcees and compare these narratives to those of mediators and other professionals in the domain of divorce and separation. Second, we use standardized measures to build a classification of divorces in order to define high conflict divorces in a more quantitative way. Finally, we compare narratives of divorcees with their scores on such quantitative

scales in order to gain insight in the validity of standardized measures. Qualitative data used for these analyses stem from 62 in depth-interviews with male and female divorcees, quantitative data are collected in the Divorce in Flanders project. First, results clearly show that the importance of emotions as external marker in order to define high conflict divorces differs between divorcees and professionals. Second, within the group of divorcees, the level of conflict experienced by the divorcee in his/her own divorce has a crucial impact on the relevance of mentioning emotions as an important element in defining and distinguishing high conflict divorces.

RN13_05b | Work-family balance and work-family conflicts I

Temporary Employment and Work-Family Balance in Australia

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In OECD comparisons, Australia stands out as a country with a particularly high share of temporary forms of employment, with one in three employees found in casual, fixed-term or temporary agency work. While it is often believed that temporary employment, and especially casual work, provides workers with more flexibility to balance work and private commitments, convincing empirical evidence on this issue is still scarce. This paper investigates the impact of temporary forms of employment on work-family balance, using longitudinal data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey for the period 2001 to 2017. Specifically, we look at two different outcomes: (i) satisfaction with the flexibility to combine work and non-work commitments, and (ii) work-family conflict among parents. We compare results from pooled cross-sectional, random-effects and fixed-effects regressions. The bivariate analysis shows, for example, that casual workers are significantly more satisfied with their flexibility to balance work and non-work commitments than workers on permanent contracts. However, the effect reverses when worker and job characteristics, most importantly working hours, are controlled for. This result suggests that it is the close link of casual employment to part-time working hours, but not the casual contract type per se, that benefits work-family balance.

“ICTs And Professional Work: Activities And Perspectives Of Portuguese And Italian Women Who Live As A Couple And Have Children”

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The PhD project “Being online and offline: practices and representations of Portuguese and Italian women in the digital society” is a study on the daily lives of women in the digital society, in two southern European countries (Portugal and Italy). Specifically, the study is based on the representations and practices, in different domains of activity (professional, domestic and leisure) of employed women aged 25 to 49 of different professional groups and levels of education, who live as a couple and have children. The aim of the study is to determine how the new ICTs integrate into the daily lives of women, how they access, use and appropriate of ICTs in their activities, what meaning they attribute to them and how they combine them online and offline. How do women access and appropriate of new ICTs in their professional work? What meanings do they attribute to them? How do these practices facilitate the public-private life? Departing from semi-structured interviews to 44 Portuguese and Italian women, in our presentation we discuss the results of the content analysis regarding their access and uses of the new ICTs in professional work and their perspectives on the impacts they have in public-private life.

The Joint Influence of Family and Occupational Trajectories on Retirement Timing in Four European Countries: a Life Course Approach

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An individuals’ status varies over time according to his/her relational history and to the constraints and opportunities available at the meso and societal levels (e.g. labour market regulations, occupational career structures, or social protection systems). Moreover, family and occupational careers don’t only depend on individual characteristics, but also on the household composition and profile of the spouse or partner. Previous research suggests that women’s occupational histories tend to be marked by family events, whereas this is seldom the case for men. In most countries, entitlement to a full pension is associated with a higher likelihood of early retirement, and with lower levels of poverty in later life. In contrast, when employment trajectories are

part-time or discontinuous this may lead to reduced pension benefits and hence broaden the range of potential retirement pathways (early, on-time or delayed), depending on family configurations and household resources. In this paper, we analyse the family history, occupational trajectory and individual characteristics of those individuals who retire early in particular national settings. Adopting a life course perspective, we use multidimensional sequence analysis combined with event history analysis: 1) to identify particular patterns of family and occupational trajectories during middle to late adulthood and 2) to show how these are associated with retirement timing in different national contexts. The study uses the retrospective data of the SHARELIFE survey from four European countries with contrasted welfare and gender regimes (Czech Republic, Italy, Sweden, and Switzerland). Preliminary results underline the ways in which gender intersects with educational and economic resources to produce an array of social exclusionary mechanisms in later life.

When the Career Window Closes at 40: Exploring the Intersection of Gender, Age and Family Building in the Business Sector

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Liberalization has increased the precarity of employment and shifted risk from broader institutions to individuals. In the past 40 years, this individualized competition has become more international and more intense. Liberalization’s impact on families varies by social class. Our research focuses on business elites. We draw on 38 qualitative interviews with executive search professionals in Norway and the U.S. as expert informants on the ways in which gender and family impacts careers and promotability. We find that to be viewed as promotable to the highest levels, managers need experience from operational positions. These jobs demand the longest hours and the most travel and thus risk increasing work-family conflict. Further, to cope with the uncertainty of future business needs, “high potentials” are getting younger. Companies want to recruit “young, dynamic and tech-savvy high potentials”, which means that the “career window is closing by age 40”. The ability to advance fast and gain exposure to new and challenging positions throughout one’s 30s is seen as signaling quality and devotion. However, the paradigm of “careers are built before 40” conflicts with “family building phase” and the career advice often given to new mothers: Stay in the job you know to maintain productivity without a time-consuming learning curve during pregnancy, parental leave and the toddler phase. Mothers who follow this advice to achieve some work-family balance, risk to be outdistanced and suddenly “too old to build a career”, as colleagues without child rearing duties move up the career ladders. We discuss the unintended career consequences of the intersection of gender, age and family building within the current paradigm of the business sector – and possible solutions for change.

RN13_05c | Families in the context of economic problems and crises I

What Challenge Do Family Transitions launch To The Work Context Today? A Mix Method Research in Italy

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In the contemporary social context, family transitions become increasingly challenging and affect not only the family life but the whole social context and intertwine in particular with the work context. With the term transition we mean periods of 'crisis', resulting from an event that modifies in a very significant way personal and family life and requires a process of redefinition so that a new equilibrium can be found. Such transitions are often invisible, but inevitably impact on professional life. This topic was dealt within a broader research project "Ageless Talents" funded by Valore D. In the first phase (2017) a survey was carried out on a sample of 4962 women aged between 50 and 69: 73% of interviewed reports an event that significantly changed one's life, in particular separation / divorce, loss of a loved one, own illness or a family member. Starting from this data a qualitative survey was carry out aimed at understanding personal experiences, problems and motivations underlying personal and family transitions. Through the focus group methodology, we focused on the urgency of managing two emerging aspects: illness in the workplace (illness as a transition) and separations and divorces (separation or divorce as a transition). 11 companies associated with Valore D have joined, for a total of 42 over 50 workers from all categories: manager, executive, office worker, manual worker. The discussion, audio-recorded and transcribed, was analyzed using the content analysis and the Tlab software (lexical and correspondence analysis). We will present the results that emerged in the two different focus groups, also identifying the cultural and operational implications for the company contexts.

Anticipation And The Financial Consequences Of Relationship Dissolution For Women

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Past research has consistently shown that, after divorce, women suffer the most financially. Although there are substantial cross-national differences, men are shown to lose little income or in terms of equalized household income,

even improve their situation after the dissolution of a marriage. Coping strategies to deal with this financial downturn include increasing employment and finding a new partner. On the other hand, recent findings have shown that the analyses of recovery time after divorce might be obscured due to anticipatory behaviour. If a significant amount of women in fact start coping with the financial consequences of an expected upcoming dissolution, then both recovery time after separation and the extent to which women are financially disadvantaged after divorce are likely underestimated. In this study, we analyse whether or not women who anticipated an upcoming dissolution suffered less financially than those who did not, both in terms of timing to recovery and magnitude of the downturn immediately after. On the one hand, we base this research question on earlier findings that have shown that women who expect an upcoming dissolution are more likely to increase their employment intensity before the factual separation, whereas those who did not react in a similar way, but only after the couple stops living together. On the other hand, women have been shown to recover financially after divorce, albeit using different coping strategies. We test the hypotheses that women who anticipate dissolutions by increasing employment have lower financial downturns and faster recovery times.

Influence Of The State Social Policy On Consumer Behaviour Of Family With Different Number Of Children

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The family income level is a crucial factor of consumer behaviour. It depends on the number of able-bodied and employment family members. At the same time, standard of well-being depends on a common number of members including dependants mainly children. In this connection, there is an unbiased regularity: birth of regular child decreases standard of well-being of the family. In these conditions, the state incarnates the measures of support of family with children carrying for reproduction and well-being of population as well, thereby smoothing negative economic effect. It is considered to reach a positive effects of social-demographic policy it is necessary for the state to spend 2% of the budget. However, it's not quite clear, will this spending level allow to provide for life of dignity for families with different number of children? Spending for demographic policy have been increasing since 2007 in Russia. At this time, unique measures were implemented (for example, program of maternal capital, adopted child benefit and other). These measures represent enough large-scale payments. They affected consumer behaviour of families essentially. This study is based on analysis of statistics of Russia and other countries on scales of the state support of families, its part in structure of income and spending depends on the number of children. This study deals with estimation of correlation between reproductive choice and transformation of the models of consumer behaviour of population.

Lone Parent Families and Food Poverty in three European Countries: A Mixed Methods Approach

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In the years following the financial crisis of 2008 and subsequent so-called austerity measures in some countries, household food insecurity has risen in Europe overall, although there are differences between countries. Families with children - and lone parent families in particular - are vulnerable to poverty and household food insecurity, yet little is known about how food insecurity varies by family type across Europe, how it has changed over time or how different types of families manage food in the context of poverty. Drawing on a European Research Council funded mixed methods study of Families and Food in Hard Times (ERC grant agreement n° 337977), the paper brings together analysis of quantitative and qualitative data to address this gap. The study focuses on three European countries that are contrasting in relation to austerity, poverty and lone parenthood: the UK, Portugal and Norway. Analysing annual repeat cross sectional data from the European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) for the years 2005 to 2016 it first examines the relationship between family type (lone parent vs. couple with children aged <18 years), income poverty and household food insecurity in the three countries. Drawing on qualitative interviews with parents (usually mothers) in each of the three countries it uses a case approach to analyse the challenges faced by particular families and the resources they mobilise to 'get by' in different contexts. It is suggested whilst there is a clear relationship between economic disadvantage and food insecurity, it is neither simple nor culturally universal. Hence a family social policy perspective that addresses the particular challenges faced by lone parents is vital to ensuring their health and social inclusion.

RN13_06a | Family dissolution and post-divorce families II

Men's Experiences of Gender (In)Equality as a Primary or Single Parent from the Perspective of Heterogeneity of Masculinities

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Based on the policy analysis and individual interviews with fathers, who are granted the full custody of the child,

RN13 | Sociology of Families and Intimate Lives

conducted in 2018 in Slovenia, this paper explores men's experiences of gender inequality when they pursue parenting rights. First we critically explore the anti-feminist discourse of men's groups in claiming fathers' rights in order to contrast it with feminist and gender equality framing of involved fatherhood. Within this theoretical framework we analyze fathers' narratives about their experiences with the different state's institutions (social work agencies, courts, kindergartens, schools etc.) and nongovernmental organizations in the process of gaining fathers' rights and in the situations of being a single or primary parent. In the analysis we take into consideration heterogeneity of fathers in terms of their socioeconomic situation and sexual orientation, and point to the specific situations of marginalized masculinity (unemployed and poor fathers) and subordinated masculinity (gay fathers) in comparison with hegemonic masculinity (heterosexual, well-off fathers).

The Role of Professionals in the Negotiation of Joint Custody Arrangements in the Czech Republic

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In the 2017 Czech version of the European Values Survey, we asked about the attitudes of the general public toward the phenomenon of joint custody. We then set up an adjacent qualitative project focused on the attitudes of specific groups of professionals who enter the process of post-separation negotiation of child custody arrangements. From a sociological point of view, the aim of the analysis is to explore the interferences between the general social constructions of childhood, gender roles, intensive parenting, and no-fault divorce on the one hand and the specific framing of the action of given professionals on the other. We focus in detail on the role of the professionals' attitudes in the negotiation of joint custody between parents. Two groups of respondents were interviewed, and their perspectives were compared: (1) professionals such as social workers, family counsellors, lawyers, judges, and psychologists and (2) parents with an experience of joint custody negotiation. We focus on the role of these professionals in the negotiation process according to their own narratives, definitions, and experiences, and we add and compare the perspectives of parents. Three topics are examined: (1) the mutual expectations of all actors and their coherence, clashes, and conflicts; (2) the construction of the best interests of the child and its variations among different actors; and (3) the hidden gender ideologies behind the construction of the image of equitable or child-centered post-divorce child-custody arrangement.

Growing Up In Multiple Families: Children's Perceptions And Definitions Of Post-Divorce Families

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Currently, children grow up in a variety of family constellations, especially after parental separation. So, old definitions of family like biological ties, location or time might not be sufficient to define those post-divorce families from children's point of view. Moreover, previous research has indicated that parental separation can lead to difficulties of defining family boundaries and feelings of boundary ambiguity with children. As such, we would like to investigate how children define their family, given all family transitions they experienced starting from the parental separation. Therefore, we conducted qualitative in-depth interviews combined with creative methods (i.e. children's drawings) of 39 children (8-18 years old) of separated parents (16 girls, 23 boys). 21 children reside in joint physical custody, 15 children stay with a residential mother and 3 children stay with a residential father. Results reveal the advantages (e.g. more stuff, new friends) and disadvantages (e.g. missing parent, moving stuff) of growing up in two households as well as ways to make this more convenient (i.e. flexibility, proximity & no conflict) according to children. Moreover, the drawings clearly indicate that children's views on their post-divorce family go beyond the classic idea of family as biological family. Next to drawing their biological parents and siblings, children also drew their stepparents, stepsiblings, halfsiblings, grandparents and even pets. Furthermore, almost all children drew all family members as one group instead different family groups in separate houses. This indicates that, although parents, researchers and social stakeholders may consider separated families as two different families, children still perceive this as one family: a family that goes beyond the borders of location, time and biological ties.

As Fair As It Can Be? Parental Divorce And Children's Constructions of Fairness

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Parental separation and its consequences have been well-researched over the past decades. However, scholarly knowledge based on children's perspectives is still scarce. In particular, children's constructions about post-divorce custody and care arrangements are an under-researched issue. We address this research gap and ask how children living in different family forms (nuclear families, stepfamilies, single-parent families) construct and negotiate concepts of post-divorce fairness. Based on a participatory study with 60 8- to 10-year-old children in one rural and one urban Austrian region, we analyze children's concepts about post-divorce regulations. The study comprises focus groups, individual interviews and a wide range of participatory child-friendly methods like drawings, games, handicrafts or story-telling. Results show that fairness was the respondents' main category of reference. Children prioritized fairness for parents – in terms of equal time shares or equal numbers of children to care for – over child wellbeing. This stands in sharp contrast to legal regulations that clearly consider the best interest of the child as the ultima ratio. Children's conceptions were rich in detail and mainly aimed at improving parents' interests and living conditions. The respondents developed sophisticated ideas about strategies to establish fair conditions on different levels: (a) in legal and economic terms (e.g. legal regulations, separation of property), (b) regarding living conditions and time resources (concrete custody and residential arrangements), and (c) in terms of emotional aspects (e.g. strategies to reduce sadness). The impact of these findings for research on parental divorce and its consequences for children will be discussed.

RN13_06b | Work-family balance and work-family conflicts II

The Invisible Plot Between Work And Family: The Couple Dimension As Reconciliation Mediator

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In the contemporary social context, where the transition to parenthood takes place later than in the past and the demand for flexibility and mobility at work are growing, the family and work domains are more intertwined. Thus, a sustainable balance is a priority for family wellbeing. Although reconciliation tasks are expected to be more challenging for young couple, with the first child, it would be wrong to consider senior workers without work-family balance responsibilities. This under investigated topic – senior workers work-family reconciliation – has been the object of a research project in Italy called “Ageless Talents - An observatory on the condition of over 50 employed women” funded by a company private association (Valore D) carried out in 2017 (wave 1) and 2018 (wave 2). In the presentation we will present results from wave 2 (2018), by an online survey on a sample of 12.746 workers (63,6% men and 36,1% women) aged between 50 and 70 (average age 55,30), employed in 34 companies in different sectors. As expected, almost all the respondents (79%) have children, often adolescents, and most of them has two children. A little but relevant group (14,5%) have grandchildren to care, too. Results showed that the work and family balance is challenging for over 50 workers: 60% of respondents say to have problems in reconciling family care and job. Through a cluster analysis it was possible to identify different groups based on the presence of reconciliation problems mainly at work, at home or on both dimensions. Multivariate analysis also highlighted how the couple is an important factor, in terms of relationship with the partner, trust and support. The presentation will further discuss these results.

Early Child-care Types and Parents' Well-being and Work-Family Balance

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A growing number of parents relies on non-parental child-care to enable them managing the simultaneous demands of work and family. Yet, evidence on the relationship between child-care arrangements and parental outcomes is lacking. Therefore, based on 16 waves of the Swiss Household Panel this study investigates (1) what child-care patterns, parental, non-institutionalized and institutionalized care, parents of 0 to 4-year-old children use; and, (2) how these arrangements relate to different domains of parents' subjective well-being (defined as life satisfaction, positive and negative affects) and work-family balance. The Swiss case is particularly interesting for studying how early child-care relates to different domains of parents' subjective well-being and work family balance, as child-care is limited in offer and costly. Results from multilevel models indicate that, compared to institutionalized and mixed child-care, grandparental care positively influences several dimensions of parents' subjective wellbeing and work-family organization. Namely, compared to the use of grandparent child-care, the use of formal and mixed child-care modes tend to decrease general life satisfaction, while mixed child-care modes tend to increase the negative affect. Falling back on relatives, institutions or mixed child-care modes decreases the positive affect. Finally, mixed child-care modes tend to increase the difficulty to combine work and family life. A potential explanation is that grandparental childcare is more flexible than the other arrangements. It has a less rigid character than institutional care and offers parents psychological relief and emotional support helping them to maintain a better overall quality of life.

The Association Between Childcare Use and Parental Mental Health Across Europe

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Parents across Europe make use of institutional childcare at very different levels when it comes to caring for young children (younger than three years old). Childcare choices are reflections of the combinations of welfare policies, cultural norms and economic situations (both at micro- and macro-levels). These all affect personal decisions regarding what type(s) of childcare to use: parental care, formal care via institutions, or informal care provided by family members. Drawing on identity theory, parents are likely to experience distress when they do not feel like performing their salient parental role well, that is in accordance with socially defined expectations. Little research examined how childcare choice correlates with parental mental health especially with taking into account the cultural and policy environment. Therefore, in this study, we examined how the use of formal childcare services or informal care may associate with parental well-being in dual earner couples, in the light of country-level variables. Our main resource was wave 2013 of the EU-SILC dataset and we applied multilevel modelling framework. The analysis found that in general, parents who use either formal or informal childcare report lower levels of well-being compared to parents who do not use any of these childcare types. The majority of the macro-level variables proved to be insignificant on the dependent variable. The results suggest that the impact of using formal childcare services on mental well-being has less to do with country-level policies or cultural values than with social status, family situation, and job characteristics.

Family Policy and Forms of Child Day-care in Selected European Countries

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The paper focuses on use of childcare for preschool children in selected European states with different models of maternal employment. Comparative approach tries to relate care arrangements with family policy measures. Childcare policies and practices in post-communist countries are compared in the wider European context, i.e. with various European countries representing the principal types of welfare states and family policy strategies. An analysis is based namely on Eurostat data (EU-SILC) and OECD data from Family Database. The used methodology is based on sociological classification methods and scatter plots. Not only do we focus on parental leave schemes, parental employment and formal childcare,

but we also take into account informal childcare, which is crucial to the reconciliation issue in many countries. Our findings revealed that use of formal childcare is not straightforwardly related with neither length of paid parental leave, not maternal employment. Informal childcare, mostly provided by grandparents, is on weekly basis used for at least thirty per cent of preschool children in all post-communist countries under study except Bulgaria. However, similarly high levels of informal childcare were also found in the United Kingdom, Italy and Austria. Gendered moral rationalities based on cultural norms plays an important role in division of childcare in each European state.

RN13_06c | Families in the context of economic problems and crises II

The Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty in Underprivileged families

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This contribution deals with methodological arguments and empirical findings on the intergenerational transmission of poverty in families. In general, it is assumed that in these families there is socialization of specific attitudes and ways of life that result from and reproduce poverty, and which are also transmitted to the children. This implies that there is one-way influence between the generations and the idea that one is "born into" the family as a cultural entity. However, as Mannheim has argued, generations are constantly influencing each other and cultural transmission between them does not come without "communicative work" among the group concerned. Therefore, the cultural milieu of a family can be understood as the result of joint negotiations that can be "animated" and studied, even among adults. So, how do underprivileged families construct themselves as common destinies through "group work"? This was the research question of a qualitative study which was conducted from 2016 to 2018 in Germany and which was funded by the German Research Foundation. The methodology consisted of open intergenerational family interviews and sequential data analysis. A typology was formulated to abstract the results from the individual cases. The results show how heterogeneous the perspectives and action orientations in poor families can be and how much effort it takes for them to create – or to cancel – common ways of life.

Income Pooling and Relationship Quality of Cohabiting and Married Couples

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Research suggests that cohabiting people are more likely to report less relationship satisfaction than married couples. Marriage improves cohabitators' relationship quality; cohabitations that are not transformed into marriage within a few years experience especially low level of relationship happiness. Roles and expectations in cohabitation are not as clearly defined and broadly shared as they are in marriage; cohabitators must negotiate and actively devise norms. Incomplete institutionalization of cohabitation can lead to conflict and might undermine relationship quality. One of these negotiable norms is household income pooling. Studies in the past indicated that cohabiting couples are less likely to pool their income than married couples. A joint bank account promotes relationship commitment and it increases the costs of leaving the partnership. However, there are only a few studies investigating the importance of joint banking for relationship quality in cohabitation. The aim of this paper is to test the association between income pooling and relationship quality of cohabiting and married couples. The analysis was conducted using the data from the first wave of the Czech Household Panel Survey from 2015. The preliminary findings were indicating that cohabitators were much more often keeping separate accounts than married couples. According to the analysis, keeping separate accounts was the strongest predictor of thoughts about breaking up for both cohabiting and married people. Also, the participants who were not pooling their household income were more prone to having conflicts with their partners. Different income pooling strategies of cohabiting partners on one hand and married couples on the other might be one of the reasons for the overall lower relationship happiness of cohabitators.

Precariousness and Inequality in Families with Children in Spain

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Unemployment and job insecurity resulting from the economic crisis have had a great impact in countries such as Spain, especially in vulnerable families with children. The effects are different according to the family structure and the number of children. Analyzing the impact of the recession on the employment situation of those who are parents according to the type of family is of special relevance because the loss of employment and job precariousness has consequences for the wellbeing of their children, in the present (Kalil & Ziolk-Guest,

2005, Stevens & Schaller, 2011, Treanor, 2018) as well as in the future (Brand & Simon Thomas, 2014; Cueto, Rodríguez, & Suárez, 2017; Oreopoulos, Page, & Stevens, 2008; Oshio, Sano, & Kobayashi, 2010). Based on the question of how job insecurity has affected parents with children according to the family situation, this purpose of this study is analyze the evolution during the recession period and subsequent economic recovery, the precariousness of work in the families with children according to type of family, age, educational level and nationality of the parents based on the data from the Living Conditions Survey. The first findings obtained show an increase in labor inequality among the most and least vulnerable families such a single parent families. This has consequences on child wellbeing that will have to be investigated and put into context to define family and child policies that contribute to reducing social inequality.

Configuration Strategies of Social Bond in Greek Society. The Case of Family Bond

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Social bond is the basis of a society in order to keep solidarity and social cohesion. However, due to financial problems, social construction of social bond in the Greek society is in doubt nowadays. The fundamental Family bond changed drastically in the Greek society and it seems to be in a new way of configuration having lost its past habits. In this study, we examined the way of configuration of social bond in the Greek society. Specifically, the study examined the configuration strategies adopted by employees due to the flexibility of working relations in order to maintain social bond. In the current presentation we focus on the family bond. In Greece, family has traditionally been one of the main resorts for citizens, however this status seems to change the last decade. Here, we sought to answer what are the differences observed in the Greek family in time of crisis. In addition, we investigated whether the Greek family has limits to help their members. Moreover, we explored the future plans of young family members who face difficulties in the working field. We recruited 45 participants (21 females, MEAN age = 36) and conducted in-depth interviews. Our participants were employees in various working environments and-of varying family status. During the survey, we observed that family in Greece has lost their powerful. For example, in many cases we saw that family cannot assist their members due to the situation of financial, human and social crisis.

RN13_07a | Family planning and fertility I

The Reasons of Remaining Childless in the Narratives of Women

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Modernization is seen in emphasis of individualization, individual choice, career orientations among women (Beck, Beck-Gernsheim, 2002; Giddens, 1991), as contraception allows controlling reproduction. But research points that cumulative contingencies (over time) and path dependencies (across domains as marriage and occupation) may lead to childlessness without explicit choice (Keizer, 2010; DeOllos, Kapinus, 2002). Based on semi-structured interviews with childless women aged 50-71 (N=21) collected in 2018 in Lithuania (scientific project Childlessness in Lithuania: socio-cultural changes and individual experiences in modern society, Lithuanian Research Council, contract No. S-MOD-17-3), the paper focuses on subjective reasons of final childlessness. As forms of childlessness conceptually often are defined as voluntary, physiological or determined by life course, in accordance to other research (Miettinen et al, 2015; Gray et al, 2013) our data suggests that the distinction is rather complicated. Among life course events, not finding a suitable partner predominates. For these women the possibility of becoming pregnant without long-term partner is unthinkable, and some of narratives illustrate lack of agency, stressing on fate or God's will. Some other interviews reveal complexity of life course events intertwined with other factors, such as out of marriage relationships, growing in one-parents' family, negative effects of upbringing, psychological factors, inheritable illness. For some women fertility was less important than other life choices. The cases combining physiological and life course reasons (such as late marriage and partner's infertility), reveal gendered nature of fertility behaviour: women-blaming discourse, passive men's role during infertility treatment, thus revealing influence of social environment on individual behavior.

One-child Families in the Context of the Two-child Family Norm

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Despite prevailing ideal of two-child family across Europe, many countries experience an increase in one-child families alongside the permanently childless. While there are studies on childlessness, one-child families have obtained less attention. Especially in countries where the norm to have a child remains strong, increase in one-child families is more profound. Taking the example of one of such countries, Czechia, we explore one-child families using mixed-methods research approach. Using Census data from 2011 and survey data containing partnership and employment trajectories we explore timing of first birth and characteristics of one-child families. Qualitative analysis of problem-centred interviews with parents of single child who planned to have more children aims at exploring their understanding of processes leading them to having one child. It depicts one-child family as a consequence of events and transitions and their timing in the linked life paths of both partners, and shows that normative ideals of parenthood and parenting as well as work-life balance issues contribute to changes in the intended family size to one child. Findings suggest the importance of external conditions, internalized norms and sequential childbearing decision-making for understanding the increase of one-child families.

Childbearing Postponement And Increasing Use Of Assisted Reproduction

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Postponement of childbearing makes up one of the main reasons for the increasing use of assisted reproduction (ART) which, conversely, may well be one of the factors contributing to the increase in the female childbearing age. ART use widely varies among European countries. The Czech Republic belongs to the countries with relatively high proportion of children born following ART (3.5%). The first aim is to estimate the impact of ART on past and future fertility trends in the Czech Republic. Available data from the National Register of Assisted Reproduction showed that the importance of ART increased simultaneously with an increase in the TFR until 2009. According to forecast, an increase in the percentage of ART live births by 2050 can reach up to 12.2 % assuming an increasing percentage of smoothed and adjusted values of ART fertility rates and low variant of fertility development. The second aim is to estimate the economic cost of childbearing postponement with respect to the health care system. The Czech Republic has been facing increasing costs in the health care system due to the increasing number of women giving birth at older ages. We will specify all the costs using data from the largest Czech health insurance company. When the age-specific cost are calculated the public funding of live births following ART and naturally conceived will be compared.

Postponing Children: Social Practices and Ethics of Reproduction

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This paper explores the value of applying social practice theory to the study of fertility and considers whether the threat of climate change is refashioning an ecological ethics of reproduction. It draws on an interview study of women and men aged 30-35 recruited from cities in two low-fertility nations (Italy, Spain) and one less so (UK). Research participants have contrasting configurations of educational qualifications and employment security. A social practice theory approach adds another dimension to current explanations of low fertility. These include a focus on postponement in having a first child as a consequence of the particular difficulties for women of combining work and family life that are most acute in national contexts that continue to support traditional gender regimes rather than work to mitigate or remove the 'double burden'. The idea of different contexts providing different levels of support for the elements that enable postponement as a social practice is explored. Discussion includes reflection on the limited extent to which research participants have a sense of their children's future as

blighted by climate change and how this impacts on their own ethics of reproduction.

RN13_07b | Work-family balance and work-family conflicts III

Work-Family Balance Policies And Gender Role Attitudes: Evidence From European Countries

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Gender equality is related to work and family issues because the traditional expectation that women will be responsible for their children can be a significant barrier to women's employment opportunities, contributing in the perpetuation of the gendered division of labor, power and roles. What is the effect of work-family balance policies, inspired by the gender mainstreaming perspective, on the individual support to gender equality? This study relies on the assumption that the context of opportunities provided by work-family balance policies affects the individual attitudes towards gender roles, considered as indicators of the individual support for gender equality. Compared to previous research, the study adopts a more articulated definition of opportunity structure, which includes the national income level and social norms on gender attitudes, measures of gender mainstreaming policies implemented at the company level (flexibility), and different work-family balance policies in support of the dual earners/dual caregivers family model (parental leave schemes, childcare provisions). The effects of these factors are estimated performing multilevel analysis. Gender role attitudes and micro-level controls are taken from the Eurobarometer for all 28 members of the EU, while the macro-indicators stem from Eurostat, European Quality of Work Survey, and OECD. Our results show that both institutional and workplace arrangements supporting the dual earner/dual caregiver family model increase egalitarian gender role attitudes by broadening the choice of men and women for care and paid work and a combination thereof. This is particularly true for the availability of formal childcare for 0-3 year olds, among the institutional factors, as well as the flexibility of the work schedule, among the work-place factors.

Motherhood and Fatherhood in the 21st Century - In Search of Orientation and a Consistent New Gender Order

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This paper empirically investigates and theoretically reflects the current state of change of mother and father roles, identifying a conflict between diverging expectations for both, women and men. Analyses include fixed-effects regression, based on the two-wave panel-study "Familienleitbilder" (2012, 2016) in Germany. Theoretical reflections take Germany as a case study with similarities to several other late modern societies in Europe. After decades of decline of the male breadwinner model, still no consistent arrangement has been established that would, at the same time, be culturally accepted, institutionally supported and effectively allowing the reconciliation of paid work and care work for both parents. Subjective attitudes strongly favour a gender-equal division of responsibilities. At the same time, young adults perceive strong normative expectations to live up to gender roles of the mid 20th century: being full-time available for the child, as a mother, or providing enough income to support the family, as a father. Particularly for childless adults and young parents, the perceived expectations are overburdening and impossible to realise. This holding on to "old" expectations, while already welcoming "new" ones, is causing stress, frustration and disorientation. It is in line with and presumably mutually causally related to the institutional support that has expanded, but is still far away from allowing gender-equal forms of reconciliation. Following Birgit Pfau-Effinger's theory of gender arrangements, it can be assumed that the German cultural-institutional arrangement of organising paid work and care work is in transition and has not yet transformed into a new consistent model.

Designing Individual Parental Leave for Fathers-Promoting Gender Equality

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Family policy is seen to be one of the most active fields of social policy in Western welfare states (Daly, 2011; Matzke & Ostner, 2010), and incentives to draw men towards life courses with more care responsibilities are high on the agenda (Ray, Gornick, & Schmitt, 2010; Wall & O'Brien, 2016). Research on social policy in European welfare states has increasingly focused on the norm of individualization, implying that family policy is focusing on individual family members, especially when gender issues are on the agenda (Lewis 2001, Matzke and Ostner, 2010). Based on the long experience with having an individual fathers' quota as part of the parental leave system in Norway, the paper will analyze how this works in order to promote gender equality. The use of the father's quota over the years shows that it has been successful as a measure to get fathers to take parental leave. After the father's quota was introduced, there was a dramatic increase in the proportion of fathers who took leave the following years, from 4% in 1993 to 85% in 2000. The Norwegian experience with a special fathers' quota is that taking leave has become a norm for what men do when they become fathers. In order to understand why the quota works so well, the paper will address the following research question: How do the design elements of the fathers' quota work in order to promote gender equality? The paper is based on a qualitative interview study from 2011 and 2012 with Norwegian fathers who had used the fathers' quota.

RN13_08 | Family planning and fertility II

Prenatal Feminization Of Parenthood: An (Online-)Ethnography Of German Birth-Preparation Classes And Pregnancy Forums

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In our paper we analyze the transition to parenthood in Germany, where childcare still is primarily considered the responsibility of the mother and where – in comparison to other European countries – the rate of part-time working mothers is very high. We assume, that in the prenatal phase female parents-to-be are undergoing dramatic changes not only in their physical being but especially in their (self-)perception and social categorization. Therefore, in our qualitative analysis we focus on two established institutions in the prenatal phase: on birth-preparation classes (led by midwives) and pregnancy forums online (mainly consisting of posts by mothers-to-be). Our (online-)ethnography shows that birth-preparation classes and pregnancy forums highlight differences between men and women as well as between women and mothers, interconnect these differences with gendered attributions and legitimize them through naturalization. We can show, that in the classes as well as in the forums potential childbearing and breastfeeding abilities of women are “extended culturally” (Goffman 1977: 313). Overall both institutions imply the notion that the primary responsibility for a child naturally lies with its mother. Thus, communication in German birth preparation classes and pregnancy forums accelerate gendered attributions to parents as early as in the antenatal phase and thereby function as institutions strengthening a process of regendering and retraditionalization.

Defying the Norm of Ideal Parenthood – Single Mothers by Choice

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Across Europe, countries are attempting to address the challenges facing women and men who want to form a family. Reproductive justice refers to individuals’ autonomy over the choice of whether to have a child and be a parent to that child. This ongoing study draws on this novel concept of reproductive

justice to address the questions, “Who is entitled to have a child?” and “How do the changing and contested meanings of children, childhood and parenthood contribute to the choice to have a child?” The study is a response to the call for a more comprehensive and integrated approach to the multifaceted issue of equality in the possibility to form a family. The heterogeneity, discrepancies and inequalities underlying family formation are addressed from the perspective of Finnish mothers who have chosen to bring up their children alone. The data comprise accounts produced in narrative interviews by self-identified single mothers on the possibilities and constraints they faced in choosing to have a child, and the value and the meanings they attribute to having a child and being a parent in Finland. The mothers’ personal narratives reveal diverse societal and cultural ambiguities and dilemmas related to wanting a child, making the decision to go ahead and form a family without a male spouse, the timing of motherhood, single motherhood as a selfish decision, the use of ART, and raising a child without the father.

Family Planning and Unplanned Postponement of Childbearing

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Childbearing postponement constitutes a key demographic change that has been experienced by most European countries. One of the countries that experienced the most dynamic changes in the age profile of fertility is Czechia. There is a vast body of literature dealing with the reasons for family planning to an older age, however, childbearing postponement can also be the result of failure of the original individuals’ plans. Research shows that in Czechia nearly a third of women who carried out the transformation of reproductive behaviour towards an older age pattern indicated that their first child was born or would be born later than they had originally planned. In this paper, the unplanned postponement of both first and second births is analysed since the two-child family constitutes the most common family model in Czechia. We analyse the reasons behind women postponing childbirth to later ages than originally planned and the effects of the various factors behind this unplanned postponement on the length of the birth interval. Employing survey data, we focus on the individual level of fertility postponement and the main emphasis is placed upon subjective interpretations. The Czech survey “Women 2016” (N=1257 women born 1966-1990) includes information on childbearing plans and timing, the subsequent realisation of these plans and reasons for timing plans not being fulfilled. Factor analysis is used to assess reasons for the unscheduled delay in childbirth and Kaplan-Meier survival curves are employed when analysing how the initial unplanned childbirth postponement influenced second birth timing.

Becoming a Mother in Adolescence: The Role of Social Inequality, Sexuality Education and Men

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Adolescent fertility rate (AFR) in Lithuania is 2-4 times higher than AFR in the countries of Northern and Western Europe. Furthermore, there is a high degree of regional differentiation within the country – AFR is significantly higher in peripheral rural regions and lower in the municipalities of major cities. In this paper we aim to investigate the reasons behind the spatial differentiation of adolescent fertility and explore subjective experiences of teenage motherhood in peripheral regions of Lithuania. Following recent literature about the determinants of adolescent fertility (Lindberg et al. 2012; Santelli et al. 2017) we focus on the effect of structural socio-economic inequalities and sexuality education. Additionally, we examine the role men play in this process. We employ a mixed methods approach. Firstly, we apply mathematical-statistical geo-analysis on fertility data (vital statistics on births to mothers aged 15-19). Secondly, we analyse semi-structured interviews conducted in districts with high AFR: 20 interviews with girls who had their child(ren) in adolescence and 24 interviews with social workers, schools' representatives, public health specialists. Our analysis indicates that the state "fails" Lithuanian teenage girls in rural areas at every step of their transition to adulthood and motherhood: social and economic security of children is not insured (most teenage mothers come from socially and economically deprived families); sexuality education in schools is inadequate, often focused on engraining negative attitudes towards abortion; there is no special provision or support for teenage mothers after the child is born. Research project "Spatial differentiation of adolescent fertility in Lithuania: socioeconomic environment, the role of sexual education and individual experiences" (financed by the Lithuanian Research Council, contract No. S-MIP-17-115).

RN13_09a | Family planning and fertility III

Pasts, Presents, Futures: Exploring Young People's Contraceptive Work in Sweden

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Reproductive inequality persists as long as contraceptives are constructed as women's work, issue and responsibility. While certain aspects of contraceptive use have been explored, such studies tend to ignore many aspects of what it means to be a contraceptive user responsible for planning, implementing and negotiating contraceptive use in everyday-life; that is, doing contraceptive work. As such, my research aims to expand the understanding of what it means to be a contraceptive user, what this contraceptive work entails and how it is constructed and stratified by gender, sexuality, ethnicity/racialisation and other categories of difference. Drawing on my previous research, I suggest that contraceptive work might best be understood as a multi-faceted endeavour made up of several intersecting forms of work, namely: physical, practical, financial, social/relational, emotional and knowledge. Through this empirical study, which centres on young people's experiences of being contraceptive users in Sweden, I aim to one, produce a new theoretical framework for understanding the various and intersecting dimensions of contraceptive work and two, work towards the creation of a radically different, more equal and fair reproductive landscape.

From Childhood to Adulthood? Ethnic and Socio-Cultural Patterns and Results of Having Children at a Young Age

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In my paper I focus on the question of having children at a young age. I examine the phenomenon from a sociological point of view with a special focus on Europe. I analyze the ethnical dimension of this behavior, examine its reasons and individual and social consequences. I put a special emphasis on the consequences of having children at a young age (especially in segregated Roma communities) on the status of women. Having children is a step from childhood to adulthood and has a role in building an adult social identity but also contributes to the replication of poverty and exclusion. In order to analyze the phenomenon I apply the models developed by Coleman, Lewis, Kelly, Stack, Gyukits, Durst, Lazarsfeld, Gyenei, Husz and others. The research is based on 30 qualitative interviews with Roma women living in segregated environments in 5 settlements in the North Hungarian region and is complemented by additional fieldwork and focus group interviews. Besides the models already mentioned I also use the work of Lazarsfeld et al. (1929) on remedial strategies in Marienthal. By doing so, I present my results from a socio-political aspect as well – touching upon the social policies and dilemmas labeling certain behaviors and creating desired and expected behavioral patterns. Therefore my presentation focuses not only on the ethnic specificities of such behavior but also the resulting stigmatization in which having children at a young age leads to social exclusion. The Hungarian cases are compared to the behavioral patterns of having children in other Roma/Gypsy communities of similar socio-cultural status in other post-socialist countries (primarily Slovakia and Romania).

Heterogeneous Causal Effects of Early Fertility Timing on Mid-life Mental Health: Evidence from the 1970 British Cohort Study

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A large literature documents detrimental consequences of early entry into parenthood, for the future life chances of parents and children. However, almost all studies assume that the effects under study are homogeneous, or at best acknowledge the potential for heterogeneity before proceeding to estimate average effects. The assumption of effect homogeneity is useful in simplifying the estimation problem, but is unlikely to hold in most practical applications in the social sciences – individuals differ in a great many ways, and it is therefore unrealistic to assume that they should all

respond in the same way to a given event or intervention. Small average effects fail to identify segments of the population where detrimental effects are large, while hiding segments of the population where early parenthood may be unproblematic. Understanding how the responses to alternative fertility timings differ within a population is imperative when planning prevention and intervention efforts, as it helps us better understand when and for whom early parenthood is an issue. Diaz and Fiel's (2016) recent work provides evidence that the effects of teen pregnancy are heterogeneous with respect to socio-economic outcomes in early adulthood, however no previous study has investigated heterogeneous effects of fertility timing on mental health outcomes. In this paper we use Bayesian Additive Regression Trees (BART) to model individual-level causal effects of early- and late- first births on mid-life mental health outcomes, drawing on data from the 1970 British Cohort Study. As a method for estimating causal effects from observational data, BART has a number of compelling advantages over commonly used competing methods, including the ability to estimate the full sample distribution of the conditional average treatment effects (CATE).

Parity Specific Fertility Transitions in Europe

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This study explores parity specific fertility transitions and individual sociocultural factors in ten European countries. It aims to identify the gender specific motivations for the birth of a first, second and third child. Following the Theory of Planned Behavior and Value of Children Approach, we assume sociocultural factors as crucial to discover the specific rationalities behind births of different order. Using panel data stemming from the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS), we analyze the transition to first, second and third child within a period of three years, based on men and women aged between 18 to 45 years old. The main explaining variables are attitudes towards children that are differentiated into anticipated costs and utilities of children as well as social norms. Multivariate analyses demonstrate that social pressure matters for all births and both sexes, which go in line with the previous research. Furthermore, our results show considerable gender effects as costs are relevant to men only when it comes the first child birth. For women on the other hand, subjective costs impact the birth of a second child significantly, which reflects the costs faced by women, particularly in deciding to have more than one child. While the first and second child is less influenced by intergenerational transmission, this social norm seems to be decisive for the birth of the third child, especially for men. Overall, this study provides new insights into the link between sociocultural factors on the one hand and formation and enlargement of families on the other. Further steps of this work of progress are the analyses of different countries and an attempt of country groupings in order to identify cross-national differences.

RN13_09b | Gender-arrangements and the division of work within couples

A Cohort Perspective on Traditional Gender Stereotypes in Countries of The Former Czechoslovakia: A legacy of Soviet-style Women's Emancipation?

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The paper focuses on transformations in perception of gender-based roles of women in post-communist countries using the example of Slovak and Czech Republics. Women's employment and women's emancipation affect not only the labour market but family life as well. Eastern Europe, and the countries of the former Czechoslovakia in particular, have experienced several decades of high labor market participation of women. This was a result of a duty imposed on women - aimed at increasing the wealth of the countries - not of a choice directed at gaining economic independence. During communism, women in the former Czechoslovakia grew up in a situation where high labor market participation of women and two-career family was the norm. The emancipation of women was expressed not as a right to work but as a "duty to work". Becoming a housewife was not a real option. Against this background, we ask whether women socialized during communism have a different view on their gender roles and careers than women who grew up after its demise and whether this gap is diminishing 30 years after the fall of the Iron curtain. Our results, based on data from four waves of the European Values Survey, point out an interesting feature of the post-communist societies of the former Czechoslovakia – a turn to traditional values. Slovak and Czech women seem still fascinated by their traditional roles of a wife and a mother and have ambiguous attitudes towards their occupation and professional careers.

“His Illness, His Needs – This Is My Life” – Familial Ties and Women's Self-Exclusion

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In the past the family was a “community of needs” held together by an obligation of solidarity. Rather than individual goals and purposes, common goals and purposes were the most important. However, contemporary families are a

creation of individual choices and negotiation. The obligation to give support is not obvious, and commitment is negotiated. In Poland though, social pressure on family members and their obligations to give help and care is still strong. So if relatives are ill, is caring for them still a duty? The results of individual, semi-standardized interviews conducted with 67 family caregivers do not give a clear answer. The call of duty still exists, but it is the result of personal feelings and internal criteria, not social pressure. The outcomes show the importance of emotional ties; these are the main sources and the basic grounds for attention and caregiving. Empirical data confirm that women are the primary caregivers in families. Among this study's participants, 89,7% are women. Almost half of them claimed that their lives are subordinated to the ill relative, other claimed that the illness completely changed their lives. The illness limits their activities and eliminates them from different dimensions of social life, including the labour market. While such caregiving is an obligation, taking on that obligation is their choice. They do it for relatives whom they love. However the cost of this choice is huge, emotionally, socially, professionally, and financially.

Capturing a Changing Gender Dynamics: A Comprehensive Analysis of the Division of Household Labour in Post-transitional Croatia

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The subject matter related to gender, care and work has remained relatively understudied in the successor states emerging after the breakup of socialist Yugoslavia (except for Slovenia, which has had a different post-succession trajectory). What evidence exists in other post-Yugoslav countries indicates that the participation of men in routine household labour has increased in relation to the socialist period. However, the indicators used so far have been rather crude and have resulted in primarily descriptive accounts. This paper represents an attempt to gear the discussion towards a more complex analysis within the family context, allowing for a better understanding of the changing gender dynamics in post-transitional Croatia. The analysis is based on data from a nationally representative survey conducted in 2018 within the Croatian Science Foundation funded project on gender modernisation (GENMOD - HRZZ 6010). Determinants of housework gender distribution were simultaneously analysed on the level of household members (i.e. individuals) and on household level using a hierarchical regression model. The findings strongly suggest that there are significant predictors of housework share both on the individual and the contextual level. The introduction of previously unused categories has revealed that men tend to engage in routine household work more on an “occasional” basis and that the same goes for women who increasingly perform traditionally “male” chores.

339

Convergence towards a Dual Earner Model? Contrasting changes in family-related attitudes and family policies across Europe

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One aim of the “Europe 2020” agenda has been increasing women’s employment across Europe. Implementation of this aim rests on two basic preconditions: (i) the normative acceptance and (ii) the promotion of women’s employment through work-family-reconciliation policies. Our paper investigates how far European countries have progressed in meeting these dual challenges in a three-step design: First, using data from the International Social Survey Programme 1988, 1994, 2002 and 2012 for up to 22 European countries, it reconstructs long-term trends in the acceptance of women’s employment as well as the desired type (full- versus part-time). Aggregated results suggest that there has been a move from a traditional breadwinner orientation towards a dual earner model, though with cross-national variation in the speed and magnitude. Convergence in attitudes towards women’s employment thus is paralleled by persistent cross-national differences. Second, we decompose attitudinal trends by socio-demographic indicators including gender, age, education, employment and family status. Applying regression allows us investigating which nation-specific social groups have been the frontrunners and the laggards in the attitudinal trends. Third, we contrast attitudinal patterns with shifts in public reconciliation policies, such as child care services and family-related leave schemes, using institutional data sources. This systematic contrast allows us investigating whether countries where reforms in reconciliation policy have been most profound are also those where attitudes have changed most comprehensively. Are there countries where public policies actually “lag behind” manifest attitudinal changes? And, vice versa, are there countries where public policies have run ahead of rather modest changes in employment-related attitudes? The paper closes with a critical assessment of the promotion of women’s employment across Europe and potential challenges for its future convergence.

RN13_10a | Fertility and reproductive technologies

Increasing Rates Of Caesarean Section Influence The Current Generations Emotionally

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Birth is one of the most emotionally charged events in family life. Mother and child, father and siblings – they all were

RN13 | Sociology of Families and Intimate Lives

influenced by the manner in which the process of birth is experienced by each of them. Physiologically influenced power on the one hand and loneliness and powerlessness on the other hand. Mothers in delivery could get to know with both sides of behaviour in clinical settings. Especially the raising rates of caesarean section could cause a critical view of practises in hospitals. The individual perception indeed affects the emotions during being in labour and under giving birth. For the baby too it makes a difference how the birth is finished and how are the mother ‘s feelings meanwhile. There are many scientific results argue for the lifelong consequences and psychological effects on mother and child and also the complete family. And finally we do not know prospectively what impacts for the future generation will be expected. The paper collects the outcome of a qualitative case study with interviews of fathers and mothers. The favoured interest focused on further expectations that depends on experiences the infants have from a developmental point of view.

Procreative Boundaries: Gay Men Navigating Surrogacy

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Gay men are increasingly using surrogacy to create biologically related families, yet little is known about how the socio-cultural context shapes UK resident gay men’s experiences. These data are drawn from a wider exploratory, qualitative study based on an interpretivist epistemology. The study explored the factors that influence UK resident gay men’s desire and motivation for parenthood, why men choose surrogacy over other family building options and their experiences as they navigate the surrogacy journey. Semi-structured interviews were undertaken with 21 gay men who had undergone surrogacy arrangements in the UK, USA and India and 15 key stakeholders (surrogacy organisations, legal and regulatory agencies, and healthcare professionals). Data were analysed using thematic analysis informed by concepts of procreative consciousness, procreative responsibility and procreative boundaries to analyse gay men’s meanings and experiences as they pursue surrogacy. Gay men face unique challenges in family formation, many of which are largely absent for other intended parents accessing reproductive technologies. They need to navigate, a range of boundaries: social, relational, institutional, and legal, which constitute a series of potential barriers to achieving parenthood. A focus on procreative boundaries highlights the importance of the socio-cultural, confines within which procreative consciousness and responsibility are enabled, shaped and enacted. The presentation analyses these boundaries and discusses the ways in which dominant discourses of family and kinship accentuate existing inequalities and reproduce practices based on heterosexism and gender bias within the realm of surrogacy.

Parental Desires and Intentions of Czech Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Men and Women

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The desire and intention (DI) to remain childfree for life is still marginal among young people in CEE. Late modernity brought about noticeable changes in the private sphere, interrelated with diversification of relationship, parental and family models. Similarly, changes in the realm of sexuality have occurred, including changes towards partner relationship(s) of and parenting by non-heterosexual people. At the same time the parenthood has been constructed as fundamentally heteronormative, thus marginalizing family models that deviate from the dominant norm. In the CR, as well as in other CEE countries the aforementioned changes appeared much later than in the Western countries which are the object of the majority of LGBT research. While the same-sex partnerships, legalized 10 years ago in the Czech Rep., have become socially accepted in the country, the adoption of (step)children by same-sex couples hasn't been legalized yet and the heteronormativity regarding parenthood is still strongly promoted and accepted in the society. There are only a few studies of parental DI among LGB people with the view to understanding how they are shaped, what influences them in the context of CR. The paper focuses on conditions and factors influencing parental desires and intentions of LGB people in the context in the CR. It asks: What are the DI among the LGB population and what factors explain the different parental DI and attitudes toward parenthood among the LGB population? What are the main barriers and obstacles to parenthood perceived by different groups of LGB people? The findings are based on a unique survey on a representative sample of 400 LGB respondents aged 25–45 conducted in 2019 in the CR.

Sperm Donation, Fertility Treatments and the Constitution of Single Mothers by Choice

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Much of the work on single mothers by choice has focused on managing life as a new form of a female headed family. In this paper I ask if and how does the reproductive process involved constitute a gendered self that challenges traditional notions of single motherhood. Based on about forty in-depth interviews with Israeli single mothers by choice, and follow-up on social media, I suggest that conformity to hegemonic reproductive femininity allows single women to erode some aspects of hegemonic images of family and motherhood. Prospective single mothers by choice are the fastest growing clientele of sperm banks and fertility clinics in Israel, a society

known for its high demand for children, marital rates, and availability of reproductive technology. Interviews suggest that reproduction, fertility and infertility are central to the constitution of single mothers by choice as individuals and a group, and to distinguish themselves from other single parent families. The choice of donor on the one hand, and the sometimes long, demanding, and frustrating fertility treatments on the other, reinforce a sense of independent, proactive, successful single mother of successful family. Fertility treatments draw support and admiration from their immediate environment. Being sperm bank clients also serves as basis, thus far the only basis, for political organizing. Their experience is a source of legitimacy and power to erode hegemonic images of single womanhood and motherhood, but only within the limits of individualized commitment to reproduction.

RN13_10b | Parent-child relations, mothering and fathering practices V

Polish Fathers on Parental Leave. Motivations and Experiences

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The aim of this paper is to analyse the experiences of Polish fathers who decided to take at least two months of parental leave. In Poland the system of parental leaves is oriented on mothers. Only in 2013 gender-neutral parental leave was introduced. It is 32 weeks long and can be used after using 20 weeks of maternity leave. Yet the policy-makers did not decide to introduce any mechanism, for example "father's quota", enhancing men to actually take the leave. Consequently in 2016 only 1% of leave recipients were men. In this paper I concentrate on experiences of fathers who decide to take at least two months of parental leave and their partners. Their motivations and everyday life arrangements are described in the context of broader attitudes of Polish parents to an idea of gender-neutral parental leave and father's quota. My analysis is based on 52 interviews conducted with Polish parents with different social and economic backgrounds. Interviews were conducted in 2017 and concentrated on work-life balance strategies, yet some questions concern the issue of men's taking parental leave. There are 12 interviews conducted with fathers who were on the leave and their partners. The analysis shows that experiences of these men are highly positive, even though they need to struggle sometimes with negative comments from others, especially their employers or co-workers. They are still exceptions in a society, which generally do not understand the idea of fathers taking longer parental leave and perceive care work as women's obligations.

Researching Family Practices and its Generational and Gendered Dimensions with a Qualitative Multi-Method Design – Methodological Considerations.

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Scholarly discussions and concepts in family research have shifted since the so-called “practice turn” (Schatzki et al. 2001) to the everyday life and the understanding of families as a quality or practice (Daly 2003, Morgan 1998). Although this approach has opened the perspective on overlaps with gendered and generational practices (Morgan 2011), scholars have not adequately interrelated family practices to childhood or gender studies (Helfferich 2017, Honig 2018). My project aims to examine family life from a broader perspective in order to acknowledge its generational and gendered dimensions. In this paper, I am going to firstly give insight on how these various aspects of family practices can be examined by a multi-method design and secondly point out the benefits and limitations of these approaches. The contribution draws on a fieldwork that I conducted with ten families (38 family members including 14 children, aged 4- 10) in Austria from March 2018 to February 2019. For data gathering, I applied a variety of qualitative methods and techniques: problem-centered interviews, auto-photography, socio-spatial network game and the observation of daily routines (shadowing). This multi-method design meets the different perspectives and needs of the involved participants. Furthermore, it allows capturing various aspect of everyday family life and the conceptual focus on family practices (and not solely on specific family members). However, the access to and the research of family life was a gendered process and partially controlled by adults (e.g. willingness and degree of participation). This consequently reflects in the data and must be under consideration in further research processes.

The Social Meaning of Time in Family with Children: The Case of Russian Large Families

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The research represents an attempt to expand the dominant logic of time interpretation in family studies. In the majority of studies time is defined as a resource and a universal unit of measurement, as each action could be estimated in days or hours. [Becker 1965; Gershuni 2000; Barker 1999; Schultz 1986]. However, by analogy with the works of V. Zelizer on social meanings of money [Zelizer 2002; 2004], we can talk about the “multiplicity” of social time. Moreover, such interpretation presents in several sociological and anthropological studies in which numerous kinds of time were

described [Bryson 2011; Adam 1990]. In this work types of time, their contents and social meanings in family were considered on the example of large families: 17 in-depth interviews with parents who have many children were analyzed. The choice of parents with three and more children as an object of the research was determined by an assumption that time-related issues faced by all families with children appear brighter in large families. The interviews were conducted in Moscow, Vladimir and Arkhangelsk in 2016. As the result of the research, several meanings of time were identified: institutional time, gender (male and female) time, interpersonal (time for yourself; parental time; family time; children’s individual time), ethical time and a separate category “discourse of time” (it shows what informants say about time, mostly about their strategies of coping with unpredictability). Such view on intra-family processes contributes to a better understanding of the complex reality of family life.

In The Name Of The Father: Patrilineal First Names Transmission During The First World War

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The choice of first names is known to depend on family structure. The transmission of names from one generation to the next is higher in high density families, and on the contrary the choice of new names is linked to higher individualism. In the context of social disruption, first names can also inform on individual attitudes toward events. The First World War was a time of high family disorganization in France, characterized by the unexpected and hasty separation of couples followed by extreme uncertainty on male partner’s survival. Based on a genealogical dataset of 5,4 million records for individuals born from 1905 until 1925, we investigated the rate of patrilineal first name transmission during the conflict. We found that during the first year of the War the rate of patrilineal transmission nearly doubled for both male and female offsprings. Our exploratory analysis further suggests that this perturbation of the rate of transmission (1) occurred as soon as the future fathers left for combat, but before the first military engagements, (2) is correlated to the level of risk experienced by the father (higher for infantry compared to artillery, lower when the father was too old to be mobilized in a fighting unit), (3) is highest when the father died before the birth of his child, (4) is higher in areas where the war strongly impacted daily life (near the front line). A higher transmission appears then to be a reaction to unanticipated large-scale social perturbations and a reaction to localized family disruption.

RN14 | Gender Relations in the Labour Market and the Welfare State

RN14_01 | Policy Discourses

Bringing Women on Board? 'Women-Friendly' Welfare States and Gender Balance in Top Jobs

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Welfare states enable women's employment through the family policies they provide and the jobs they create. Hence, researchers, the press, and politicians hail Scandinavian societies as a gender equality 'paradise' and a role model for the UK due to their generous public sectors. Yet, Mandel and Semyonov (2006) identify a welfare state 'paradox': 'women-friendly' social policies also make it harder for women to progress to managerial roles. However, missing from existing research is a consideration of how welfare states shape women's access to the very top board and executive positions specifically. This distinction matters because women in top management are best placed to effect organisational changes (e.g. occupational childcare, sexual harassment training) that can help lower-earning women to reconcile employment and care and secure their financial wellbeing as well as their body rights (Kowalewska, submitted). To contribute to filling this gap, this paper analyses the relationship between women-friendly state interventions and gender balance in top-management positions across 17 OECD countries via a Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA). The latest data reveal that women's access to board positions is accelerating in the Nordics but stalling in liberal economies like the UK; hence, other factors (e.g. gender boardroom legislation) potentially 'offset' the negative effects of women-friendly policies on women's occupational advancement. QCA can illuminate if this is the case, as it treats cases as 'wholes', focusing on how conditions combine with each other in producing an outcome. Data will come from the International Social Survey Programme, the OECD, the World Bank, and Deloitte. In turn, the analysis can illuminate whether women-friendly state interventions always come at the price of women's access to the most powerful jobs.

Light and shadow in gender inequality policies. The case of the Italian Affirmative Action

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Among the changes that have affected the European societies in recent years, some focused on reducing the gender gap, specifically through affirmative action for the under-represented gender in the economic sphere as well as in politics. However, within the theoretical debate on gender quotas somebody considers them as a necessary instrument to promote the substantive representation of women. On the other part, it is the opinion of whom consider as not automatic this relation, both upstream – because of the selection mechanisms that favour women who already belong to élite groups – and downstream, because the mere physical presence of women does not exhaust the problem of gender representation. Moving from this scenario, the paper aims to contribute to the debate analysing the impact and the consequences of the introduction of affirmative actions for gender quotas in Italy both in the political and in the economic sphere. Nowadays, the law provision requires 40% of women in municipal councils and 40% of women candidates in political elections (but with no guaranteed representation among the elected), while 30% of women must sit on the board of directors in listed companies. Through two surveys that involved a total of over 600 women beneficiaries of the quotas, the paper investigates how the distance between formal and substantial gender representation is perceived and evaluated both in the political and in the economic sphere.

Gender Equality Standards In Debate In Time Of Economic And Political Restructuring

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In the 1970s increased female participation in most European labor markets and the rise of new feminist mobilizations gave birth to debates about gender equality in social protection instruments and to the adoption of new global standards. Following Boltanski and Chiapello analysis, we will question this shift towards the integration of some of feminist claims - and their reinterpretation - regarding gender equality in social security and in which extend it could be apprehend as a means used by capitalist States to find a new legitimacy (2011). To access the point of view of employers, workers and governments – and its evolution over time - the findings rely on the analysis of archives of tripartite deliberations that have taken place inside the ILO since the 1970s, as well as on interviews conducted with some major actors who have participated in these debates. We will first highlight the difficult path followed by networks of actors (governments, employers, trade unions and feminist organisations) to eventually incorporate the question of gender equality in social security systems in the 2001 International labor conference (ILC) agenda. We will then point out that different understandings of equality have emerged at the ILO over time and among actors. Sometimes theses conceptions overlap or even collide. We will see that the predominant understanding of equality in recent debates does not fundamentally call into question the gendered division of labor and the assignment of women to domestic work. It rather reflects changes of women's and men's position within the job market in a context of economic and political restructuring.

Fluidity And Consistency In Policy Discourses On Gender Equality

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Gender equality is more than a buzzword in feminist scholar circles, as it has become a public policy pillar, a development due partially to the increasing presence of gender mainstreaming in both academic (Behning and Pascual 2001, Walby 2001) and official discourses (European Commission, United Nations). Thus, it might be that doing one's gender is not only a personal matter, but also a true policy issue. Drawing on the specificity of policy documents, the present paper uses content analysis to identify, classify and connect different narratives on how men and women are scoring on various equality scales throughout time. Discussing both incidence and evolution of gender equality, such social documents could be depicted as methods of doing (in-)equality, depending on where the focus is placed. Although personal narratives of human kinds are fascinating to uncover,

official discourses also bring forth a worthwhile perspective when dealing with inequalities, differences and feelings of belonging. Given the wide variety of domains being assessed through such official sources (e.g. labour market, politics, health, education and so on), the configuration of (gendered) categories is depicted in a rather detailed manner. Moreover, when it comes to gendered relations, official documents show a factual, yet policy-driven outlook on interactions between men and women, on opportunities and barriers connected to gender equality. Our contemporary liquid society's main feature appears to be a constant reconfiguration of structures and social systems, which means personal accounts are inherently linked with policy discourses. In this context, understanding the official narratives on gender equality might be key in the bigger scheme of shaping and reformulating one's own gender narrative.

RN14_02 | Work History and women's progression

The Role of External Agents/Agencies in the Progression of Women in Employment: A Relational and Multilevel Perspective in the UK

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To improve gender equality in employment, the UK has embraced voluntary approach, laws, and workplace and welfare policies. To progress, there is a need for a 'collaborative approach' amongst various stakeholders. This study explores the role of organisations that operate to enhance women's participation and progression in employment by affecting the individual, work, or organisational outcomes: external gender equalities agents/agencies (EGEAs). It uses a Bourdieusian framework to examine the strategies of EGEAs affecting gender equality in relation to their specific context. Using a realist approach to gender equality, the study highlights how and to what extent these strategies impact practices at national, organisational, and individual levels. Part of ongoing PhD, the research is currently in the second phase, i.e. data collection and analysis. 35 semi-structured interviews will be conducted, and organisational documents analysed. To date, 17 respondents from 12 organisations have been interviewed, mostly in Northern England and Scotland. The preliminary findings provide a taxonomy of EGEAs based on their resources, approach, objectives, scope, activities and impact. Findings show that national and institutional contexts shape and differentiate EGEAs' objectives and strategies; and that EGEAs face a common challenge: a lack of an analytical approach in measuring the impact of their practices. By identifying best practices, the study aims to inform organisations that seek to progress women's career interests.

Sociological and Economic Reasons for the Decline In Market And Non-Market Work Among Females In Rural India

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We present a comparison of various determinants of female labour force participation in rural India, considering both market and non-market work by women. The sociological issues include whether the 'components' of a decomposition are additive, or overlay each other; and which factors are dominant for different types of women. Here, we decompose the changes in rural female labour force participation from 1983 to 2011/2012 using individual level data from the nationally representative National Sample Survey Employment and Unemployment Surveys. We show the size of the characteristics effect and the coefficients effect for three measures of women's work: first a narrow measure conforming to Western notions of labour markets; secondly a standardly defined 'medium' measure, and thirdly a 'wide' measure that includes subsistence activities. 72% of the decline in female labour force participation over 1983-2012 can be explained by the characteristics effect, and 28% by the coefficient effect. The reduction in women's participation was not caused by wealth, but by a change in the household labour status, with a decreased propensity to work most prominent among agricultural labourers and self-employed agricultural households.

The Gendered Division of the Labour Market and Occupational Transitions in Austria

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The gendered division of the labour market is prevalent across Europe and has been a remarkably persistent characteristic of Western societies. In this context, female employees still tend to be overrepresented in service occupations or in health and social services, while men are more likely to be active in technical occupations. Alongside this stability, research highlights the growing importance of dynamics especially within the last years, accelerating the ongoing processes of flexibilization and deregulation. As a result, of these recent developments employment biographies are infiltrated by different episodes of career interruptions and occupational transitions become an indispensable demand. Against this

background, we endeavour to shed light on gender-specific labour market mobilities in Austria by contrasting occupational transitions where gender boundaries have been overcome or where still unimpaired. The Austrian welfare state is particularly interesting in this regard, since gendered division of the labour market is quite pronounced and flexibilisation reforms are gaining increasing relevance. Thus, we pursue the following research questions: How can we describe occupational transitions in Austria between 2007 and 2017? And which factors determine gender(un)typed occupational transitions? For our empirical analysis we use Austrian Micro Census data from 2008 to 2017. First, we describe the development of transitions to explore gender(un)typed specific trends. We then examine predictors of different occupational transitions using multinomial logistic regression models. First results indicate, that we can observe a decrease in occupational transitions in general, and among these transitions an increase of the share of gender-typical changes and a stagnation of atypical changes across gender-boundaries. Depending on the type of transition, our preliminary models suggest that gender has an effect on typical/atypical transitions.

Career Trajectories And Occupational Downgrading After Childbirth In The UK: What Are The Factors Associated With Women's Careers Stalling?

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This paper examines the employment trajectories of men and women up to five years following the birth of a child, and the ways that individual, family and pre-birth employment characteristics influence career outcomes. Evidence shows that across countries women with children suffer large pay penalties (Harkness & Waldfogel, 2003) and occupational downgrading is one potential explanation for this since the competing demands of work and families are greater in some jobs than others. Using 2010-2017 Understanding Society data, we examine what evidence there is that women – by opting out of employment, moving to part-time work or moving to lower status occupations- ‘downgrade’ their careers following childbirth. First, we use sequence analysis to produce a rich descriptive picture of the typical pathways by which occupational (up)downgrading occurs. Second, we examine how a broader range of job characteristics (working hours, sector, etc.) influence post birth outcomes. The results show that most change takes place 3 to 5 years after birth rather than immediately. Most women who return to work go back to the same occupation after childbirth but the longer the period since birth the more women tend to withdraw from full-time employment and switch to different occupations. Staying with the same employer is associated with lower risk of downward mobility but also with lower chances of occupational upgrading. Similarly, working in the public sector or in health or education industries is linked with the ability to maintain the same occupational grade but lower chances of up(down) grading.

RN14_03 | State Regulation of Equality

Regulating Women's Pay in Finland and the UK – From Equal Pay to the Gender Pay Gap

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One of the central tenets of equality for women is their financial independence. Equal pay is an established principle in the European Union, but recent debate has focussed on the gender pay gap and how efforts towards equal pay are hindered by a lack of transparency in pay systems (European Commission 2014). Without transparency, there is a lack of information and awareness among employers, employees and their trade unions about the existence of possible pay gaps in the organisation. Gender pay inequality also intersects with other forms of inequality (e.g. age, ethnicity, disability). The issue is therefore important in relation to policy debates on intersectional inequality and how multiple forms of discrimination are regulated. Finland and the UK represent different forms of ‘welfare capitalism’ (Esping-Andersen, 1990), have different industrial relations structures and different records in relation to gender equality, but both states have taken an active role in regulating pay equality and, more recently, the gender pay gap and pay transparency. Drawing on an inter-disciplinary approach that combines socio-legal, industrial relations, politics and feminist research, the paper provides a comparative analysis of the legislation in both countries followed by a quantitative analysis of the data produced as a result. Finally, the paper contributes to debates on the role of the state, employers and collective organisations in achieving pay equality, intersectionality, reducing the gender pay gap and how pay transparency data might be used by women's groups and trade unions to pursue gender pay equality. Drawing on this analysis and discussion, the paper offers some conclusions on what we might expect for the regulation of pay equality in the future.

Why Do Councils Introduce Knowledge-building Activities to Promote Equality in Public Procurement? An Analysis of Decision-making in Scottish Local Councils.

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Overcoming inequality and promoting a more equal society is one of the major challenges of contemporary societies. Public procurement, the purchase of goods, works, and services by public sector bodies, is an important part of government spending and government activity (Potoski, 2008). As an important part of states' activities, public procurement can also play a vital part in fostering equality (European Institute for Gender Equality, 2018; Sarter, 2015). While equality increasingly becomes a feature considered in public procurement laws, the implementation of equality sensitive public procurement remains under-researched. This presentation analyses equality sensitive public procurement at local level in Scotland. In Scotland, public authorities are required to consider equality considerations when purchasing. When doing so, public bodies have a considerable discretion. As a result, local councils in Scotland take different approaches to implementing the Equality Duties in public procurement, among which knowledge-building activities. Knowledge-building activities have been identified as particularly promising tools to foster equality as they may create innovation (Sarter, 2016). Focusing on knowledge-building activities, this presentation analyses the adoption of knowledge-building activities in local councils in Scotland. Taking a comparative approach, it sets out to analyse factors that facilitate local governments' decision to adopt knowledge building measures.

The Welfare Expropriation. A Case Study of Basque Country Welfare State from a Feminist Perspective

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Women have had a late and unequal access to well-being throughout history. This communication attempts to conceptualize the expropriatory exercise that women suffer from their productive and reproductive activities in Western societies. In doing so, we explore the literature about women access to welfare in Mediterranean welfare states, as they give a secondary role to women: at home as unpaid, invisible and unrecognized care providers; and in civil society as subsidiary holders of social rights. Specifically, we try to develop a concept and dimensions of expropriation of welfare in Basque Country within the context of the great recession. Structural adjustment and austerity policies have amplified the negative effects on women because they increase their domestic responsibilities by cutting social programmes that had alleviated (never eliminated) some of this duties. The methodology consists on a case study in the Basque Country (Spain) based on the analysis of 21 in-depth interviews, 11 discussion groups and 56 observations of women and men in processes of social vulnerability, giving special emphasis on women's voices. All participants were selected using a purposive sampling method based on different profiles. Through this qualitative analysis, the testimonies of expropriation of welfare are evidenced, making visible women discourses of self-recognition, renunciations, sacrifices, and gender syncretism, among others. Finally, we make a proposal based on the generation of a socialization of care as an indispensable challenge to combat the expropriating socialization and to implement three fundamental principles that are manifested in the lives of women: equity, freedom and security.

Gender (In)equality In Business And Countries' Welfare Systems - Discussion From A Comparative Research On Women's Career Development Between Scandinavian Countries And Japan

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This research discusses the issue of gender-(in)equality in business entities based on empirical research using qualitative methods focusing on life-history interviews. By comparing gender (in)equalities in Scandinavian companies and Japanese companies, the research found that gender equality is not merely about the advancement of women in the economy, but also encompasses much wider issues regarding perspectives on, and approaches towards, the meaning of work in one's life in the society, for men and women alike. The research also found that those perspectives and approaches within the society derive from government policies and initiatives towards welfare systems, and illustrate a stark contrast between Scandinavian countries and Japan. Data discussed in the research have been collected in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden (and Netherlands) during 2015 to 2018, and the research found that promoting gender equality necessarily requires welfare policies, reinforced by mutual agreement among business and labour. In addition, it further posits that despite the government's effort to promote gender equality, the masculine business culture prevalent in Japan ignores the humanity of employees, both men and women, and saps the energy of its people, as well as organisations and society. Consequently, those static organisations and the society lose the fundamentals of innovation and competitive power in the long run. While the persistence of Japan's masculine business culture has supported these de-humanised management practices, Scandinavian countries have successfully developed social and business culture sustained by welfare policies that appreciate both efficiency in business and humanity of working people.

RN14_04 | Public Services and Gender Equality

Gender budgeting in the Labor Market and in the Family - the case of Poland

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My paper deals with the importance and role of gender budgeting (GB) in household, labor market and polish family life. The main thesis of the text speaks of the necessity to implement the GB assumptions for creating a household budget and the subsequent spending of budgetary funds. First and foremost, the point is that the economic function - related to spending, securing the material and living conditions and meeting the needs of the lower and higher order - is gender-related, sexually conditioned. The implementation of GB at the microstructural level seems indispensable in the process of family democratisation and equality of all its members because GB assumes a balanced distribution of financial and non-financial resources. It is a kind of subpolicy that applies to money (or their equivalent) and the way they are divided - so it covers the key issues that determine the condition and functioning of the family. The distribution of funds reflects the arrangements, hierarchies and relations between individual family members, and consequently establishes their positions, statuses, related roles and types of social relations. Thus, the family budget is not only an intra-family, personal and intimate affair, but also a matter of broad socio-political importance.

The Crisis in Care – Caring Against Crises: Professional Responses to Austerity Politics in Female Dominated Welfare Professions

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Capitalist crises, such as the current financial crisis, are also crises in the sphere of social reproduction, according to Fraser (2014). In the current phase of financialized capitalism, social reproduction is increasingly treated as a commodity. As many feminist- and gender scholars have showed, this has resulted in increased pressures on women's labour. During the last ten years, the Nordic countries and Sweden in particular have witnessed increasing levels of individual as well as collective forms of resistance challenging such processes of work intensification. Sociologist Göran Therborn identifies the public sector professions as one of three central actors that can pose a serious threat to the current economic and political tendencies propelling what Fraser calls the crisis of care. This paper has two aims. The first aim is to contribute to a feminist analysis of how the current phase of financialised capitalism shapes the sphere of care work in a Nordic context. The second aim is to analyse the potential of public sector care workers to mobilize against marketization, in a Polanyian sense. Through an analysis of both qualitative and quantitative data, the article explores worker agency in the framework of exit, voice and loyalty (Hirschman 1990), and illustrates some of the ways in which public sector employees draw on notions of equality and responsibility to patients and clients to resist the austerity regime.

'Participation, Influence and Voice' – Exploring Public Participation as 'Transformative' in the Context of the Public Sector Equality Duty

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In accordance with the Public Sector Equality Duty, public authorities must "... encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low...". Descriptions of the Duty as 'transformative' equality position it as moving beyond previous conceptions of equality to encompass rights of participation. Such participation may include contributing to local authority and community decision-making, engaging with others in a range of social and civic settings and generally taking part in productive activities. Institutions covered by the Duty have a positive role to remove barriers, so those who need resources to achieve this can access them. This paper

explores the role 'participation' might play in increasing equality through the context of the Duty. It uses an empirical, socio-legal study based on policy and decision-making processes within a local authority, and a group of women service-users and local actors working in/with service provision. It considers participation from a range of perspectives, as supported by the Duty's mechanisms. Findings from the study show that, though these mechanisms clearly facilitated a range of participative activities they also created barriers, particularly when impacted by austerity measures. This discussion aims to further develop understanding of the context in which participation activities, as required by the Duty, might be better developed to foster transformative equality. By increasing knowledge of the mechanisms' strengths and weaknesses in this way, we can aim to deliver better, more 'transformative' equality outcomes.

RN14_05 | Work-life Balance and Care for a Better World

Career Aspirations and Work-life Balance Strategies of Women in Protestant Ministry

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The ordination of women, introduced in Protestant churches around forty years ago, was an important step towards the emancipation of women in the church. Today in Hungary – depending on the denomination – a third/half of the ministers are women. Our research examines women in ministry as "working women", who hold a leading position in a traditionally male-dominated environment, and are confronted with problems characteristic of this situation (prejudices, compulsion to prove abilities, advancement, glass ceiling, difficulties of work-life balance). Our assumption is that churches show similarities to other male-dominated professional environments. However, we assume that a significant part of women in ministry will not identify the emerging difficulties as gender related issues, due to their own traditional perception of gender roles. We are exploring what family roles and division of labor characterize the female ministers' families. Tension can arise between the "emancipatory" role of being a minister and the traditional role being a wife/mother in a religious community; or between the modern female role and traditional religious values. Coordination between work and private life is also problematic. While they need to perform more than men for professional recognition, they, in accordance with their own values and the values of their environment, also want to fulfill their traditional female roles. Our assumption is that women in ministry tend to perceive the difficulties deriving from this situation as their own failure and not as structural problems due to the peculiarities of their profession. The first phase of our research started in September 2018 with 20 semi-structured in-depth interviews being conducted with female ministers; we are analyzing the transcripts with ATLAS.ti qualitative data analysis software.

The Role of Gender, Occupational Status and Family Responsibilities for the Association of Work Related ICT Use and Blurring Boundaries Between Work and Private Life

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Digital communication technologies, such as computers, laptops and smartphones, promote the use of temporally and spatially mobile forms of work and increasingly transport employment-related tasks into the private sphere of life. The sociological discourse points to ambivalent consequences for employees, but so far, the impact of digital technologies on the working and living sphere has been little empirically examined for Germany. In particular, there are only a few quantitative studies available and past results do not allow to differentiate in detail for whom work related use of ICT can become a resource and for whom it can become a risk. We are going to examine the impact of work related ICT use on the demarcation of work and private life. In addition, in this analysis, we are taking into account person-specific characteristics such as gender, occupational status and family responsibilities. We conduct cross-sectional and panel data regression analysis with the data of the European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS 2015), the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP 2006, 2011, 2016) and the BIBB / BAuA Employment Survey (2012). Preliminary results from cross-sectional regression analysis with EWCS 2015 shows that while for women and also for women in management positions the likelihood of leisure work is reduced by working with the computer, laptop or smartphone, this effect does not show for men. In addition, increasing computer use in the workplace improves the possibilities of reconciling the areas of life for women and men. For people in management positions, however, the compatibility decreases regardless of gender.

Work-life Balance Strategies among Hungarians Mumpreneurs from Romania

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In spite of promising trends of improving gender equality in the labour market, women still face a wide range of challenges throughout their working lives. Their access to male dominated sectors or management jobs has not increased, and are still more likely to work in lower prestige, lower paid jobs than men. Especially motherhood is associated with several disadvantages in the labour market. Entrepreneurship is commonly regarded as a means for compensating lack or limited access to labour market or higher level positions for members of minority groups. As a particular group within female entrepreneurs “mumpreneurs” form an increasingly

visible and proactive group. While mothers who embark upon entrepreneurial activities have existed before, the labelling, self-identification and the need for social organisation is nevertheless new. From a feminist point of view, however, mumpreneurship is one of the three tracks society offers mothers: full time motherhood, “leaning in” or mumpreneurship, while none of these really contributes to a more equal share of household tasks between men and women. In our paper we study the group of ethnic Hungarian mumpreneurs living in Romania. Among the members of a large and dedicated group an on-line questionnaire was conducted during the Fall of 2018 (N=224). In our paper we attempt to understand how mumpreneurs address work-life balance issues and whether the strategies they develop differ from those developed by other women entrepreneurs.

Actual Work-Life Balance and Wellbeing: A Preliminary Overview For The UK

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This paper presents a method for measuring the balance between distinct aspects of “necessary work” (Ransome et al 2007; Kurowska 2018) among parents of dependent children in the UK. This method relies on accounting for the amount of time spent caring for children relative to that spent in paid work and housework. The division between paid work, housework and caring for dependents has remained of particular concern among policy and research audiences, given its consequences for children and parents, whether in terms of career and inequality, wellbeing, or academic outcomes (Eurofound 2018). Work-life balance (WLB) has often been referred to as the the optimal balance one may experience between paid and unpaid work and has been extensively researched and its limitations. However, in social surveys so far, WLB has almost exclusively been operationalised as the perceived balance, overlap or spillover between paid and unpaid work by respondents. In this contribution we operationalise daily work-life balance as the daily proportion of time spent caring for dependent children relative to paid work and housework. The instrument is derived from time diary data collected in the 2015 UK Time Use Survey. We examine its patterns of association with wellbeing measured both as daily enjoyment of activities and life satisfaction. We also account for the extent to which respondents worked flexible and part-time schedules. Finally we distinguish between enriched vs routine care and primary vs secondary care (Craig and Mullan 2011). Consequences of this approach for the WLB literature and policies are discussed.

RN14_06 | Opportunity Structures

The Risks and Opportunities from the Transformation of Work in Public Transport for Women Workers: Evidence from Five Cities in the Global South Wright, Tessa

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Women's jobs are affected in particular ways by the changes in work in public transport brought about by automation and digitisation, with further technological developments predicted to have dramatic impacts on the workforce. Jobs in ticket sales and fare collection, for example, are often undertaken by women, and are particularly vulnerable to automation. Yet much discussion of the future of work in public transport neglects gender, or considers women primarily as users of public transport rather than as workers. While trends in the transformation of work are affecting workers globally, this paper focusses on research conducted for the International Transport Workers Federation (ITF) in five cities in the Global South that have introduced or extended a public transport mode with significant implications for women's employment – Bangkok, Bogota, Cape Town, Mexico City and Nairobi. It considers the risks and opportunities for women's employment from changes in how public transport is delivered. Opportunities include the chance to move from informal work to new formal employment as new public transport systems are introduced, or to challenge occupational segregation by entering typically higher-paid driving roles. However the serious risks include job loss from automated fare payment systems. Furthermore the paper finds that violence and sexual harassment remain a common workplace occurrence for women transport workers. It finds that trade union actions are key to mitigating job loss through negotiated agreements, and provides examples of union mobilisation where women have played a key role in organising to defend jobs and transport services. Unions worldwide, though, need to do more to address sexual harassment and gender-based violence to attract and defend female members

Availability to Work and Job Search: An Analysis of Spanish Inactive Population from a Gender Perspective

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Despite the increase in employment and the reduction of unemployment that has taken place in Spain since mid 2013, unemployment is considered to be the main social problem by more than two thirds of the population (Center for Sociological Research, 2018). The apparent mismatch between official statistics and population views is due to the existence of a "sociological unemployment" that remains hidden from official figures: individuals available and willing to work but not actively searching for a job are defined as non-active (ILO definitions). In order to formulate effective employment policies to integrate the economically inactive population that is available to work, it is necessary to know their circumstances and the barriers that hinder their incorporation into the labour market. The objective of this work is to delve into the characteristics of the "sociological unemployment" that remain hidden from labour force statistics in Spain, taking into account a gender perspective. Its evolution is analyzed in the last years in order to determine if (and how) the Great Recession has influenced the size of potential working force. Subsequently profiles are presented in terms of age, levels of education, nationality, trajectories with respect to job and, especially, gender and how they influence their attitudes towards job search. We carried out a statistical analysis based on the microdata of the Survey of Active Population.

Job Quality and Equality in Public Procurement: Proposing an Analytical Model (JoQuEPP)

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Organizations in Acker's scholarship manifest as gender-neutral but reflect an assumed hierarchy. Likewise, public procurement procedures are perceived as gender neutral. The supposedly neutral economic transaction embedded in the procurement contract is in effect an economic transaction between an administrator, who focuses on costs, and a service deliverer, who focuses on profit or economic viability. Within this framework, the employees delivering (contracted) services allow the contract to manoeuvre the required work process. Yet, they do not participate in the formation of the contract. The employees and/or their representatives are not part of the contract design; beyond this, their concerns, related to job quality as much as those related to the service quality, are marginalized. Up until recently discussions of allegedly gender-blind procedures neglected the conditions that influence the likelihood that procedures would be understood as gendered and benefit female employees. Thus, an analytical model is needed for the investigation of these conditions. Our presented model aims at introducing public procurement of social services in ways that epitomize Acker's argument that organizations ignore attributes of gender/ethnic-racial and class, leaving the low-quality service operating jobs for the abstract, frequently replaced employees. The proposed JoQuEPP model analyses the conditions reinforcing the likelihood of introducing regulations regarding job-quality in public procurement as a form of enhancing job quality for female employees. The analytical value of JoQuEPP rests in its ability to maintain the complexity that characterizes the specific cultural, institutional, legal, and political context of each dimension: context, service, market, administrators and pressures. We examine cases from New Zealand, the Netherlands, Israel, Greece and Germany, allowing us to examine the process through which job quality was improved.

Class Experiences In The Household: Patterns Of Involvement Of Women From The Same Family Into Working Life

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This study focuses on how the same class and household origins shape women's experience of paid work throughout and after the process of proletarianization. The study is conducted in the Eastern Black Sea Region, where women's paid work emerges in three main forms: the nature of the relationship with tea/land; work in public sector and work in private sector. The proletarianization process of women and their involvement in working life is discussed in relevant literature with respect to experiences following rural-to-urban and international migration, experiences in different sectors and positions in working life and solidarity and social struggle. This study will present the converging and diverging class experiences of working women from the same household, and subject to the same class and gender norms. The life stories of four women from the same family – which start within the household but extend beyond it – is examined within their relation to the transforming context of their life conditions under the socio-economic dynamics of Turkey. While in-depth interview and observation techniques are employed in the study, it also includes ethnographic elements, for the author of the study is a woman that comes from a family in the Black Sea region, and still maintains her connections with the region as well.

RN14_07 | Restructuring Labour Markets and Welfare States for Gender Equality

Women's Progression In Medical Careers Parallel Worsening Work Conditions. A Case of Gender Paradox? Findings from Italy

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This paper investigates women's under-representation in senior positions among physicians. The analysis are based on a dataset of a thousand doctors in Italy working in five hospitals. Information were collected through an online survey with 49% response rate. The research shows that women's adjusted odds of promotion from the first to the intermediate level of the career ladder are 41% smaller than men's. No disadvantage is found from the intermediate to the final rank, suggesting that the vertical segregation is due more to a sticky floors mechanism than to a glass ceiling effect. Younger physicians experience no female disadvantage. Having children does not carry a penalty for women while a paternity premium persists. This study points out that positive changes towards equality are occurring. Nevertheless, two main aspects should be considered. First, the closing of the gap is largely due to women's different strategies to reduce the motherhood penalty, that is by not having children (for 39% of women surveyed), by anticipating childbirth during the specialty school (for the youngest cohorts), by reducing the leave (in private hospitals) and by outsourcing domestic work. However, if women have strived to reduce gender differences by becoming "more like men", men don't seem to have become "more like women", given that the sexual division of work remains strong. The second aspect sheds light on the existence of a paradox: no penalty persists in the youngest – most precarious – cohorts. No penalty persists in private hospitals, where atypical contracts make the rule. Where work conditions worsen and welfare benefits are low, women's disadvantages decrease. These findings call for the existence of a trade-off between gender and social equality.

Hegemonic Coupling Theory: Parsing Out Gender and Labor Biases to Better Analyze Stalled Progress

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This project starts with the problem of the two-decade stall in the developed world's gender revolution. I apply Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) techniques to data from highly developed labor markets to advance both theoretical and quantitative modeling of refractory or "sticky" gender biases. I begin by quantitatively validating a novel dimension of bias hypothesized to exist at the intersection of gender and labor stereotypes. Using data from 29 OECD countries (N = 37,632) in the 2012 wave of the International Social Survey Programme, this work then asks, "How does modeling this novel dimension of bias enhance our understandings of refractory gender-labor biases?" Much research in this area treats liberal ideologies as a largely homogenous value set described as "Egalitarian," "Feminist," "Progressive," etc., and juxtaposed with a uniformly oppositional "Conservative" or "Traditional" value set. However, my project demonstrates that these umbrellas actually constitute heterogeneous sets of values that may vary widely in representation and configuration. I show that the novel attitudinal dimension constructed here varies significantly across national welfare regime, sex, labor status, and other criteria. I put forth a new theoretical framework—dubbed "Hegemonic Coupling Theory" (HCT)—which asserts that intersections of hegemonic statuses (such as masculinity and paid employment) reinforce and sustain biases independently of biases unique to either component status. I conclude with policy recommendations aimed toward capitalizing on these insights.

Measuring Gender Equality: Bringing Social Reproduction Back On A Par With Economic Production

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Feminist literature has long recognised the gendered division of labour as central to perpetuating gender inequality. Yet, gender equality indices continue to predominantly measure disparities within economic production while neglecting social reproduction. This paper offers an alternative conceptualisation for the measurement of gender equality in Europe, by taking account of social reproduction, giving equal emphasis to the gendered division of eldercare, childcare and housework. Expanding the measurement in this way better captures the multifaceted nature of gender inequality and provides a more comprehensive basis for European policy developments in which unpaid reproductive labour is recognised as the precondition of all economic production. The transition to post-industrial capitalism has seen an intensification of academic and policy debate on the potential for family models and welfare state regimes to reorganise economic production and social reproduction. Diverging opinions on which family model should be taken forward are rooted in contrasting conceptions of what gender equality constitutes and how to best bring it about. A strong case was made for the 'transformative approach', as it promises to deconstruct the gendered order itself, rather than policies ameliorating its consequences. It holds the potential of restructuring productive and reproductive institutions to dismantle the gendered division of labour. Despite this contribution, research measuring gender equality levels across countries has mainly focused on economic production (e.g. gender wage gaps, employment gaps). Only two out of 10+ indices include indicators of reproduction, yet do not conceptualise care or housework as labour but as activities alongside social or leisure activities.

Becoming Men and Woman in Precarious Conditions of Young Adults in Poland

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The paper is an attempt to capture the issues of establishing gender identity in the face of precarious work and life experiences of young workers in Poland. We will try to analyze the life experiences related to becoming a woman and a man in precarious conditions in the context of emerging adulthood (Arnett, 2000). Our analysis will focus on the cases from the basis of 63 narrative biographical interviews (PREWORK project). Using the biographical analytical paths indicated by F. Schuetze (2012) and the assumptions of the methodology of the grounded theory, we will try to highlight ways of shaping

and strengthening the socio-cultural dimensions of gender identity in the biographies. We will try to show the dimensions of the biographical entanglement of the experience of precarity in the period of early adulthood. This stage in life is the richest in changes and breakthroughs and it covers the age between 18 to 30 years old, which constitutes the framework of our research sample. We also want to reconstruct the process structures of the biography, revealing the areas of biographical work (Schuetze, 2012). In the analysis, we intend to refer also to theoretically and empirically developed conceptions that are part of the sociological discourse and research field focused on the topic of emerging adulthood in precarious conditions, such as: delayed adulthood syndrome, postponing social roles of adults, nesting at the family home. In case of gender relations we also want to capture social processes, discussed in the research field, such as: the relationship between productive and reproductive work, the division of roles in the household and the creating of a work-life balance between private life and professional work.

RN14_08 | Policy Practices

Women In Science. Research Collaboration In Italian Academia From A Gender Perspective

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The paper analyses and compares the networks of scientific collaborations of male and female scientists in the local system of public funding in Italian Academia. In specific, we look at 10 years (2001 – 2010) of the Italian Ministry of University and Research funding of Projects of National Interest (Prin) in all disciplines. In this dataset we observe the percentage of men and women funded in each discipline (over the total number of male and female appointed in Italian Universities), their academic ranks (full professor, associate professor, researcher), and their geographical location (North, Centre, South of Italy). We then select the top funded men and women across all disciplines and compare their collaboration networks, to see if women adopt different network strategies to their male counterparts. Previous studies suggest that women should have more constrained and hierarchical networks than men, while men are supposed to be more efficient and homophilous. Results show that while there is no significant difference in the structure of collaboration networks between male and female, men significantly prefer to work with other men in all the disciplines under analysis. Together with the finding that women are still under-represented in Italian Academia, that they occupy less prestigious roles and overall receive less money than male scientists, our results pose serious questions to the structure and organization of Italian academic system, where gender barriers are still very much in place, and men exclude women from scientific research either deliberately for strategic reasons, or unconsciously for stereotyped biases.

354

Explaining Policy Preferences: Women And Coalitions In The Labour Market

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Gender is said to be an important predictor of policy preferences. Women should favour “investment policies” over “consumption policies” due to their more fragmented professional careers (Beramendi et al. 2016). Concerning labour market policies, women prefer active labour market policies (ALMPs) over passive labour market policies. With rising levels of female employment this could lead to higher spending for ALMPs due to a different structure of policy demand. However, among advanced capitalist economies there are no signs of convergence in terms of spending levels for ALMPs and important differences are still visible. These differences reproduce those between models of capitalism (Esping-Andersen 1990; Burroni 2016). While recent work focused on changes in the overall female employment rate across countries, little attention has been paid to the distribution of female participation among different professional groups. Beramendi et al. (2016) analyse how professional groups’ preferences for investment, consumption and weak or strong state intervention contribute to the creation of hegemonic coalitions that shape policy demand. However, no quantitative studies have been made to test their theoretical framework. This paper tries to explain why these differences still exist by providing data on how female employment has spread over professional groups. The paper will present evidence from EU-LFS micro-data on Italy and Sweden and it will show how women are more integrated inside the hegemonic coalition in Sweden than in Italy. It will also suggest the importance of female political mobilization as a variable to understand these differences in the future.

Gender Aspects of Welfare Receipt in Germany: Determinants, Exit Routes and Recidivism

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The German system of basic income support for needy individuals capable of working (“unemployment benefit II”) aims at bringing the jobless back into work through job-search requirements and activation measures. Official statistics report substantial gender differences in reintegration rates: while about 30 percent of male recipients realise an employment integration, this holds for only 20 percent of female recipients. Despite the focus on employment integration, the benefit system is designed as a means-tested minimum income household benefit not only for unemployed individuals but for all individuals capable of working and their households. Therefore, important recipient groups are not only unemployed individuals but also low-wage or part-time workers, single parents, larger families and older individuals with health restrictions. Gender differences in benefit receipt

and employment integration can be caused by intra-household division of labour, care responsibilities or gender-specific activation and labour market structures. We analyse individual benefit recipients’ chances to exit from benefit receipt and recidivism with special attention paid to the routes that take recipients out of benefit receipt (with or without own employment) and gender differences. We use rich administrative data on benefit recipients (“Sample of Integrated Welfare Benefit Biographies”) to estimate hazard rate models for competing risks and that control for unobserved heterogeneity for exits from benefit receipt and the probabilities to return to benefit receipt. First results suggest that women leave benefit receipt slower than men with own employment but more often without own employment while there are no differences for returns to benefit receipt. The presence of a partner and children influence the exit-processes differently for men and women.

Single Parent Mothers - Abandoned And Controlled; A Comparative Intersectional Study Of The Impact of State Welfare and Employment Policies In The UK And Sweden

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Whereas single parents in the UK in the late 20th century endured high rates of unemployment and poverty, effectively abandoned by the State, those in Sweden experienced the reverse. Many working on gender mainstreaming looked to Sweden for models of parent/care employment and welfare policies to effect structural change. Now however, both countries have experienced significant shifts. Under austerity in the UK single parents are more likely to be employed, yet trapped within a pernicious intersection of welfare and employment policies leaving families vulnerable to deprivation, so regulated and controlled they have little time to care for children. Those not in employment, are more likely to be sanctioned and made homeless, especially those with children under five. Now new patterns are emerging in Sweden in an increasingly unequal society. Since the late 1990’s fiscal crisis, and in spite of a history of gender equality policies, inequalities between single and dual-parent families have increased. Policies assume a ‘dual earner/dual carer family model’, with an ever-increasing blind spot to social and economic constraints experienced by single parents, especially new migrants. Swedish research studies now identify single mothers as disadvantaged, insufficiently safeguarded by the welfare system. Migrant single mothers are the most marginalized, abandoned on benefits for long periods of time, particularly vulnerable to absolute poverty. The impact of persistent intersectional inequalities by reason of class, gender and ethnicity places single parents on the margins in both Sweden and the UK. This paper considers how gender mainstreaming can, and must address intersectional discriminations.

RN14_09a | Gender and the Aging Workforce

Gendered Pathways of Social Exclusion – A Life Course Perspective on Exclusion from Social Relations in Later Life, and its Consequences for Health and Wellbeing

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Social exclusion is a multifaceted social problem with substantial disruptive consequences for individuals and society, and exclusion from social relations is one aspect of this phenomenon. Lack of social relations can significantly influence health and wellbeing particularly in later life. Even though women are said to have more resilient social networks, older women in particular face serious difficulties in maintain them: They are more often frail, widowed, have lower levels of education, have more often disrupted working careers, lower pensions, and less economic resources, as well as care obligations for children, elders and partners, which all set limitations to social embeddedness. Recent research indicates a key role of the welfare state, as large variation exists in social exclusion and the varying impact of gender across European welfare states. However, little is known about how precisely social policy influences the construction and outcomes of social exclusion across the life course of women. The paper presents and discusses first findings from the European project "GENPATH", in which gender differences in the prevalence and generation of exclusion from social relations across European countries, and consequences of this exclusion for health and wellbeing, are being analysed. The project follows a mixed-methods research design, including longitudinal analysis of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) as well as biographical interviews in eight European countries.

South Asian British Muslim women and their later working lives in Greater Manchester

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This study explores the perceptions and orientations of South Asian British Muslim older women in Greater Manchester towards wage work. Using transnational intersectional and life-course approach, the study also examines the extent to which these perceptions are shaped by culture, society and religion and the extent to which these are the results of their UK labour market experiences. It further scrutinises how they perceive labour market opportunities and challenges and understand their positions in the UK labour market as South Asian British Muslim women. The study uses semi-structured interviews with South Asian British Muslim women living in Greater Manchester aged over 50 who are in low skilled occupations or unemployed/economically inactive, but, under pressure to find employment. This group is of particular importance because a key aspect of these women's needs for more flexible employment conditions has been consistently undermined, forcing many of them to accept poorer working conditions, lower rates of pay and lower status jobs, or, retire early altogether which to a large extent, are the results of persistent occupational segregation in the labour market and non-linear career paths throughout their life courses. In addition, with the changes in state pension age, these women are also being expected to extend their working lives and it is crucial to understand how they re-think/plan their work/career following such changes which will help to make sense of how things will play out for the Greater Manchester labour market in the context of ageing population. Key words: South Asian British women, older women, life-course, transnational intersectionality, gender (in)equality.

RN14_09b | Gender and Intersectionality in Labour Markets/Welfare States

Underemployment vs. Relocation: Coping Mechanisms of Palestinian Women in Israel with Patriarchal and Spatial Impositions

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In the past decade, rates of educated Palestinian women in Israel have increased. However, the corresponding increase in their rate of employment has been slower. The aim of the present study was to gain insight into the barriers that educated Palestinian women face in finding employment suitable for their training, the coping mechanisms they employ in their attempt to overcome these barriers, and factors that contribute to the selection of these coping mechanisms. Semi-structured interviews with educated Palestinian women revealed three coping mechanisms with the shortage of suitable employment: underemployment (working in low-paid, non-academic, involuntary part-time, temporary positions), retraining (in nursing or education), and relocation to southern Israel for employment. Barriers to suitable employment included lack of guidance, considerations unrelated to employment, limitations imposed by the patriarchal society, lack of patriarchal social networking, and poor contractual terms in training-related employment. These cultural and structural barriers represent the intersectionality of gender, class, and nationality, since they are related to the conservative nature of Palestinian culture and its extremely limited opportunity base, as well as the civil status and marginality imposed on Palestinians by political-economic processes. This study may help policymakers find ways to increase the percentage of Palestinian women working in their field of training in places with high prevalence of underemployment, and may also have implications on welfare policy that operates in the neoliberal context. Furthermore, this study underscores the importance of gender and intersectionality theories in the discussion of minorities in general and minority women in particular.

“Just Take It Off, Where’s The Problem?” The Neoliberal Logic Of Intersectional Labour Market Discrimination Against Women Wearing Headscarves

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Muslim women wearing headscarves who are seeking employment in western labour markets face intersectional discrimination based on gender and religion. This intersectional dynamic not only leads to decreased chances of finding a job, it also implies that the women’s experiences of discrimination are not acknowledged as such but rather explained as their own fault. This presentation is based on a qualitative thematic content analysis of 600 online comments posted in response to an Austrian online news article that reported scientific evidence of labour market discrimination against women wearing headscarves. The analysis examines how the commenters articulate explanations for the women’s labour market problems and solutions to them. By identifying the main narratives within those comments, I argue that neoliberal understandings of employers’ and employees’ individual choices are used to legitimise discriminatory practices. This strategy enables commenters to avoid openly islamophobic and/or sexist arguments as they approve the practice of not hiring women wearing headscarves. While intersectionality theory, in particular Kimberlé Crenshaw’s approach, helps identifying how this discrimination of Muslim women wearing headscarves is erased from the discourse as a problem that requires political attention, a feminist critique of neoliberal labour market logics needs to be included in the analysis in order to explain why this erasure is successful.

Postcolonial Feminism, Intersectionality And The Lived Experience Of The British Born Black Caribbean Female Nurse

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As a PhD student I identify myself as a British born black Caribbean woman and nurse, therefore my need to find out how I and others like me identify themselves is the driver for this enquiry. There is a British colonial focus to my argument with a recognition of the historical and social relationship of British colonialism and the Caribbean through a postcolonial feminist lens. Intersectionality will also be utilised as a theoretical framework with which to see the gender and racial discrimination that occurs and the impact it has on being Black, of Caribbean heritage and female in Britain. This is what Crenshaw (2016) identifies as 'double discrimination'; the simultaneous impact of sexism and racism that Black women experience. Post-colonial feminism also acknowledges the multifaceted nature of the Black women's experience and how they are represented based on the oppression of colonialism and patriarchy, a 'double colonialization' (Holst Peterson and Rutherford, 1986). There is an obvious link between postcolonial feminism and intersectionality and to this end I scrutinise the importance that both play in examining the lived experiences of 5 BBBCFN who have been interviewed as my pilot study.

An Intersectional Analysis of UK Self-Employment in the Digital Era

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Emerging research suggests women are driving the rapid rise in UK self-employment in the contemporary era, in which the digitization of work in a period of economic crisis and recovery has transformed self-employment patterns. However, little is known about how self-employment entry and exit is subject to the intersecting effects of gender and race in labour markets. This paper uses Office of National Statistics Labour Force Survey data to quantitatively analyse changes in patterns of self-employment participation between 2007 and 2017. While women continue to predominate in the rapidly increasing part-time self-employed population, there has been a decline in the numbers of self-employed men and White British people, and a notable increase in the numbers of self-employed British women of colour, with Black British female self-employment more than doubling since 2007. This speaks not only to the lasting impact of the economic crisis on public sector employment, traditionally a key employer for women of

colour, but also to the multi-dimensional inequality regimes in employment that constitute critical push factors into entrepreneurship for them. Contrary to typical expectations, the presence of young children is found to have a negative effect on female self-employment, except for single mothers, and women are more inclined to begin opportunity-driven as opposed to necessity-based businesses. These novel and surprising findings provide a theoretical and empirical foundation from which to explore how patterns of UK self-employment are changing in the digital age, and how intersectional structural forces contribute to the inflows and outflows of self-employment.

RN14_10a | Resistance is everywhere

Young Female Trade Unionists' Perspectives on Self-Organisation: Collective Contradictions

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Today, most UK trade unions have implemented at least some gender equality strategies such as women's committees, separate spaces, reserved seats, or mentoring and learning programmes, reflecting a drive within trade unions to both widen their appeal to a more diverse workforce and to allow marginalised groups opportunity to voice their concerns and priorities. A driving force for such change comes from self-organisation within trade unions, but this has been criticised for its reliance on assumptions that certain social identities provide a platform from which collectives can be mobilised. To evaluate the extent to which self-organisation still plays a significant role in the promotion of gender equality, it is essential to consider the perspectives of a younger, perhaps more individualistic (Peetz, 2010) generation of trade unionists. Using qualitative data from two trade unions, this paper explores the attitudes of young women towards female-only spaces within their trade unions. The data suggests that unlike other social identities, female gender identity is a contested identity when it comes to collective organisation. Many young women, despite their own experiences of gendered disadvantage, question the ongoing need for female-only spaces, and suggest that such organisation is unfair if it excludes men. This, together with some negative perceptions of feminism in general, leads women to challenge female gender identity as a self-organising collective, with potential consequences for their representation in the face of challenges including the threat Brexit may pose to social rights and women's rights in the workplace. References Peetz, D., 2010. Are individualistic attitudes killing collectivism? *Transfer: European Review of Labour and Research*, 16(3), pp.383-398.

The Battle over Kindergarten Teachers' Wages: Outsider-Driven Deinstitutionalization of a Gendered Labour Market Practice

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In March 2018, Finnish media revealed that there was a secret agreement, a "wage cartel", on kindergarten teachers' wages between three municipalities in Finnish capital area. These municipalities had agreed on not to compete with each other over labour force with wage increases. At the same time, there had been a severe shortage of labor force in this sector. Kindergarten teachers are among the undervalued, feminized occupations of the public sector. The revelation made by the media resulted in public outrage, and the rise of a social movement called #NoPlayMoney. The social movement, initiated by an angry mother and entrepreneur, mobilized thousands of people in just a couple of days through social media. The work of the social movement has already resulted in wage increases in several Finnish municipalities. I utilize the idea of outsider-driven deinstitutionalization (Maguire & Hardy, 2009), and how it takes place by problematization of pillars that uphold an institutionalized practice, such as the legitimacy of paying feminized work of the public sector low wages based on historical developments and gendered labour market practices. As a methodology for the analysis, a narrative approach will be utilized. In addition, the analysis includes auto-ethnographic elements, since the author has been one of the active actors in the social movement. The data used in the analysis are media material from 2018 about the case, interviews of central actors (10 interviews) and the field notes collected by the author.

La Plataforma de Estibadoras de Algeciras. History of a fight

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The study of occupational segregation by sex is of great interest, especially when it focuses on the observation of entry barriers found by women in masculinized sectors and occupations. The transport sector is one of the most segregated in the EU in terms of gender, and although the participation of women in the sector is growing, its presence is still limited in comparison with other activities in the services sector. One of the occupations of this sector is the port stowage, a profession until recently exclusively of men. It is worth mentioning that until 2018 the Spanish port with the highest occupation in the sector still did not admit women, the Port of Algeciras. The platform "Mujeres estibadoras de Algeciras" was set up to fight and make visible this discrimination based on sex. This platform proposed having options to get a job in the stowage on equal terms with respect to men who joined the sector. The denunciations made by this

platform deserved the attention of the Andalusian Institute for Women and another institution. In this communication we try to capture the history of this struggle, from the constitution of the Platform to the entry of the first women in the sector.

RN14_10b | Women's Activism and Leadership for Securing Change

Women and Trade Unions in Sherry Area. From the invisible participation to the need of leadership

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This paper aims to expose the process of invisibilization of women participation in the labor movement and their obstacles and experiences in taking part in the unions, as an exponent of hegemonic masculinity. We will analyze the conclusions of research conducted in the South of Spain in the University of Cádiz (2017-047/P01-BRM-EBF) and financed by Electors Asociation Ganemos Jerez, Women in labor movement in Sherry Area (1960-2017), we make an effort to synthesize a long period of political and economic changes in a very concrete scenario in the south of Spain, with a deep tradition on self-management and autonomous unions in an industrial area of wine and shipyards (Foweraker, 1990). Taking intersectionality as a means of analysis we do find class differences inside work and also unions (Hebson, 2001). These women are representing different professional fields and sectors; some masculinized as the wine sector in Jerez or banking sector, some feminized professions as operators or family care, social work, teaching, and nursing. We will also make a distinction about women unionists and wives of man unionists in late Francoist dictatorship period, when women in Spain weren't plenty inserted in labor market and any union activity was prosecuted by the regime. We will pay attention to the obstacles, experiences, and representations of these women about the different perceptions of dynamics in unionism, daily union company life, glass ceiling, lack of balancing of family and union and work life, protest repertoires. We conclude paying attention to the future of unionism and their necessary changes to include women in the decision making and all the areas.

Dynamics and Consequences of Defeminisation of Care

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Analyses of defeminisation of professions have been pointing to obstacles and incentives for men for entering and staying in feminised professions (such as low wages and undesirable social status, positive and negative responses in social environment including social stigmatization of non-traditional masculinity etc.). This article aims to contribute to the analysis of dynamics of gender (de)segregation in the labour market by analysing the situation of men who are working in different occupations in the female-dominated provision of paid care. Our study is based on the examination of the statistical data and thirty interviews with male and female care workers and management representatives in seven care institutions in Slovenia (two care institutions for elderly, three kindergartens, institution for children with special needs, and an association providing personal assistance to the handicapped persons). We would present dynamics of change in care profession that has been defeminizing very slowly. We will build on newly developed occupation centred approaches in analysing occupational gender segregation that shows that different working experiences could be based not only on the gender of the worker but also the gender characteristics of the occupation – male-dominated, female dominated or mixed (Burchell et al., 2014). Our analysis is informed by Marxist conceptualisation of division of labour and feminist theorising of reproductive and unpaid labour. Our discussion and findings will contribute to the theorizing of interweaving of gender occupational segregation and gender equality and could serve as a basis for relevant policy recommendations.

All's Fair in Love and Labour? – The Gendered Discourses of Benefiting from Physical Appearance in Working Life

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A multitude of studies illustrate that physical appearance affects recruitment and success on labour markets. Recent sociological discussion has drawn on theories of aesthetic capital (e.g. Anderson et al. 2010) and aesthetic labour (e.g. Mears 2014) to understand such inequalities and the ways in which they are gendered. These theories suggest it is crucial to take into account the social norms and power relations that allow, or even demand of some to develop and exchange their bodily assets for economic capital in various fields of working life. In a previous study we found women benefiting from physical appearance in working life are more disapproved of

than are men (Kukkonen et al. 2018). Hence, while women are expected to develop and maintain their appearance-related assets, actually benefiting from those assets may be socially sanctioned particularly for women. In this study, we explore the gendered normative discourses that govern profiting from aesthetic capital in working life. In particular, we are interested in how profiting from physical appearance is justified or sanctioned differently depending on gender constellations. Our data consist of 12 semi-structured group interviews where a total of 47 employees (17 male, 29 female, 1 non-binary) discussed appearance-related assets and norms in their fields of work. Our results shed light on how appearance-related discrimination and gendered labour practices are sustained, and raise doubts about physical appearance as a collectively sustainable means of social mobility for women.

Challenging Male Dominance: Critical Actors Building Critical Mass Through a Women's Mentoring Scheme

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The UK aviation and aerospace industry is key to the economy and employment. It has become an important focus for the government's flagship industrial strategy. Despite its importance, the industry suffers a chronic skills shortage of engineers which could be partly addressed by the recruitment and retention of more women. One way to retain women in the industry is through support programmes, such as mentoring. The *alta* mentoring Scheme is a programme that was designed and launched throughout the UK aviation and aerospace industry, to address these problems. *alta* is based upon an ESRC/Industry funded project, to design and launch a mentoring scheme for female professionals throughout the industry to build a critical mass of women who could support one another across the industry. The paper explores the motivations and actions of key individuals who were central to the success of *alta*. It draws upon the testimonials of a number of critical actors (the founding partners of *alta*) and interviews with female professionals throughout the industry. It draws upon the theoretical lenses of 'critical actors' (Celis and Childs, 2008, 2012) and 'critical mass' (Kanter, 1977; Torchia, 2011) to gain insights from the perspectives of those who designed the scheme (critical actors) and the female professionals who were involved in its design and for whom it now operates (critical mass). While the 'critical actors' and 'critical mass' theories are usually treated as mutually exclusive, this paper argues that they are complementary constituents to an on-going interactive process to achieve the same end.

RN15 | Global, Transnational and Cosmopolitan Sociology

RN15_01 | Going Beyond Methodological Nationalism

The Challenge of a Global Sociological Imagination

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Many sociologists, Ulrich Beck among the others, suggested that – due to globalization processes – we must go beyond methodological nationalism in studying societies. But, in practical terms, how is this possible? I think we still miss a convincing and final answer on this. In order to find it, we need a “global sociological imagination”. In the late ’50s, Charles Wright-Mills wrote that sociological imagination is “the vivid awareness of the relationship between experience and the wider society”. Starting from this, I think that global sociological imagination should be the vivid awareness of the relationships between personal experience, local dynamics, multi-local dynamics, sovranational dynamics, global dynamics and processes. Going further, we know that sociology studies (social) facts but, contrary to popular belief, facts don’t speak for themselves. So, we need sociological imagination, and now global sociological imagination, in order to understand these facts. We also know that sociology is looking for good answers but, before this, sociology needs good questions. So, we need global sociological imagination also to find good questions about our global society. This contribution reflects on how to go beyond methodological nationalism and on the questions we should ask in order to understand our contemporary global society.

Situating The Self: Towards A Global Sociology Of Migrancy And Identity?

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Like much of sociological thinking, migration studies have for the most part, suffered from a methodological nationalist gaze according which to which core concepts such as society and culture are uncritically related to a national(ist) order of things and particular nation-state building projects. For those with an interest in migrancy, such a perspective often unwittingly positions those studied (i.e. migrants) as Others, members of predefined national communities, aliens in the particular locale in which they are studied. Rather than learning about the ways in which migrants understand themselves and experience their lives, we (social scientists/migration scholars) may end up reproducing epistemic violence by reifying the

perceived alterity of those whom we study. How, then, might we study migrancy without reproducing oppressive ways of knowing? Drawing on a ‘global power perspective’, this paper seeks to develop an active sociological listening through which we may study phenomena such as migrancy and its resultant identities, while remaining attuned to both the complexity of today’s society and the power asymmetries that impact upon individual and collective lived experiences. Rather than inadvertently reproducing the hegemonic discourses that result in the subjectification of those studied, this paper seeks to focus our gaze upon the ways in which individual actors make sense of and apprehend themselves in evermore interconnected world. This does not mean that national identifications and affiliations are rejected. Rather, they viewed as one of many possible ways of situating the self.

“Making Up People” Globally. Analyzing the Institutionalization of Global Categories of Difference

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In the last decades world society has been described as increasingly diverse and pluralistic. Simultaneously global norms have been established (e.g. equity and inclusion) by which international politics try to deal with these differences between people and create equal opportunities. Despite this global debate, sociological research about the construction and deconstruction of cultural distinctions drawn between members of a society (e.g. gender or race) stayed attached to the thinking of methodological nationalism and has focused mainly on local or national contexts. It seems that – at least implicitly – the assumption is made that globalization has no impact on the creation of differences between people. In our paper we want to ask about the scope of these differences and present the concept of “global categories of persons”. We assume that global categories of persons play an important role in the process of globalization: By describing people around the world as members of the same categories (e.g. as women or as person with disabilities) people can perceive themselves as members of a common world – even without direct contact to each other. So, we ask what kind of categories of persons in the realm of international politics and law have been established on a global scale up to now (e.g. “race”, “gender”, “persons with disabilities”) and which has not been successfully institutionalized yet (e.g. “poor people”).

RN15_02 | General Session (1)

Negotiating Home Culture: The Case Of Taiwan

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This study examines how highly skilled emigrants negotiate the diasporic talent engagement policy discourses of their origin country. Many governments around the globe have sought to engage their diasporas as part of their development strategy in the global competition for talent. Current studies have identified various types of diasporic talent engagement policies. This includes the promotion of cross-border cultural bonding, the collection of diasporic information, and economic incentives, such as tax deduction. However, it is relatively less discussed regarding how diasporic individuals receive and negotiate these government practices of their countries of origin. This study is based on semi-structured interviews with Taiwan's diasporic talent in the technology sector. It explores how the Taiwanese government engages its highly skilled emigrants in the technology sector and how these emigrants negotiate these discourses. The findings suggest that the "ethics of diasporic talent" forms a central part of the policy discourses that seek to encourage highly skilled emigrants to relocate to their origin country. On the one hand, diasporic talent engagement policy discourses and practices nationalistically highlight the responsibility of diasporic talent to contribute to the economic triumphalism of the home country. On the other, filial piety and familialism is envisioned in these discourses and practices as a core ethic of young working emigrants. These emotion-ridden policy imageries are often challenged by the emigrants with a neoliberal rationality, calculating personal economic gains rather than emotional experiences. Some emigrants also challenge the imagined geographical boundaries of patriotism.

National and Regional Symbolic Boundaries among European Elites: A Qualitative Interview Study of Higher Officials of the European Commission

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On the one hand, globalization and European integration processes have led to the emergence of transnational elite groups, such as professionals, experts and managers working in international organizations or multinational corporations. Many theories predict that, for them, the nation state as a frame of reference will increasingly lose importance. On the other hand, the countries and regions these elites come from continue to be different and unequal along a number of dimensions, for example, in terms of their culture, language, levels of socio-economic development, and political influence. In this contribution, I ask whether these factors are attributed to the individual level and converted into symbolic boundaries among European elites, thereby potentially contributing to the reproduction of material and symbolic inequalities along national and regional lines. To tackle this question, I have conducted qualitative interviews with 44 officials of the European Commission. The Commission unites officials from 28 (soon 27) different EU member states, and thus allows analyzing how Europeans from all countries and regions of the EU perceive and relate to each other. Furthermore, as a supranational organization, it is a "least-likely case" for the occurrence of national and regional symbolic boundary making, thus providing a conservative estimate of this phenomenon. In this contribution, I argue that, while "nationality" and "regional origin" do not constitute primary and explicit markers of symbolic boundaries among Commission officials, issues of "organizational culture", "working language", "professional values", and "influence and career chances", which are indirectly connected to their respective national and regional backgrounds, do continue to play a role for boundary-making among them.

Media-Related Practices And Civic Engagement Of A Transnational Audience During A Clash Of Geopolitical Interests

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This contribution asks: what is the long-term impact of highly mediated geopolitical confrontation and misinformation operations on the media-related practices and civic identity of a transnational audience? The term transnational is understood as a set of individual practices in maintaining parallel social relationships with their societies of origin and of settlement (Basch et al 1994). Researchers have reported that migrants who are well integrated into the receiving society are the most transnational (Guarnizo et al 2003, Cela et al 2013). Transnational populations have diverging 'habitats of meaning' (Vertovec 2004, Hannerz 1996) accumulated in their multi-local life-worlds, which affect their social agency. Authors generally agree that transnational structures are actually liberating for the individual, as they provide a cultural basis for resistance (Levitt 2010, Lacroix 2014). We assume that, in the context of geopolitical confrontation, the transnational 'habitats of meaning', i.e. histories of local belonging, cultural geographies are in turbulence and therefore offer less support for individual agency. The empirical research was conducted among the Russian-speaking populations of Estonia and Latvia, who developed transnational media use practices during post-Soviet nation-building in the Baltic states. Their media menu combines Russian, local and occasionally Western sources, which is in sharp contrast to ethnic Estonians' and Latvians' local media menus and this has raised public concern about the impact of Russian propaganda. By using both quantitative research and a qualitative study, the authors will provide a typology of the media use strategies of the Estonian and Latvian Russian audiences and explain how these strategies interact with transnationalism and social agency.

On Friendship and Strangeness: The Everyday Encounters and Social Ties of Transnational Professionals

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This paper considers how transnational professionals cope with the condition of being or becoming a stranger when they arrive in a new workplace or country. In the Globalization of Strangeness, Rumford (2013) argues that our understanding of the figure of the stranger and strangeness requires an 'overhaul' in light of processes of globalization. People become estranged from those who would conventionally be their neighbours, as a result of globalizing processes; conversely, befriending strangers can be routinized through mobility. Questions about how mobility affects friendships,

relationships and families, as well as the enduring qualities that constitute character, have been raised by sociologists and other scholars of globalization. Yet social ties and strangeness tend to be separated – analytically and empirically – in sociological research. This paper attempts to draw them together through its empirical focus on in-depth interviews with corporate executives and UN-professionals who routinely cross borders for their jobs. In a practical sense, one needs to 'travel light' to be mobile. Arguably, under the project-oriented regime of new capitalism, time-delimited goals and flexible networks are valued over and above long-term endeavours and enduring connections. Whether making and maintaining friends provides a way of insulating transnationals from the disorienting (and short-term) consequences of mobility is a critical question here. Transnational actors' strategies for orienting oneself to unfamiliar settings are analysed in tandem with their social ties within and across borders.

RN15_03 | General Session (2)

Impact of Transnational European Practices on the Development of Individual Outlooks

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Europe, especially in recent years, has become a source for the development of many social practices that spread outside the EU. Many processes facilitated this: the creation of the European Union and its relations with other countries, the implementation of the mechanism of the Pan-European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the military-political, economic fields and in other areas, including the expansion of contacts between people from different countries. Because of the active use of these transnational values and practices, many of the existing barriers between the countries that signed the Helsinki Act were broken. This dramatically increased the flow of information, material things and people between countries using this mechanism of cooperation. Unfortunately, in recent years, these processes of reducing barriers and the spread of transnational practices have become obstructed by both the state administrations of a number of countries and by right-wing, nationalist and populist forces and movements. The purpose of my research is to study the effects of the spread of transnational European values and practices on the individual consciousness and public opinion of people living in Russia. After 1991, citizens of the Russian Federation began to visit the EU countries much more frequently, their economic and personal contacts, as well as information about European social practices, expanded significantly. How did this affect their worldview? The empirical database of the study includes the results of public opinion polls on these topics, as well as a content analysis of the media and the results of my author's research.

363

A Global Sociological Approach To The Problem Of A Devaluation Of The Humanities Within The University

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The devaluation of the humanities is a social phenomenon that has been gradually spreading around the world in the last forty years. This paper constitutes an analysis of a finalized sociological research project which focused on this devaluation, and its main goal is to share some solutions that were found to handle the inherent complexity of a global sociological approach. Two main topics are covered – the authors that were selected to lay out the fundamentals behind the research, and the combination of methodologies that were used to make it possible. These choices facilitated an analysis and synthesis that are multidimensional in nature, allowing for the identification of ideas and actors that have been at the roots of this devaluation. The paper also seeks to demonstrate how a global sociological approach enables us to later conduct better local research. The case of The School of Arts and Humanities of the University of Lisbon is the current object of study due to its contrast with current trends of the devaluation of the humanities. In spite of the political guidelines that were identified as potentially problematic in the global study, a recent initiative can be clearly observed in this institution to promote and transmit the humanities and other non-specialized knowledge, to a great degree of student engagement and success. Finally, these two studies look to explore the potential influence of sociology in the public sphere, with the hope that they contribute in some way to a recognition of the value of studying the humanities.

The Transnationalization Of Lifeworlds In Europe – A Stimulus For Value Convergence?

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As a result of Europe's political unification, also its societies and citizenries have become more interrelated. As previous research has established, the chance of ordinary citizens of being involved in cross-border activities (individual transnationalism) largely follows two social gradients, an education gradient, and an – reversed – age gradient. My paper is interested in the consequences of unequal transnationalism for the cultural values endorsed by “cosmopolitans” (those groups with a high likelihood of individual transnationalism) and “locals” (those with a low likelihood). My assumption is that the widening of social lifeworlds that individual transnationalism implies has a socialization effect and thus impacts particularly on the values endorsed by the cosmopolitan group in society. Based on this assumption, two hypotheses are derived: (1) Within societies,

there is a value divergence between the cosmopolitans and the locals. (2) Between societies, there is a convergence of values among the cosmopolitans, but not among the locals. These hypotheses are put to an empirical data using the Schwartz Human Value Scale from the European Social Surveys (ESS) 2002-2016. The analysis involves three steps. The first step analysis which values are typically endorsed by cosmopolitans (defined as highly-educated, below 40 years old) and locals (defined as lowly educated, above 40 years old). The second step involves a trend analysis of value scores aggregated for these two groups, computing measures of sigma- and gamma-convergence. Finally, multi-level regression models reveal whether for the cosmopolitans in particular the nation state has lost its power to shape individual values.

Globalization and Citizenship Policies

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The aim of this proposal is the globalization processes, their interdependence and their global consequences and more in details, the triple helix among globalization, development and citizenship evolution policies. The definition processes of citizenship are more and more dependent on models, relationships and situations that occur and spread in different distant places. The privileged audience of citizenship narratives is not necessarily placed in the contexts of our material life and it not constitutes part of networks of our direct relations. Current global citizenships tends to fade the various types of borders among peoples and among members and lastly global citizenship seems to design the future towards the existence of a systemic planetary society, while, particularisms, secessionisms, bloody tribal strives, ethnic, racial, and religious intolerance abound as resonant reactions for the outer environment noise. Current history shows therefore a situation of paradoxical idea of global citizenships, which tends to dissolve various types of borders between peoples, stimulates or produces massive migrations, the mixing of cultures and traditions, and seems to project the future towards the existence of a planetary society, while, on the other hand, more and more particularisms, secessionisms, bloody tribal strives, and ethnic, racial, and religious intolerance abound. The common result of these opposing trends is an increasing identity recombination which leads towards common heritage of values, customs, ideals and commitments.

RN15_04 | Global Models, Glocal Practices (1)

From Rights to Instruments: Reframing in Transnational Advocacy against Child Marriage

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Starting from the second half of 2000s, a global movement against child marriage emerged. Between 2013 and 2017, the UN passed four resolutions devoted exclusively to child marriage. In the “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs),” which is considered to be the bible of global development, child marriage is now defined as one of the major social and development issues of our times. Although, in the early 1990s, child marriage was discussed as an element of harmful cultural practices by the international community, it did not receive exclusive attention as it has more recently. Starting from the second half of the 2000s, there has been a global level attention and many advocacy groups took up the issue. How did child marriage come to be defined as a major global problem, after being a minor issue that only a few “activists” cared about? Drawing upon, 20 semi-structured interviews with key figures of the global movement and analysis of documents produced by INGOs, governments, activists, and IGOs, I argue that the success of the global movement against child in receiving attention and legitimacy can be explained by a shift in the framing of the problem. I emphasize differences in issue framing for two periods of the movement. The early movement, in the 1990s, focused on human rights framing, while the period after 2008 turned primarily to framing that depicts child marriage as problematic for economic development. I argue that, the shift from a “rights framing” to an “instrumentalist framing” is a case of “frame alignment process” (Benford and Snow 2000) and explains the success of the second period.

Theory as Practice: Enacting Global Models in Organising for Development in Tanzania

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Development research has shown how international development agencies promote global models of the kinds of social arrangements assumed to lead to positive change disseminated through financial transfers along vertical chain of contractors, implementers and recipients. Partners from the global South in this chain are tasked with demonstrating that global development models work in their particular, local contexts. This paper suggests that such global models form an

underlying theory of development that, in turn, becomes performative practice in the activities of development implementers in Tanzania. Our ethnographic work with the nationwide social welfare programme which provides grants to poor households and with local civil society organisations as they seek to gain donor-funding highlights the centrality of enacting, performing and demonstrating development social orders; including an emphasis on structuring particular kinds of tangible organisational forms or building a linkage between the claimed outcomes and the intervention. Civil society groups prioritise organising that adheres to template models of effectiveness and capability to educate those perceived as in need to change their behaviour. The local government departments charged with delivering grants to poor households make sustained efforts to incorporate beneficiaries in a visible narrative of economic transformation through individual agency. We argue, thus, that organising in the context of development is modelling work that aims to enact the globally prevalent theory concerning the kinds of social arrangements that bring about ‘development’. The process of organising is not confined to ‘organisational development’ but encompasses also those who the organisation claims to impact on.

The Creation And Spread Of The Concept Of Cultural Policy

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The paper discusses policy diffusion and the role international organizations play in facilitating the global spread of policy innovation. Our example of rapid diffusion is the institutionalisation of cultural policy in the 1970s. The development was triggered by UNESCO’s activities. We explore how cultural policy was established both as a concept and as an internationally standardised branch of public administration. Our data consists of 72 national reports prepared by the countries themselves and the reports of all expert groups and intergovernmental meetings on cultural policy, as well as resolutions of the UNESCO’s General conferences from 1966 to 1999. Applying Everett Rogers’ model of the diffusion process we study the order in which the member states from “early adopters” to “laggards” adopt the innovation (i.e., produce a report of cultural policy in their country), and we also discuss cross-national variation in the degree to which they adopt key concepts used in describing national cultural policy. The analysis shows that, as a consequence of long-term international collaboration within the UNESCO from the 1960s onward, member states’ governments throughout the world have established ministries, state departments and arts councils for culture and arranged the collection of cultural statistics. Academic research, education and publishing activities in this area have become institutionalized. There is remarkable isomorphism and conformism among national states in that, regardless of actual practices, you will find similar declarations about their missions in cultural policy. The analysis also shows that UNESCO connections had a decisive role in adopting the idea of cultural policy.

The Authority Of Science In Parliamentary Discourse: Variation Between Four Countries' Legislatures

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World polity theory research has argued that the worldwide authority of science is a prime example of how world culture shapes local decision-making around the globe. The evidence is extremely convincing when it comes to the worldwide expansion of science (including the proliferation of scientific organisations, higher education, and the production of science), but how all this expansion is reflected in actual national decision-making – for example, how politicians invoke the authority of science in political discourse – has not yet been systematically studied. In this study I examine parliamentary discourse on new legislation using data consisting of 576 transcription of parliamentary debates, distributed across four countries: Australia, Finland, Kenya, and the United States. To what extent are politicians' practices of enacting and contesting authority of science shared across borders? Naturally, these four countries cannot represent the entire world; however, each does feature a different combination of two important elements: the level of institutionalisation of scientific policy advice; and the level of public trust in science. If the similar modes of enacting the authority of science are used in all (otherwise so different) four countries, that could provide good reason to suppose that similar modes could be found in most other countries as well. There should be, however, national variation in the frequency and intensity of enacting authority, depending on how comprehensively a given country has already enacted models of rationalised governance, including expert-driven policy advice systems. The initial results from the ongoing study will be presented.

RN15_05 | Global Models, Glocal Practices (2)

Rethinking Global Power: The Space of States

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This paper proposes a novel sociological framework for understanding international relations. The starting point is Pierre Bourdieu's notion of field, denoting a system of domination and struggle in relation to a relatively autonomous principle of misrecognition, or capital. While originally deployed to understand national-level struggles among, for example, artists and state bureaucrats, some scholars (e.g. Gisele Sapiro, Frederic Lebaron, George Steinmetz, Julian Go) have since begun identifying transnational or even global fields. Building on some of these ideas, the paper makes the

case that there is a field, or space, of states in which state actors, controlling state resources (especially economic capital, military capital and cultural capital) are positioned. There are dominant and dominated states, and states with different compositions of capital, and state actors' feel for the game underpin so many global strategies, from trade deals and embargoes to war. This conception, for which there is some tentative statistical support, has the potential to overcome many of the limitations of existing theories of international relations and global power – from realism and constructivism to world-systems theory – while integrating some of their major insights.

The Conditional Cash Transfer Narrative: Construction Of A Global Policy Model

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During the past two decades, more than 60 countries have implemented a conditional cash transfer (CCT) program, and by now, the 'CCT policy model' has been established as one of the most well-known policy brands worldwide. The prevailing CCT narrative begins from the notion that the CCT model was created domestically in Mexico and Brazil, from where the diffusion of CCTs began. The literature concerned with CCTs tends to take this narrative as a given and focuses on impact evaluations and prerequisites for CCT diffusion. This paper places this narrative under scrutiny by qualitative analysis of textual documents produced by relevant international organisations (IOs). We scrutinise the construction of CCTs by tracing its evolution into a recognisable model and a global policy trend. The results show that the prevailing narrative is overly simplified in downplaying the role of IOs in the creation of CCTs, and placing the origin of the policy model in Mexico and Brazil (whose CCTs were actually preceded by comparable programs set up in other countries). IOs such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Food Policy Research Institute have played a central role in the construction of the global policy model – as well as in upholding the CCT narrative. We argue that the editing of 'policy narratives' is a crucial part of epistemic governance through which IOs influence on the construction of global policy models when they strive to conduct the conduct of nation-states.

Science And Non-science In Political Reassurance Work: Trends In International Recommendations And The Justifications Used By OECD, 1961–2018

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This paper explores the ways international policy recommendations have been justified, and whether these justifications have changed during the last six decades. Our investigation is inspired by the existing scientization scholarship according to which policy ideas and recommendations marketed by the international organizations are ever more often justified by references to scientific research. We test the idea of policy models and ideas becoming increasingly scientized in relation to the epistemic governance theory. The theory points to the fact that in the political reassurance work, whether national or international, actors make use of all kinds of authorities they believe to be shared among the audience members. Thus, in their attempts to convince actors resort to the authority of science but also to non-scientific elements such as different moral or ethical principles and actor identifications. In this paper, we investigate what kind of authorities have been invoked to motivate international policy recommendations, as well as change in these practices. As a case in point, we focus on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the policy recommendations put forward in its reporting. The data used in the empirical analysis consist of the Economic Surveys published by the OECD and covers years 1961–2018.

Rationality, Romantics and the Makings of a Global "Supermodel"

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Studies by world society scholars have brought to light the remarkable isomorphism between nation-states. The policies, practices and institutions of nation-states seem surprisingly similar across the world. Underlying this isomorphism some have posited a world cultural trend toward increasing rationalization. Calculative instrumental rationality, professionalization and managerial expertise are constantly expanding to new fields of activity. Shared understanding of rational behaviour helps to disseminate identical institutions worldwide. There is still room for romantic ideals and irrationality in the world culture, but their legitimacy is limited to the domain of expressive culture. However, there seems to

be at least one globally successful organizational model that does not fit well with this image of expanding cultural rationalization. Science and technology parks (STPs) have turned out to be extremely fashionable all over the world since the 1980s. Today, one can find several hundred STPs in the world, spread across countries such as the United States, China and Azerbaijan. STPs are surely tied to the calculative practices of profit-making in the business world, but the language used to promote and describe them seems to draw more on romantic ideals than the vocabulary of calculative rationality. Our data-set is comprised of parliamentary records and interviews regarding STPs in Finland and the United Kingdom. By analysing the root metaphors found in the talk concerning STPs, we examine how instrumental rationality and romanticism are mixed together and reconciled with each other in a way that helps to make STPs a global "supermodel".

RN15_08 | Local Experiences of Globalization

The Global Hair Trade and the Production and Circulation of Femininities

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The global hair trade is a multimillion business. Human hair is both a modern commodity available to all and a body part. In this paper I follow the hair as it is donated in temples in India to where it is used in the Global North and increasingly in Africa. In other words, the Global South is treated as a site of consumption in addition to a site of production. Through the experiences of the women involved it will be possible to delineate the meanings attached to hair and to being a woman in different social contexts but permeated by global ideals. How is hair seen by the women? What kind of (classed, racialised, or globalised) femininities is it linked to? How does the displaced circulation of hair connect and separate the different women? Theoretical ideas utilised come from feminist commodity chain analysis which focuses on "tracking globalisation" in people's everyday lives, experiences and imaginaries' (Ramamurthy 2004, 741; 2014) and from the insights of treating commodities as having social lives and cultural biographies (Appadurai 1986; 2013; Kopytoff 1986). The paper is based on recent thematic interviews with 30 black South African hairdressers and women using hair extensions and 36 white Finnish hairdressers and women users, and about 25 upcoming interviews with Indian women donating hair. The results will also shed light on bigger issues to do with multiple modernities and whether the modern in Africa is linked to global inequality (Ferguson 2006), as well as how globalisation is experienced locally.

The Educative Relation In Globalization. French Teachers Abroad And Educators In France

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This proposition proposes the articulation of two different professional groups in education: French teachers abroad and educators in social work in France (Paris and suburbs). The aim is to provide knowledge on cosmopolitan against colonial spirit in global social policies in a neoliberal era. In one hand, French teaching involve universalistic spirit, spreading French culture and language in foreign country, for example in Morocco and UK where I interviewed sixty teachers, and observed for six months each. Fuzzy identities have been emphasised, considering the feeling of belonging by the scale of patria, the professional status, type of school (national or local), family situation, time spent in the host country, life courses and origins. But republican values are also graded by adaptation of pupils who live in local environment. As said Hulot, one interviewee who experimented teaching in Casablanca, London and Paris stressed cultural diversity: "It is the same curriculum and the same job but with cultural differences". Aurelien, another teacher in Casablanca, comparing experiences of teaching in France and abroad, notably in Parisian suburbs : "that's enriching, but all relations are enriching. There is no need to leave abroad to live that". These insights reminded me while I came back in France as teacher in social work. It appeared as a cosmopolitanism "at Home", crossing the boundaries of ordinary daily life. Alinsky named social work as 'social colonialism'. Spreading identities, space-time of migration and mobility, regarding the human ability of reflexivity and self-transformation, how I will argue that, following the project of a philosophical sociology (Chernilo, 2017) and a moral sociology, these emphasizes a sociology of the relation with the world, like a resonance (Rosa, 2016).

From A Liquid Modernity To A Solid Community Work

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Starting from a tribute to the thought of Zygmunt Bauman on globalization, the purpose of this proposal is to highlight the potential of intercultural mediation for local development. Freedom, rights, mobility, cultural consumption take shape differently in our multicultural cities depending on the personal experience of the subject. Globalization is a phenomenon experienced and perceived in a non-homogeneous way and the collective narration becomes a mosaic in which multiple points of view on reality seek to recompose themselves at the local level, at risk of new pressures and of producing social segregation. As Abdelmalek Sayad suggests (2002), the migratory phenomenon, in its binomial emigration-immigration, is a "total social fact", which involves society in all its aspects: social, economic, legal,

political. The main questions concern the cosmopolitanism of everyday life. How empowerment of local communities in terms of intercultural communication can help to concretely create the "imagined community"? How can we work on the desires and aspirations in a perspective addressed to the future? The aim of this contribution is to present good practices of intercultural mediation in Museums at European level (from Italy, France and Sweden). Considering that in an open city everyone is a "resident citizen" these projects want to give voice to those who usually live on the margins, proposing an unusual point of view, an unexpected encounter that can break a prejudice, a border, take care of the void of the "double absence" that migrant lives. These projects are based on the adoption of a narrative approach with art and creativity in order to fight stereotypes and to foster social inclusion, with a special attention to new minorities, refugees and asylum seekers.

Explaining The Backlash

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What do blue and pink collar workers make of globalization against the background of immigration, growing competition from for instance China or India and rising influence of multinational corporations? Existing quantitative research from a political science or economical perspective has it that people who experience direct consequences of global economic competition experience insecurity, both towards their own life as towards the capacity of democracy to solve their problems. They would therefore resist globalization and seek refuge in nationalism and / or populism. We use lived experiences of globalization to take a more sociologically informed look at this link. In a series of focus groups with Dutch workers (from different professional backgrounds but all working in lower paid jobs in strongly internationalized companies) we asked respondents to debate the pro's and con's of internationalization. We found that among this group, there is little evidence of a consistent backlash against globalization. Working people frame their interests in line with the interests of their company: globalization gave them work or saved their jobs. They do point to negative cultural effects of globalization, such as loss of familiar cultural codes and practices, and how their own company contributes to these losses. They are also ambivalent about government's capacities to tackle broader issues of (cultural) cohesion. But there appears to be little evidence to support a direct connection between having a lower paid 'globalized' job and supporting populism or nationalism. Hence, from a micro-sociological perspective, the backlash against globalization is found in sociotropic rather than egotropic motives.

RN15_09 | Everyday Europe: Evaluating recent research on social transnationalism and horizontal europeanisation

Social mobility and cross-border spatial mobility in Western Europe

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Mobility studies argue that physical movement, within or across borders, constitutes a form of capital that can be 'cashed in' on higher social status alongside education, cultural transmission or social capital. Yet, how the type and timing of mobility affect life chances and status attainment remains insufficiently specified. In this paper we consider the broad spectrum of cross border spatial mobility, that ranges from weekend trips to long-term settlement in other countries. The analysis inquires the extent to which socialisation into mobility, that is, cross-border journeys during childhood and adolescence, impacts on future prospects of status attainment and emancipation from origin class. Preliminary results show that socialisation into mobility positively influences the status attainment of the lower educated, even more so than in the case of individuals with tertiary education. A tentative mechanism to be explored is the extent to which hyper mobile childhoods of the low-educated provide 'soft knowledge' that could compensate the lack of 'hard knowledge' acquired through education. In order to empirically test our hypotheses, we use the EUCROSS survey data collected across six European countries.

Everyday Europe: Evaluating Recent Research On Social Transnationalism And Horizontal Europeanisation

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This presentation will work as a general discussion of the other papers presented in the panel by Ettore Recchi, Juan Diez Medrano and Irina Ciornei. The panel will be chaired by Adrian Favell. It will assess specifically the contribution of the recent published, collectively authored work, *Everyday Europe: Social Transnationalism in an Unsettled Continent*, Ettore Recchi, Adrian Favell et al (Policy / University of Chicago Press, 2019), to the now well developed field of research on 'bottom up' social transnationalism and/or horizontal Europeanisation, as a dimension of more general globalisation. This field has been

notably led by research based in Germany by sociologists such as Steffen Mau, Jan Delhey and Jürgen Gerhards. What insights does this research give to the political crisis in Europe, in particular the disjunct between the apparently dense evidence of highly Europeanised societal integration and the EU's ongoing political failures with building European 'identity' and legitimisation.

RN15_10 | Cosmopolitan Experiences

Everyday Nordic Cosmopolitanisms: Food Spaces and Intercultural Encounters in Danish Society

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Taking inspiration from scholars who argue there needs to be better understanding of social spaces that enable everyday interaction, participation, and intercultural dialogue within increasingly diverse European societies, this paper presents findings from ethnographic research in Denmark on how cultural differences are represented and negotiated in commercial spaces of food consumption. Research within literatures on multiculturalism and cosmopolitanism have recently migrated away from studying the institutional basis and discursive negotiations of differences. One important development has been a move towards an understanding of the embodied and practical dimensions of everyday social interactions where diversities are experienced 'on the ground'; in neighbourhoods, and in 'public' spaces such as streets, shops and shopping precincts, or workplaces. For this reason, we focus on how differences are represented, experienced and encountered using the case of food and drink consumption spaces. Food consumption, especially in commercial public settings, can be an important aspect of cosmopolitan taste portfolios but is also a particularly potent public carrier of feelings and practices of cultural belonging and civic inclusion. In the Danish context, food is an axiomatic domain of banal nationalism. Yet, class also matters and new food cultures may afford an exclusivist redefinition of public understandings of Nordic culture. We combine traditional ethnographic methodologies with spatial analysis techniques to explore the material-spatial encoding of inclusion in a selection of spaces of food consumption in Copenhagen. We reflect on methodological implications of the approach for studying diversities, and also on the meaning of cosmopolitanism in Nordic contexts.

Academic Experience Abroad: Autonomy and Sociability, Southern and Northern Style

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Globalization studies underline the transnational standardization of education, in terms of both methods and curricular content. Comparative analysis of autoethnographical essays written by international master students at the University of Helsinki (North Europe) and the University of Florence (South Europe) permits detailed reconstruction of their academic experience. The two institutions share three crucial structural features: public, no tuition fees (at the time of the field work), non-English speaking countries. They also share the cultural emphasis on fostering students' autonomy. However, within a similar Bologna-type institutional organization, students' narrative accounts reveal sharp differences in their academic experiences precisely vis-à-vis the cultural value of autonomy. In Helsinki, it is up to the students to find all the relevant information and construct an autonomous learning itinerary; however, administrative staff and professors are ready to respond to students' queries. In Florence, autonomy is accompanied by chaotic academic organization. International students rely on peers and professors to find their way in the academic bureaucratic jungle. Here the lack of English proficiency is a key factor; the apparent linguistic glue of global academe is differently declined locally. Another marked difference is the organisation of students' sociability. The University of Helsinki fosters academic and social engagement through international students' associations, which act as an important bridge with city life and highly ritualistic Finnish society. Students' associations are totally absent in Florence. The thought/unthought interpenetration between University and social life produces a profoundly diverse academic experience that transcends obvious social and cultural differences between the two cities.

The Young Cosmopolitan Between School and 'Home': An Ethnography of Multiple Attachments

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A major premise of the study of everyday cosmopolitanism is that as the horizons of social interaction stretch past the confines of local life, a person's attachments should become more diverse and their place of birth should no longer be the primary determinant of their sense of belonging and loyalty. Drawing on fieldwork with young students ages 16-20 who are enrolled in an international school in Europe, I examine the labour involved in accounting for and representing "home" at school. With a focus on young people who come from situations of political violence, I trace their efforts to provide

an account of home to an international group of interlocutors and within an institutional context that is characterized by the paradoxical imperative of being rooted but open. I argue that young people are torn between doing justice to their ideas about (and experiences of) home and the commitment to express allegiances beyond its particularities. I demonstrate that while allegiances appear in dense and overlapping ways, some are marked as problematic and thus subject to reprimand and censure.

Cosmopolitan Encounters in the International Workplace

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A great body of research on intercultural communication in the workplace inherits the legacy of Hofstede's theory. They assume a national culture to be a homogeneous entity, clearly separated from the others, and predetermining how a person tends to behave in routine job situations. This paper adheres to an alternative approach based on the concept of 'everyday cosmopolitanism' and 'cosmopolitan encounters', which allows a more flexible and deeper understanding of how people make sense of Others' behavior, identity, and attitudes in practice. The paper is devoted to the case study of the middle-level managers of an international company who regularly communicate with their superiors and co-workers from the other offices (in central Europe, several African countries, Turkey and Russia) or with the international colleagues at their office. The fieldwork included 21 semi-structured interviews conducted in person at the Moscow office or online via Skype. In the presentation I will focus on two aspects of the study: 1. What triggers intercultural reflexivity or prevent it from developing in particular situations? Under which conditions do people provide 'national' explanations of how the Others behave? And when do they, on the contrary, insist on individual differences as the determinant factor of diverse behavior? 2. How people recognize and define "international" character of the company in relation to their national corporate cultures? How the idea of the "international" corporate space is manifested and perceived at the head office (the company's place of origin in Europe) and at the regional offices? Thus, I aim to explain various types of problematic cosmopolitan encounters that are constantly produced within the social space of the global business standards and common means of communication.

RN16 | Sociology of Health and Illness

RN16_01a | Health Technologies and Biomedicine

Quantification of Life, Digital Health and the “Endoptikon”: Are We Entering an Era of Algorithmic Discrimination?

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It is not a news anymore that several health insurances both in the US and in Europe require their members to share their health data via apps or fitbit. Indeed, by apps and other new technologies it is easy to collect the most intimate information about ourselves. Self-tracking may involve behavioral aspects (the steps we take or the hours of sleep, for example), physiological data (heart rate) and also data related to our mood. Even our pattern of consumption may be tracked through our credit card (and we can receive a warning if we spend too much on liquors being overweight). These technological advances call for some reflections related to social justice. Stemming from an heterogenous set of theories - Rose (molecular glance) Desrosiers (quantification of life), Morozov (technological solutionism), Rosa (acceleration of life), Clarke and Conrad (bio/medicalization of life) and Zuboff (surveillance capitalism) - I argue that new forms of discrimination can take place in the health sector based on the access to our most intimate data (endoptikon), then processed by algorithms based on predictive medicine. The virtual objectivity of numbers can act as a “legitimate” barrier to access to care where the denial of a treatment can be justified by a missed score. In this new contest, the agency of individuals will be emphasized and the role of social determinants underestimated.

Bacterial vaccine development in Benin, West Africa and Helsinki, Finland: anticipating the post-antibiotic world

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Antibiotics have made it possible for people to live longer, healthier lives. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR), however, is an

increasing problem, and the World Health Organization has described it as the next big global health disaster. This concern has generated a quest for alternatives to antibiotics in order to survive the world where antibiotics are no longer available to cure common infections and prevent contamination during everyday operations. The ethnographic focus of this paper is a clinical trial of a bacterial vaccine conducted in Benin, West-Africa, and Helsinki, Finland, with multi-sited fieldwork during 2017-2019. The vaccine is presented as innovative technology that would circumvent the use of antibiotics in the treatment of diarrhea in the future. The case study demonstrates how the quest for alternatives to antibiotics not only pushes global health researchers towards new scientific discoveries, it also forces scientific communities to restructure their core practices regarding collaboration, research tools, ideas of evidence, efficacy, and expertise. Studying the vaccine as an emerging technology necessitates a post-human analysis that foregrounds the objects of the vaccine – the microbes. Therefore, for social scientists, the changes urge us to conceptualize microbes despite their metaphorical and methodological invisibility. Such analysis shows how microbes are vital and malleable, rather than stable and contained, and this liveliness captures the gist of the problem – given the magnitude of the changes ahead, a post-antibiotic world is nearly impossible to imagine.

Self-tracking And Health Promotion: Individual Versus Social Practices

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Self-tracking by means of digital and other devices is a way to obtain information about one’s own body through measurement. There may be different incentives for self-tracking, but generally they are aiming at self-improvement and self-reflection (Lupton, 2016). One important incentive is to improve healthy living. As such self-tracking can be understood as a particular approach to practicing health promotion. Self-tracking is practiced in a number of different contexts from the purely individual self-monitoring and measuring among healthy people to self-monitoring in institutionalized settings in the healthcare sector, in private companies’ health promotion programs or on private data sharing platforms. However, common to all these different contexts and ways to practice self-tracking is an emphasis on individual responsibility and self-management. This seems to be in agreement with a prevailing tendency in health promotion to focus on individual responsibility. Even more social forms of data management through data sharing on social platforms is very often characterized by individualized features such as self-presentation and gamification or profit oriented data sharing on private platforms. Alternative forms of community orientation connected with a more social concept of health promotion seem to be much less common. This presentation will provide an analysis of prevailing forms of self-tracking, based on a number of case studies, and the extent to which they resonate with more social and community oriented approaches to health promotion and identify barriers and contradictions associated with the present individualizing contexts for these activities.

Robotic Surgery: Staying with the trouble between STS and Sociology of Health

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Choosing to stay – with the inherent trouble - at the intersection between Sociology of Health and Science & Technology Studies, this presentation focuses on the meanings framing technoscientific processes in robotic surgery research and innovation. The empirical grounding of the contribution is in ongoing ethnographic research at the ICAROS Center on Robotic Surgery, located at the University of Naples, where engineers and surgeons are working together. The embeddedness of research at ICAROS in global technoscientific networks, on the one hand, and the belonging of surgical professionals working there within the local (and national Italian) Public Health System on the other, define a sort of double bind in the framing of Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) in that Lab. Two sensitizing concepts – drawn from U. Felt's inspiring contributions to a critical consideration of RRI - have been guiding the research design: a) narrative frameworks, structuring narratives about research & innovation in a definite field; and b) researchers' epistemic living spaces, bounded by those narrative infrastructures. Identifying key elements in narrative frameworks within which the aims and the stakes of research in robotic surgery are defined is a key contribution to the understanding of convergences but also of apparent gaps and contradictions between health policy declared aims and research and innovation driving forces.

RN16_01b | Health Professions

The Challenge Of Interprofessional Care For Health Professions. Obstacles And Resistance In The Italian Case

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In the field of health services, the issue of interprofessional care is becoming increasingly important as one of the most innovative solution to care problems of patients with complex diseases (WHO, 2010). These care problems require different specialized health professionals, able to treat in a comprehensive and personalized way therapeutic paths not

always having clinically predictable developments. However, an interprofessional approach is not simple to be implemented. It implies the reorganization of health services, usually based on traditional approaches to treatment, in a new way and the reconciliation of professional differences, often characterized by mono-disciplinary practices and conflicting visions. International research on interprofessional care also highlights the importance of specific training, both in the academic courses and in the implementation of interprofessional collaboration practices (WHO, 2013), in order to change the acquired routines by traditional intradisciplinary socialization processes (D'Amour et al., 2005). Starting from this premise, the paper presents the results of a research on interprofessional knowledge and attitudes of students, health professions, doctors and practitioners in the Italian healthcare context. The collection and the analysis of information was conducted within a multi-method approach through: 1) a survey on a sample of students and teachers of academic courses in health care; 2) a delphi analysis on different panels of healthcare experts 3) case studies of health services based on interprofessional organizations. The research is among the first in Italy on this issue. It aims to analyse the obstacles and resistances in academic, organizational, regulatory and professional fields, which slow down the development of interprofessional practices.

Cooperation in Multiprofessional Child Protection Groups

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The field of child protection is often described as a medicalized field. Many publications such as, for example, Fangerau et al. (2015) claim, that the push towards medicalization was enabled through the introduction of improved diagnostic methods to detect abuse and maltreatment. The consequence was an extending of medical definition in the field of child protection. But despite the improvement of medical diagnostics and further medical research the concrete practices of identifying abuse and maltreatment are bound to a high level of uncertainty. One progressively established way to deal with this uncertainty in hospital settings is the formation of multiprofessional child protection groups, where medical professionals work alongside the non medical professions like social work, psychology and nursing. In this paper, I will present findings from participant observation in a German child protection group and show how certainty is achieved within the multiprofessional setting. I will answer the question how the cooperation does function in practice and which roles the different professional perspectives play when dealing with the suspicion of abuse or maltreatment? How much power of definition has the medical perspective in this process? Fangerau, Heiner; Görden, Arno; Griemert, Maria (2015): Child Welfare and Child Protection: Medicalization and Scandalization as the New Norms in Dealing with Violence Against Children. In: Bagattini, Alexander; Macleod, Colin (ed.): The Nature of Children's Well-Being: Theory and Practice. Heidelberg, New York, London: Springer.

372

Decision-making During Childbirth: The Challenges of 'Choice' for Midwives and Obstetricians

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Health policy guidelines in the English NHS place considerable emphasis on patient choice and patient involvement in decision-making about their care. Nowhere is this more evident than in maternity care. In this paper we focus on the quandaries that healthcare professionals (HCPs) face in providing choice to women in two English NHS midwife-led Units. The analysis is based on in-depth semi-structured interviews with 20 HCPs (midwives and obstetricians) which is part of a larger study of decision-making in childbirth funded by the National Institute of Health Research (NIHR). We show how decision-making and choice are rendered contingent and complex by the contexts in which labour and birth take place. We explore the situations where HCPs feel promoting choice is more straightforward and those where it is more difficult. We focus particularly on the challenges of determining women's capacity to make informed choices (such as when in pain) and HCPs' preferred approach for women and their birth partners to take during labour and birth. Such challenges show that this often calls for women to flex between passivity and assertion and to embrace an open attitude to the changing and unpredictable clinical circumstances of labour and of birth. The consequences for women's engagement in decision-making about their care are explored.

Caring Profession and Emotional Regime of the Institution: Doulas' Institutional Work in Russian Maternity Care

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Until recent, the role of emotions in maintaining and changing health-care institution has been largely neglected in social sciences. The 'agentic turn' in neo-institutional theory has led to reassessing the institutional dynamic as conditioned by behavior of situated actors who not only rationally navigate organizational rules, but also have feelings according and about these rules. This paper contributes to advancement of

the outlined approach by considering how emotions come into play in the process of institutional transformations of Russian maternity care. The research is focused on institutional work of doulas, the representatives of a caring profession whose quest for professionalization is intertwined with creating new institutional meanings and new emotional regime in Russian hospitals. The paper relies on the data from 25 semi-structured qualitative interviews with doulas from different Russian cities. Interviews have been conducted by the author in May – December 2018. The research aims to enrich our understanding of post-Socialist healthcare transformations. Changes in this field are typically considered in relation to the shifts in state policy, introductions of evidence-based medicine, and emergence of neoliberal patient-consumer. By employing the lenses of the sociology of emotions and neo-institutional theory I intend to conceptualize these changes also as changes in feeling rules of the institution that are induced by actors' efforts on the work-place level.

RN16_01c | Chronic Illness Embodiment

Boundaries of Chronicity: The Ambiguous Experience of Metastatic Breast Cancer

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In recent decades, metastatic breast cancer (MBC), the deadly stage of the disease in which malignant cells spread outside the breast, has seen several therapeutic innovations, which have changed its status. Although average survival time is still three years, some patients live for up to ten or fifteen years. Medical professionals and medical literature are increasingly defining MBC as a chronic condition. However, this definition is controversial as several medical professionals and breast cancer activists' groups think that the use of the term "chronic" dismisses the seriousness of the condition. In this presentation, I explore the epistemological and social "boundaries of chronicity" surrounding MBC. What makes MBC a chronic condition? And why do some actors consider this to be a problematic definition? In which ways and for what reasons do patients and medical professionals re-appropriate or reject this definition? Analysing the uncertain line between chronic and acute in the ambiguous case of MBC allows us to see how medical definitions can be used outside the medical context, and their impact on the social and emotional life of patients. Studying MBC is also a way of understanding how medical labels can play a role in helping patients to overcome the material and moral difficulties of illness (or hinder them from doing so). This presentation builds on data I have collected since 2012 in several studies focused on breast cancer and MBC in the UK, France and Italy. I have conducted participant observation in medical settings and more than 130 interviews with patients, medical professionals and breast cancer advocates.

“I Have to Know Where I Can Go”: Negotiations of Toilet Access in Everyday Life for People with Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)

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Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) is a common, long term bowel condition, characterised by symptoms of pain, constipation and/or diarrhoea, bloating, flatulence and urgency to use the toilet. Despite statistics demonstrating that up to 20% of the UK population live with IBS, there is little understanding of the social and everyday experiences of those who live with the condition. How individuals with IBS negotiate their symptoms in everyday life has had little attention in sociological studies. Drawing upon findings from 25 diary and diary-interview methods during my PhD research that has explored how individuals negotiate everyday life with IBS, I will examine how those with IBS experience and navigate toilet access when seeking to manage the symptoms of their condition, as part of participation in social life. In this paper, I will argue that toilets are increasingly a crucial social space and place for negotiating an irritable bowel. Findings demonstrate that toilets become a socially conscious feature of everyday life, demonstrated through toilet mapping and planning trips, negotiating access to toilet(s) and privacy in public social life for those living with IBS, as well as the knowledge of toilets influencing the physical and emotive nature of IBS. By illuminating this, this paper seeks to speak to the sociology of embodiment, namely the relationship between individual bodies and the social world. Moreover, it extends to offer reflections on equalities of mobilities and access to toilets and highlights them as an important feature in the constitution of our social environment.

The Role of Collective Efficacy in Long-Term Condition Management: A Metasynthesis

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Social networks have been found to have a valuable role in supporting the management of long-term conditions. However, the focus on the quality and how well self-management interventions work focus on individualised behavioural outcomes such as self-efficacy. A gap therefore suggests a need for understanding the role of wider collective processes in self-management support. Collective efficacy presents a potentially useful candidate concept in the development and understanding of self-management support interventions. To date it has mainly been utilised in the context

of organisations and neighbourhoods related to social phenomena such as community cohesion. Drawing on Bandura's original theorisation this meta-synthesis explores how studies of collective efficacy might illuminate collective elements operating within the personal communities of people with long-term conditions. A qualitative meta-synthesis was undertaken. Timing of engagement with others, building trust in the group, and legitimising ongoing engagement with the group arised as central elements of collective efficacy. The two themes forming 3rd order constructs were related to the presence of continuous interaction and on-going relational work between members of the group. Collective efficacy can develop and be sustained over time in a range of situations where individuals may not have intense relationships with one another and have limited commitment and contact with one another. Extending this to the personal communities of people with long-term conditions it may be the case that collective efficacy enables a number of engagement opportunities which can be oriented towards assisting with support from networks over a sustained length of time. This may include negotiating acceptable connections to resources and activities which in turn may help change existing practice in ways that improve long-term condition management.

The dominant role of medical perspective in Autism Spectrum Disorder policy in Italy

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According to WHO data 1 in 160 children has an autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and beginning in childhood this tend to persist into adolescence and adulthood, being a chronic illness. Such illness has a high impact for quality of life of individuals and their family. Affecting children, ASD touch upon the more vulnerable and dependent part of society. ASD is one of the most serious child psychiatric disorders. The hallmark feature of autism is impaired social interaction. For several reasons coping with ASD is exceptionally difficult because of its disruptive antisocial behavior, such as inappropriate public behaviors. This paper investigates Italian policy for people with ASD applying critical discourse analysis to regulative policy documents in order to outline the controversial social construction of such disability between the social model of disability and the medical perspectives. Results bring to lights a divergent trend, two different approach: from one policy for ASD people fosters their social inclusion within independent life projects, but from the other policy supports specifically targeted residential services in the framework of medical perspective practices. Despite the ratification of Italian Parliament of the UN Convention on Rights of people with disabilities, Italian policy for people with disabilities are dominated by a controversial tensions between the biomedical model and the social model of disability. The issue is even more evident for ASD policy. This study contributes to the debate on disability social meaning through the study of Italian disability policy for ASD people within a European policy framework.

374

RN16_02a | Social movements and health

Alcoholics` Motivation To Attain And Maintain Sobriety Within Alcoholics Anonymous Support Groups

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While addiction is a significant social problem in Romania, there has been little research into support groups as an intervention in Romania, despite the growing number of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) support groups. Although AA has been found to be effective in other countries, unfortunately in Romania it is little known, even among physicians. The purpose of this exploratory study, which is the first known study of twelve step programs in Romania, was to explore alcoholics' motivation to become sober and maintain their sobriety. The study specifically explores both the intrinsic and extrinsic motivation of AA attendees, as well as other factors, such as relationships, professional and economic status. This exploratory study used qualitative methods. Themes related to intrinsic motivations to become sober emerged as a much stronger theme among alcoholics who desired and maintained their sobriety than extrinsic factors. The most common intrinsic motivations were low self-esteem, dissatisfaction with alcohol consumption, an internal desire to change. Extrinsic motivations included family pressure on the individual to change and the recommendations of physicians. The extrinsic motivation turned into intrinsic motivation as alcoholics sobriety grew. The commitment theory (Rudy&Greil, 1987) can explain this shift in alcoholics' motivation since AA provides a solution to problems that they experience. Alcoholics get involved in AA, invest time and energy in AA activities, sacrifice their old identities in favour of new ones. They become committed to AA and to recovery. The findings suggest that those working in the area of substance abuse should pay more attention to the intrinsic motivations to change for alcoholics, as these appear to play an important role in becoming and maintaining sobriety.

Endorsers, Extenders, Transformers, and Critics: Taxonomy of Patient Representation in Health Care

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In October 2017, the Czech Ministry of Health introduced the Patients' Council. The top-down introduction of the patient's body followed a long-term, bottom-up campaign of patient organisations in the Czech Republic. The campaign called upon for stronger recognition of patients' voice in health care and reflected the processes of democratisation of health care in

contemporary societies. Against this backdrop, the paper analyses the public debate that surrounded the introduction of the Patients' Council in the Czech Republic. The main objective is to examine the plurality of patient representation in health care. The debate around the question "Who should represent patients?" is explored. More specifically, the following questions are addressed: Who represents the so-called 'empowered patient' in the Czech Republic? What is the relationship of the patient's voice towards the existing system of health care? What qualities, skills and capacities reinforce the legitimacy of the patient's voice? By addressing these questions, a taxonomy of patient representations is developed, and four ideal-typical modes of patient representation are identified: endorsers, extenders, transformers, and critics. These modes of patient representation represent different positions embraced by and expected from patients concerning health care. Various and even contradictory understandings of patients' role were not only embraced by actors outside of patient organisations (e.g. health-care professionals, politicians, policy-makers, representatives of pharmaceutical and insurance industries), but also by different actors within patient organisations. The data that underpin the analysis are drawn on the qualitative study carried out in the Czech Republic. The analysis of primary and secondary documents is complemented with observations and semi-structured interviews with citizens and policy-makers.

The Human Interest Economy: Making media cases out of patients

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This article explores how personal experiences of disease, communicated through human interest stories in the news and social media, have become an indispensable tool for health interest groups seeking attention, legitimacy, revenue and political impact. The practice of sharing personal experiences of illness in public is imbued with a strong ethos to fight stigma and create recognition and solidarity. At the same time, patient exemplars have become an increasingly vital narrative tool in today's reporting across a broad range of media outlets and platforms, linked to a general trend of personification in the current hybrid media landscape. Yet, the fact that the selection, dramaturgy and broadcast of patient stories are closely intertwined with basic commercial production interests of the media has received little scholarly interest. On the basis of 35 interviews with management and communications professionals in Norwegian patient interest groups and health movements, the article analyzes how these organizations strategically adapt to the generic human interest formats of the media, which favor certain diseases, victims and storylines over others. As providers of patient "cases" to the media, interest groups with easy access to patient stories with a broad and immediate audience appeal has an advantage in their strategic transactions with journalists, and will more easily succeed in gaining media attention to their cause than groups representing less captivating sufferers of illness. The article analyzes the features, hierarchies and dilemmas of this human interest economy, and discusses possible ethical dilemmas of a commodification of patients experiences.

375

The Anti-vaccination Robinsons – Invisible and Unrepresented Actors of Mainstream Vaccination Discourse in Poland

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The analysis of the Polish mainstream discourse shows a growing and ever more commented activity of anti-vaccination movements. The media roar about mortality, irresponsibility of non-vaccination and possible penalties for those refusing to vaccinate. Experts: doctors, academics and politicians, who participate in discussions aimed at showing the validity of vaccination, often refer to the anti-vaccination movements as using unscientific, unverified knowledge, lies and conspiracy theories. Those opposing compulsory vaccination are only visible only entangled actors, not active participants. Unrepresented and not given their voice, they are visible in public sphere through their practices. Such communities of practice are formed online, in forums and social media discussion groups, which become their desert islands. They develop practices, such as how to deal with penalties for non-vaccination or “immunize” children with infectious diseases (e.g. pox party). The link between those desert anti-vaccination islands and the mainstream discourse is constituted by associations and organizations (eg. “STOP NOP”), which declare that they are not opponents of vaccination, but demand reliable knowledge, the freedom of choice and reliable VSE registries and compensation system. They fight for visibility in healthcare using personal stories, creating the atmosphere of fear and danger. The study uses the theoretical context of communities of practice, epistemic communities and interest groups (Wagner, Świątkiewicz-Mośny, Polak 2018). It is based on the analysis of mainstream media discourse and Internet forums from 2009-2018, supplemented by official data and statistics on vaccination in Poland.

RN16_02b | Health Technologies and Biomedicine

Selective Technology Adoption in Diabetes Embodiment Processes

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This research investigated the increasing diffusion of mHealth devices, such as insulin pumps and sensors for glycaemic control, in diabetes management in one Italian Region. To assess their opinions and experiences with the choice and use of mHealth devices, this 2018 study included 50 people with diabetes (in-depth interviews) and 20 diabetologists (semi-structured interviews), engaged through local patients and professional associations and by snowball technique. The results were interpreted using the STS, phenomenological, and socio-material perspectives, which suggest that mHealth technologies are more than technical products. Indeed, they have a sociocultural foundation and contribute to an affective atmosphere, as such wearables represent an intimate daily encounter between humans and non-humans. The findings indicate that, despite recommendations from their diabetologists, people with diabetes tended to adopt a selective use of mHealth devices. The participants most often chose to wear or not wear these wearables for two reasons, always considered together: their capacity to keep their chronic condition under control within a pre-set range and their feelings and/or perceptions about each device. One explanation may be that, as they must be worn continuously in both public and private, wearing these devices might be a barrier to patients' sociality. Therefore, some patients used both technologies, while most used only one of them. Then, the results reveal that, going beyond the rhetorical presumptions of general satisfaction and management improvement, issues such as perceptions, meaning, atmosphere, and experiences, emerging in the encounter between people with diabetes and each technology, affect their possible adoption or rejection and the continuity of their usage over time.

Re-thinking Egg Donation in Europe: Expanding Practice, Extending Boundaries

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The expansion of the use of donor eggs in fertility treatment has been exponential. Whilst the majority of egg donation historically took place in the US, donor eggs are used in over 56, 000 cycles of fertility treatment per year in Europe and a number of European egg donation 'hubs' have emerged, for example in Spain and Cyprus. Growth in the use of donor eggs in part reflects a changing profile amongst users of assisted reproductive technologies, including growing numbers of older women, male same sex couples, and those at risk from genetic conditions. An increasing number of egg donor 'intermediaries' such as egg banks and agencies have also emerged in the European context, reflecting a general shift towards an increasingly commercialised landscape around fertility treatment provision. Despite these changes, few studies have specifically considered their implications. Drawing on an ESRC-funded study on the economic, political and moral configuration of egg donation in the UK, Spain and Belgium, we suggest that changes in the ways egg donation is provided in the European context are worthy of increased attention. Data from policy mapping and interviews with policy stakeholders and professionals illustrate significant shifts in professional and commercial practice. These changes are reshaping the intersubjective, political and social boundaries involved in egg donation in novel and complex ways. We suggest that the expansion and diversification of its use has implications for the policy and regulation of egg donation the European context.

NICE and Society: Health Technology Appraisal and the Cultivation of Social Relations

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The paper presents a conceptual sociological examination of the UK National Institute for Health and Care Excellence's (NICE) approach to health technology appraisals, which inform its recommendations for the allocation of National Health Service resources in the UK. The paper draws on NICE's documents and on a 2005-2008 interdisciplinary debate about the ethics of NICE's activities. It is highlighted that, through the comparisons central to its approach, NICE arranges a competition in the production of health between different treatments used on their respective particular patient groups. In fostering a competition for differentiation in which patients are involved alongside their respective health technologies, NICE's approach resembles objectives for shaping social relationships often attributed to neoliberal politics. Yet closer scrutiny reveals that NICE's creation of positions for, and relations between, patients is simultaneously more problematic. Patients are inscribed in the position of creatures - rather than agents - of competition. In turn, a comparison between NICE's work and Max Weber's and Georg Simmel's sociological conceptions of the social relationship offers a critical perspective on the quality of the social relations NICE's approach supports in more general terms.

RN16_02c | Health Professions

Exploring Physician Perceptions on the Transformation of Medical Practice within the Context of the Healthcare Reform in Turkey

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Turkey's healthcare system has undergone a significant reform process in 2003 – the Health Transformation Programme (HTP), which achieved improvements in patient access to healthcare services through the introduction of universal coverage. For that purpose, the HTP brought new regulations on working conditions of physicians in order to address the problem of dual employment and shortages in service provision. Although the HTP achieved to improve patient access to healthcare services, new health workforce policies on physicians are criticized for their detrimental consequences on working conditions of physicians and their professional autonomy. Increasing stress, excessive workload, and limited work autonomy emerged as the new main concerns of physicians in Turkey with the HTP. The purpose of this study is to explore how medical profession in Turkey has changed within the reform process, and physician perceptions on the transformation of the medical practice in Turkey. In doing so, this study examines if the medical profession in Turkey is experiencing a process of de-professionalization.

"I Feel I Can Easily Go To Another Country Because Of Brexit, I Don't Feel Quite Settled As I Would Like To Be" - The Unsettling Of Migrant NHS Nurses And The Experiences Of Being 'Othered' In The Current Political Climate Of Brexit'

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With this paper we present preliminary findings following a pilot study on retention and recruitment of migrant nurses post-Brexit. Drawing on the work of scholars such as Hall (1996; 2003), Solomos (2003), Wodak (2013) and taking critical/ intersectional approaches (for example, Davies, 2016; Yuval-Davis, 2006; 2011), we examine issues such as non-

belonging and 'othering', or what Wodak (2013) calls 'normalization of exclusion', as experienced in the everyday lives of the EU and non-EU nurses of our study. The NHS has been relying on migrant healthcare staff since its conception, however, the EU 2016 referendum caused dramatic disruption to recruitment processes, especially from EU countries. Using semi-structured interviews and thematic and narrative analyses, we present the participants' uncomfortable feelings of non-belonging, in a more heightened, as experienced, xenophobic environment, in their workplaces and elsewhere. This is a highly mobile and skilled workforce which is increasingly being disenfranchised and seeking alternatives to long-term commitment to working for the NHS. Moreover, recently NHS England has sought to address issues of discrimination against its workforce based on gender, race, sexuality, and others. Good practices at a local level can have a detrimental effect in supporting migrant nurses, however, more needs to be done at local and national levels to ensure retention for EU and non-EU nurses alike. Our work adds to the literature on the mobility, settlement and contributions of migrant nurses (Adhikari and Melia, 2015; Isaksen, 2012), with a particular focus on the ongoing and disruptive to social cohesion nature of 'Brexit' negotiations. Keywords: Brexit; migrant nurses; othering; intersectionality.

The Quest for Social and Professional Recognition -from a French Midwifery Perspective

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Birth is political -previous research has demonstrated how birth is a contested space between professions (Johnson 2008). The role attributed to the profession of midwifery changes in relation to how maternity care is being organized as well as in accordance to the changing demands and expectations from birth-giving women (Benoit 2005, Lehn-Christiansen & Thualagant 2019). Scholars have also identified cultural differences between not only births but also the status of midwifery regarding birth (Wagner 2001). While midwives in Denmark have celebrated their 300th anniversary of midwifery, midwives in France are still in demand for a wider recognition. Embedded in a "highly medicalized" (Wagner 2001) birth culture, the French State launched a national action plan in 2004 in the quest for more "humanized" births. This action plan among other strategies, sets focus on the profession of "midwifery" as a profession leading to more "humane" births. Despite the effort behind the action plan, research illustrates that midwives in France are still fighting for not only a social but also professional recognition (Charrier 2011). With a twofold aim, this paper examines the rationale behind the latest intervention in 2015, where the state approved the project of "maisons de naissances", i.e. houses for midwife-led births. Secondly, with a theoretical focus on the demand for recognition, this paper explores, based on midwives earlier experienced barriers to cooperation, how the new maternity structure of "maternity houses" is experienced regarding their demand for an enhanced social and professional recognition.

Economic Crisis and International Mobility of European and non-European health workers in the South-East of France: Citizenship, Gender and International Process of Health Inequalities Reproduction

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The Present Contribution aims to analyse the Geographical and Social Mobility of European and extra-European Health Workers in the South-East of France (PACA) in the Context of the Global Social and Economic Crisis and the several convergent challenges that the French Healthcare System must face with. I propose a Comparative Analysis of Professional and Geographical Mobility of intra- and extra-European Migrants (men and women) in the Health Sector: 29 Biographical Interviews with Physicians have been done in several Urban Hospital Centres (HP, CHU). Is this a mobility of highly skilled professionals or a brain drain or a brain waste? What are the long-term consequences for the countries of origin and of settlement? How do the last decade reforms in the Health System (at the European, but also National and local level) affect French hospital organisation and the recruitment of Foreign Physicians? Those are some of the questions my contribution would tackle

RN16_03a | Disability

Counter-Configurations of Disability: The 'Inhabitable' Worlds of People with Down's Syndrome

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There is a growing presence of positive disability imaginaries being enacted through popular media and across widely distributed networks of people with shared experiences of disability. This proliferation of more optimistic and complex representations which celebrate 'diversity' and practices of self-making, community-building, and 'revolt' (Tyler 2013) may signal an important cultural shift in how people feel about, and experience, possibilities for reproducing a disabled child. Yet little research has addressed how parents of children with disability produce, experience, and/or resist configurations seemingly designed to enact a more positive, visible, and rounded portrayal of disability. Drawing upon theoretical contributions from sociology, disability studies, cultural studies, and STS, and initial findings of a UK study (interviews with parents of children with Down's syndrome and a textual analysis of cultural materials), I explore the formulation of new imaginaries of 'difference' which depart from narratives of

disability as tragic and pitiful, and promote notions of dignity and worth. Moreover, I consider how positive imaginaries of disability in cultural outlets (e.g. TV/film, newspapers, blogs/social networks) chime with, contradict, or complicate configurations of disability as an unvalued bodily state in reproductive biomedicine and UK welfare rhetoric and practices. I also unpack how parents navigate representations of current/imagined futures which, arguably, promote 'normalisation' practices and normative subject positions. In so doing, this paper shows how 'disability worlds' (Ginsburg and Rapp 2015) are made 'inhabitable' and/or 'uninhabitable' (Freidner 2015) at different moments.

Barriers in Social Relationships and Social Participation: the Experiences of Women with Disability

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Aim: The aim of this study was to explore barriers in social relationships and social participation of women across and within three types of disability: sensory (deafness), physical (inability to move lower limbs), and mental (psychotic disorder) disability. Methods: Qualitative semi-structured interviews were conducted with 30 women – 10 per type of disability – aged 22-44, living in the metropolitan area of Milan (Italy), and having relative autonomy. Data were analysed using template analysis technique of thematic analysis. Main findings: According to the findings, women with disability face a variety of barriers related to their social and physical environment. Participants with mental disability reported that they have faced prejudice, discrimination, stigmatisation, and/or lack of empathy towards them from other people of the wider population. All participants with physical disability reported barriers related to numerous hindrances of the physical environment, while most of them had also experienced prejudice and mentality barriers towards them from persons of the wider population. Participants with sensory disability reported mostly barriers related to lack of resources for communication with people of the general population and having limited opportunities for employment compared to hearing persons. Additionally, from comparison across types of disability, various common patterns emerged, as well as that participants with mental disability had the lowest level of social participation, whereas women with physical disability the highest. Conclusion: It appears compelling to focus on the exploration of aspects of the social relationships and social participation of persons with disability, as the barriers they face in relation to these aspects are numerous and multi-faceted. The biopsychosocial model of health and disability could contribute towards the goal of full social inclusion.

Protests of Persons With Disabilities, Their Parents and Care Providers in Poland - Analysis of Press Releases

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The aim of this paper is to describe the media image of protests (in 2014 and 2018) that caregivers and parents of persons with disabilities' held in the Polish Parliament. This protest was spectacular and controversial as protesters (including children and adults with disabilities) were literally living in the building. Their aim was to pay attention to their difficult situation and to obtain higher social benefits. The second protest (2018) has inspired a theatre drama "Revolution that has never happened" performed mainly by actors with Down's Syndrome. A sample of more than 120 press releases (main national printed media) was taken and analyzed using qualitative content analysis. Main areas of interests were: the way protesters were presented in the media, the media presentations of their motivations and their demands. The analysis shows that parents insisted on a higher social benefit. Surprisingly, the issues of work-life balance, reconciliation of professional and private roles were not discussed. This means that caregivers (mothers) fulfill traditional social roles and expectations. The protest was breaking a taboo. The border between public and private was blurred - care giving practices usually considered private were publically presented. This action confronted public opinion and politicians with everyday life of a family with a member with disability. It has also become political. The second protest gained more attention mainly because of the political situation in Poland. The analysis provokes questions about protests consequences – is it the beginning of an emancipation social movement or just an occasional action?

Studying in the Narratives of Disabled Students

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The presentation will discuss the problem of disabled persons performing the social role of a student. I will analyse narratives as identity work. Narratives are framed in diverse contexts: trajectories of suffering in the meaning of Fritz Schutze, trajectories of identity and protective cocoon in the meaning of Anthony Giddens as well as transformations of identity including turning points and passing from one status to another as envisaged by Anselm L. Strauss. Subsequently, they are confronted with the concept of social personalities set forth by Florian Znaniecki in his book "Current people and Civilisation of the Future". I will show that a combination of Znaniecki's "typifying" conception with individualistic concepts of biographical method may be particularly fruitful in the research of unusual situations, one of which may be a disabled person performing the role of a student. The starting point is a report from research conducted on a sample of 60 persons -

University graduates who in interviews had recalled their academic years. On this base four interviews are presented, which exemplify the types of disabled students' "social personality", constructed according to Max Weber's conception of "ideal type". The types are distinguished as a result of analysis of all 60 interviews: "big child", "mentor", "self-reliant" and "hyperactive".

RN16_03b | Challenges for Health Care Organisation Breaking Boundaries for Studying Chronic Pain in Childhood

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While there is some work on children's experiences of postoperative pain or cancer-related pain, little has been said about how chronic pain in childhood is experienced and managed in the family context. Despite its worldwide prevalence, the condition is under researched and many children do not receive appropriate pain management. There is little understanding of the needs of children with chronic pain and the needs of their parents. Portugal offers an interesting context in which to explore this matter as it has been marked by a lack of knowledge on paediatric chronic pain and resources available to children with chronic pain. This study intends to provide another lens for understanding family experiences and management of chronic pain in childhood by listening to the voices of children, as well as those of their parents. The study will make an important contribution to social science research, as well as to specific knowledge on paediatric chronic pain by providing an insight into family experiences and management of chronic pain in childhood. A qualitative approach will be developed. A range of visual methods will be employed to address the research questions, and will be combined with interviewing techniques. Twenty children, aged 7-10 at the time of recruitment, who suffer from chronic pain together with their parents will participate in the study. This presentation intends to describe the challenges and opportunities of conducting research with children who suffer from chronic pain and their parents.

Using A Humanist Perspective To Overcome Nurse-Patient Barriers During Hemodialysis Sessions

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In the last decades, the incidence of Chronic Kidney Disease has rapidly grown in Europe. End-stage kidney disease necessitates long-term kidney replacement therapy, the most widespread of which is hemodialysis. This is a strongly engaging therapy that obliges patients to spend three half-days per week in healthcare structures, often, for several years. Health assistance is mainly provided by specialized nurses, which professional identity implies a strong engagement in patients' life project. Nevertheless, previous research suggests that the large presence of technology-based treatments during the hemodialysis sessions could bring to dehumanizing practices that exacerbate nurses-patients' conflicts and have strong repercussions on both patients' and nurses' quality of life. To counter this tendency, preliminary research suggests that a training in humanistic nursing practices can provide the conceptual and practical instruments to efficaciously overcome nurses-patients' barriers and reinforce nurses' professional identity. To test this hypothesis, we have carried out a research based on an experimental design involving 10 hospitals in French-speaking Switzerland. Following a cluster randomized sample, 50 of the participating nurses have received a "educational intervention" in humanistic nursing practices while 46 have been assigned to the control group. A questionnaire on nurses-patients' relations and quality of life has been completed by both nurses and patients (N=105) before and after the training. Using the control sample as a baseline, we observe a significant improvement in nurses' quality of life and nurses-patients' relations. Our results show how a humanistic approach can improve healthcare quality and nurses' and patients' quality of life.

Class-related Inequalities in Utilisation of Health Care Services in Later Life: A Bourdieusian Approach

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While studies have found inequalities in the use of health care services between different socio-economic groups, the class-related mechanisms underlying this inequality need further investigation. This paper draws on Bourdieu's theory of economic, social and cultural capital to understand the effect of these capitals and of their structure on health care services and hospital use. Using data from the fifth wave of the Survey of Health, Aging, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), with a representative sample of 30,782 individuals from 15 European countries, the goal of this study is to determine how each capital, and their overall distribution, is associated with the use of health and hospital services in later age. Our results show that inequalities in the use of health care services are sensitive to immaterial, socio-cultural factors and question the idea that only economic factors affect health care and hospital utilisation. Cultural capital was strongly associated with the higher use of health care and dentist services and social capital was found to have a protective effect on hospital admissions and on the length of hospital stays. In addition, we show that inequalities are rooted in the different distribution of forms of capitals that in turn create class-based health practices. Bourdieu's approach to capitals offers a valuable framework for research on inequalities in health care utilisation. The results can help improve our understanding of how different forms of capital (economic, cultural and social) can serve as important class-related determinants of health care and hospital service use.

Alternative Health Practices as a Channel for Social Criticism from the Early 1900s to Present Day

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Alternative health practices challenge western biomedicine, but they can also offer a channel for broader social criticism. Since the early 1900s, there have been connections between medical heterodoxies and broader social, cultural and political-economic movements. Alternative health practices have the potential to influence social change, be it in the form of civilization and cultural critique, or the critique of capitalism, working life or supranational pharmaceutical companies. This paper examines the connection between health and social criticism in alternative health practices from the early 1900s to the present day. We examine how and why alternative health practices have been and still are used as a channel for social criticism. We approach the subject through Finnish case studies placed in a larger European context of natural lifestyles and lifestyle movements where certain lifestyle practices are used to pursue changes, not just on the individual level, but also on the societal level. Natural lifestyles incorporate a broad and varying range of different health practices including natural remedies, alternative treatments, special diets and avoidance of pharmaceuticals such as vaccines. Advocates of a natural lifestyle in Finland have published several periodicals since 1910. We concentrate on three different periodicals during three periods: 1910–1930, 1950–1970, and 2000–2017. Analytically, we focus on the discourses of alternative health practices and the ways in which these discourses contrast with biomedical discourses and generate rhetorical boundaries of mainstream legitimate knowledge. Combining sociological and historical research, this paper is especially focused on the continuum between past and present, showing that the intertwining of health and social criticism is neither a contemporary nor historical phenomenon, but is deeply rooted in the structures of modern western societies.

RN16_03c | Donation and Death

Mix & Match: Constituting Racialised Communities in UK Stem Cell Donor Recruitment

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This paper presents a new Wellcome Trust-funded project starting in 2019 exploring minority ethnicity stem cell donor recruitment in the UK. Using ethnographic and digital methods to explore online and offline efforts by charities and individuals, the project investigates the role of race and notions of “mixed-race” in contemporary biomedicine. Stem cell transplants are an increasingly common cancer treatment option, but minority ethnicity and mixed-raced people in the UK—as in most of the global north—are far less likely to find matching stem cell donors than their white counterparts. A number of small charities and campaigns (generally led by people themselves racialized as minority ethnicity) seek to address this inequality by organising donor drives and using social media to encourage minority and mixed-raced people to register as stem cell donors. This paper presents pilot data, and foregrounds the theoretical notions of biosociality and biosocial communities as useful conceptual tools for critically unpicking the collectivising consequences of genetic technologies like those used to finding matches between patients/donors. It also presents the project’s innovative mixed-method approach, including charity ethnography, and multi-platform social media analysis of minority ethnicity stem cell donation campaigns. The paper describes the project’s aims to (i) explore how racial difference is mobilised to encourage potentially life-saving acts of donation within minority ethnicity communities, (ii) contribute to understanding how significant ethnic health inequalities are being addressed by small charities and individuals, and (iii) understand how race and notions of heredity are being enacted in a contemporary biomedical context.

Can a Case Be Made for Expanding Medical Aid in Dying in the United States

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As a number of U.S. states are actively campaigning for the legalization of medical aid in dying (MAiD), questions regarding how to improve the existing legislation and develop improved legislative models have become of central concern. Discussions of whether and how to expand access to MAiD often ignore a number of important, but contentious issues. Our study examines evidence from a variety of jurisdictions where MAiD is legal to better inform debates and to foster the development of new, more efficacious legislation that could be replicated, with minor modifications, across the United States and European countries. We draw upon the legislation in relevant jurisdictions, quantitative empirical medical studies, and qualitative sociological studies in addition to 25 semi-structured interviews conducted with 11 healthcare professionals with experience providing MAiD, 10 representatives of organizations in support or opposition to MAiD, 3 bio-ethicists, and 1 end-of-life lawyer. Participants were located in the U.S. (Oregon, California, Vermont, Colorado), the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Colombia, Canada, Quebec, and Victoria, Australia. We find evidence suggesting that expanding legislation in the U.S. to include persons with some degenerative diseases or mental illnesses, and potentially mature minors, would be of benefit to many individuals seeking MAiD. Legalization of advance requests would expand access to individuals with dementia, while legalization of physician-administered MAiD would improve access for those who are unable to orally self-administer medication. The evidence suggests that for the foreseeable future the expansion of MAiD programs in the United States is most likely to proceed on a state-by-state basis.

“Why Didn’t We Do It”? Early-Life Loss And The Problem Of Post-Mortem Consent

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The National Health Service (NHS) estimates that one in six UK pregnancies will end in miscarriage. Furthermore, approximately 5,544 babies were recorded as stillborn or died within the neonatal period in the UK in 2016 (ONS 2018). Post-mortem can play a critical role in establishing why some pregnancies end prematurely and why babies might die during or after birth. But, research continues to highlight low consent rates as a cause for concern, an obstacle to the advancement of scientific knowledge, clinical governance and medical education. Questions surrounding the nature and meaning of informed consent have often been at the centre of sociological debates on research ethics. In the sensitive clinical arena of paediatric pathology, consent remains an extremely highly

charged emotive issue. This paper seeks to explore some of the problems associated with both taking and giving informed consent, drawing on data from a qualitative study on fetal and neonatal post-mortem. Although parents in our study found it difficult to consent to post-mortem, it was also not uncommon for them to experience feelings of regret later. While health professionals emphasised the significant value of post-mortem - particularly for bereaved families- they often found it too difficult to ask parents for consent at this traumatic time, often feeling inadequately trained. By exploring professional and parent experiences of the consent process this paper seeks to shed light on post-mortem decision-making, and also feeds into wider conceptual and ethical debates in sociology on the nature and use of ‘informed’ consent.

Mapping The Attitudinal Repertoires On Health-related Donation In Europe: A Multiple Correspondence Analysis

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The debate on prohibiting compensation and payment of donors of bodily substances for security reasons has been raging for several decades. Due to limited research on public attitudes regarding the relation between donor safety and donor compensation/remuneration we shift focus towards the attitudes of both donors and potential donors themselves. More so, we consider whether these attitudes are related to other concerns such as the perceived risk of contracting diseases or fear for complications resulting from the medical procedure, and EU legislative support on donation (safety) policies. First, using Eurobarometer data of 2014, we map the attitudinal repertoires of European citizens on these issues using Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA). Second, we aim to explore how these repertoires are related to individual-level characteristics (socio-demographic information, donor status,...) and the national context. Our results indicate that the existing attitudes can be summarized by two unique repertoires. The first repertoire uncovers an attitudinal opposition between the (dis)approval of symbolic gifting (e.g. non-cash item rewards, refreshments,...) and compensation (e.g. compensation of transportation costs, receiving time off work,...). While the acceptance of cash payment for donors contributes substantially less to the formation of this first repertoire, it did, however, contribute strongly to the second attitudinal dimension. This second repertoire is mainly characterized by opposition between trust in the safety of transfusion, support for EU legislation and the (dis)approval of cash payment for donation. Both the individual-level characteristics and the national context appear to be highly relevant in explaining the variance in attitudes.

RN16_04a | Class, Gender and Ethnic Inequalities

Life Style and Health Inequalities

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Finmark county in northern Norway has been overrepresented with health problems for many years. Mortality and morbidity rates have been higher compared to the rest of Norway. During the last decades, the situation has improved, however, a significant health difference between this county and the rest of the country remains. Differences also exist within the county. In a Sami inland municipality women live longer than Norwegian women in general and in a coastal municipality with mostly Norwegian inhabitants, males live shorter than Norwegian men in general. In this paper we use a qualitative approach to explore barriers against health improvement in selected municipalities and how inhabitants adapt their everyday life practices to reduce health inequalities. We focus on to what degree the population in those parts of the county are concerned about these differences, and what they do to change the situation. The study focuses on medically known risk factors, and on contextual and structural factors, such as material conditions, work conditions and cultural dispositions, that may cause or influence these inequalities. Data come from ethnographic fieldwork in three municipalities and approximately 40-50 interviews with men and women in two age groups. The theoretical framework is influenced by pragmatist approaches to action and interaction and poststructuralism. Preliminary findings suggest that those with the longest life expectancy seem to be most socially integrated, that many informants adapt their life styles to medically known health risks, and that local communities are developing material affordances that may be used for health promotion.

Social Inequalities in Multimorbidity Patterns in Europe: A Latent Class Analysis

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Life expectancy has increased dramatically in all regions of the world over the last years. The average life expectancy in Western Europe was 79 years for males and 84 years for females in 2018. Consequently, the number of people suffering (or at risk of) long-term conditions, such as diabetes, heart

disease, musculoskeletal disorders, mental health conditions, or cancer is also rising rapidly. Multimorbidity can be defined as the presence of two or more chronic medical conditions in an individual and is one of the main challenges facing governments and healthcare systems around the world. This health condition is associated with a lower quality of life, increased disability, functional decline, higher healthcare utilization and fragmentation of care, complex treatment, and higher mortality. This study is aimed to identify the underlying determinants of social inequalities in multimorbidity. We used latent class analysis to identify multimorbidity subgroups with interdependent disease patterns using the European Social Survey. The statistical model was based on 13 chronic diseases: heart problem, high blood pressure, breathing problems, allergies, back or neck pain, muscular or joint pain in hand or arm, muscular pain in foot or leg, stomach or digestion related, skin condition, severe headaches, diabetes, cancer, and obesity. Specific multimorbidity classes with singular disease patterns were identified among different socioeconomic groups in the latent class analysis. The study showed that some disease combinations were more prevalent between different socioeconomic groups, which suggests that tailored public health strategies are needed to address social inequalities in multimorbidity.

Gradient Or Threshold? – Health Inequalities In And Around The Poverty Line In Europe

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Research on health inequalities shows considerable variation in health by socioeconomic position regardless of measurement. Further, a health gradient seems to frequent in most contexts. However, even though the health measurement has been based on relatively sophisticated indicators, SEP is often measured with rough estimates describing education, income or profession. Hence, the previous analyses have rested on stable and rather crude categorisations that do not allow for more nuanced societal dynamics. One reason for this is that health inequalities research has developed mainly independently of research on stratification and poverty. In research on stratification, poverty is analyzed as a multidimensional and dynamic phenomenon that a large part of population experiences during their life course. Poverty research has a long tradition of developing poverty thresholds. These are usually monetary thresholds that a household would need to have to be able to reach a level of living standards defined as adequate. The poverty threshold is a theoretical cornerstone of the field, however, one undisputed threshold has never been empirically found. Recently research has accumulated on how and why poverty deteriorates health due to long-term stress. Our aim is to reconcile the two research traditions and our hypothesis is that the connection between health and economic resources is not gradual in bottom of income distribution. Using EU-SILC data we test different income concepts, equalization scales and thresholds to find out is there a “Townsendian Point” in the distribution of economic resources below which health problems start to increase rapidly.

Socioeconomic Inequalities In Health-related Outcomes Of Green Spaces In The Brussels Capital Region: An Intersectional Approach

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Background: The evidence of the relationship between green spaces and self-perceived health is only moderate and the effect of socioeconomic inequalities on this relationship remains unclear. Additionally, an intersectionality approach has never been applied. **Objectives:** This study aims to examine the relationship between green spaces and poor self-perceived health in the Brussels Capital Region (BCR), examining whether patterns of association differ according to the intersection between age, gender, socioeconomic status and migrant background. **Methods:** Information on socioeconomic indicators, perceived green quality and self-perceived health has been collected from the 2001 Belgian Census. Quantity of green spaces has been obtained from the 2006 CORINE Landcover dataset at the statistical ward level. The study population comprised 682,598 persons. Multilevel logistic regression models at both the statistical ward and the individual level were conducted in order to obtain adjusted odds ratios (aOR) and their confidence intervals (95%CI) of the association between the quantity of green spaces, perceived green quality and poor self-perceived health. Models were first adjusted by air pollution concentrations, age, sex, socioeconomic indicators and migrant background. Interaction and stratification analyses were performed by age groups, gender, socioeconomic status and migrant background. **Results:** Quantity of green spaces had no effect on self-perceived health after adjusting by socioeconomic status. Interaction terms were not significant. We found a consistent negative association between good perceived green quality and poor self-perceived health. However, positive and significant interactions were found among lower-educated Moroccans, and no significant association with poor self-perceived health was found in this subgroup after stratifying by migrant background. **Conclusions:** The unexpected results could be produced by a specific distribution of spatial inequalities within the BCR.

RN16_04b | Health Care Organisations and Policy

Post-Trauma: Healthcare Practitioners' Social Media Use during Times of Political Tension

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The theoretical approach of context collapse and the notion of unintentional context collisions are of importance to scholars of social media. Israeli public hospitals are a particularly suitable venue for studying these topics, as they employ both Jewish and Arab practitioners, who care for both Jewish and Arab patients amid an ongoing violent conflict. In-depth interviews were conducted with 50 managers and healthcare practitioners (physicians and nurses), both Jewish and Arab, employed at 11 public hospitals in Israel. Findings show that despite hospital managers' instructions to avoid political discourse, it erupts nonetheless whenever the Israeli-Palestinian national conflict escalates. Fearing damage to professional relations and care of patients, political discourse spills over into social media (primarily departmental WhatsApp groups and practitioners' personal Facebook accounts), where political opinions are expressed mostly by Arab practitioners and stereotypical attitudes against Arabs are expressed mostly by Jewish ones. Reactions to the posts reverberate in the wards, disrupting the fragile relations among the mixed teams. Generally speaking, healthcare organizations are based on the ethos of neutrality. Consequently, political discourse in social media platforms is considered particularly sensitive and problematic, demanding specific policies for appropriate handling. Nevertheless, many of the legal and ethical issues associated with social media use in the health professions remain rather obscure. This study exemplifies the usefulness of the context collapse approach—focusing specifically on unintentional context collisions—in workplaces, especially healthcare organizations, that cope with these challenges.

The Valuation of Mental Health. Approaching Valuation Studies through the case of "Parity of Esteem" in England

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This paper explores the valuation of mental health based on the notion of Parity of Esteem between mental health and physical health, as recently adopted by the UK Government and the NHS England. How, and to what extent, has "mental health" come to count as being of value for the English authorities through the creation and use of the notion of Parity of Esteem? How has this value been legitimized and what does it mean in practical terms? Through such questions, this paper brings to light some critical points in the way Valuation Studies have been thought by scholars of the movement. It ultimately questions what the Parity of Esteem study of valuation reveals about theoretical and methodological assumptions made by scholars of the Valuation Studies movement. Subsequently, it seeks to identify the limitations of this perspective and consider if there is a way forward for the study of valuation from an anthropological and critical viewpoint. It first examines the place of Valuation Studies in the literature on value and takes up the study of Parity of Esteem on a theoretical level. It then explores the valuation process of Parity of Esteem through the Valuation Studies perspective, discussing, in particular, the use of standardized, quantifiable and technocratic language and the politics of knowledge in such operations, while inquiring into the subsequent limitations for Valuation Studies. It finally draws attention to several critical aspects of the study of valuation and the way it has been approached by scholars of Valuation Studies.

Fiddling While Rome Burns? Conducting Health Research When The NHS Is In Crisis: Implications For Health Sociology

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The NHS in the UK is said to be in crisis, with many areas of the health service struggling to meet increasing demand with fewer resources. The deepening of this crisis over the past few years has led to a lack of healthcare staff on the ground, with increased pressure on those who remain in clinical practice. Consequently, health research is becoming increasingly difficult to conduct. This is having a demonstrable impact on the conduct and findings of health research with an intended health sociological output/remit. I draw on both my own and other research teams' experiences in order to demonstrate that this difficulty is a near universal problem for the health services research community in the UK and is encroaching on

the health sociology community. In doing so, I discuss the idea that recruitment and engagement issues across differing clinical environments are, in the literature, often erroneously ascribed as being related to individual context or setting. Rather, I propose that these problems are actually writ large across nearly the entire whole system of the NHS. I offer both macro and micro level ideas for what can be done to alleviate the worst of this situation. Macro, urgently increase healthcare spending to improve the conditions under which NHS staff are working. Micro, health sociologists may need to employ more pragmatic, rapid methods to engage exceptionally busy healthcare staff. Throughout, I use the Great Fire of Rome as an allegory to understand the above situation.

The Institutional Agency Of Cancer Screening: Does It Matter For The Education Gradient In Cancer Screening Participation?

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Background: While there is a growing literature that examines how cross-national differences in health inequalities are related to variations in the provision of welfare across Europe, the study of inequalities in preventive healthcare use from this point of view is rather scarce. Also for cancer screening, it remains poorly understood why educational inequalities in cancer screening participation vary across European countries. In the current study, we draw on an institutional approach to identify which specific healthcare system factors and cancer screening policies affect the association between people's educational attainment and their participation in cervical, breast and colorectal cancer screening. Methods: Data from 16 EU-countries were obtained from two successive cross-sectional waves (2006-2009; 2013-2015) of the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS). Final samples consisted of 108,382; 57,445; and 114,260 individuals for cervical, breast and colorectal cancer screening, respectively. To estimate the logistic regression coefficients and cross-level interactions, a three-level multilevel design was applied with individuals nested within country-periods and countries. Preliminary results: People with higher levels of education have a higher probability to participate in cervical, breast, and colorectal cancer screening than their counterparts. The results highlight the importance of the institutional context, with this education gradient in cancer screening participation being significantly smaller in countries with an organised screening programme, high expenditures on social protection and healthcare as well as low levels of out-of-pocket-payment, income inequality and gender inequality. Conclusion: Health policy makers should be aware of the fact that in addition to service-specific policies, countries' broader institutional setting play a key role as moderator in the influence of educational attainment on preventive healthcare use.

Mindfulness: Secular or Religious (and why it matters)?

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Highly abstract yet deeply embodied notions such as mindfulness, presence, and stillness have gained considerable currency in modern western societies. Despite its ubiquity however, the mindfulness movement has so far garnered little attention from the social sciences. Our current understanding of this milieu thus remains dominated by research based on randomised controlled trials that are focused primarily on the health benefits of mindfulness practice alone. In an effort to expand our sociological appreciation of this contemporary trend, this paper will draw on a three-year project titled 'Mapping Mindfulness in the UK' (Leverhulme Trust) and present a social cartography of the people, places, and practices that constitute the mindfulness milieu today. Drawing on 400 survey responses and 30 interviews with UK-based mindfulness teachers, as well as ethnographies and focus groups with key stakeholders in the field, I will present original empirical evidence into (1) the social make-up of the people at the forefront of the UK mindfulness milieu; (2) how they define and engage in a fully committed mindful life; and (3) the extent to which they identify mindfulness as a secular or religious practice. Taken as a whole, I illustrate how mindfulness now offers a unique platform for a great deal of spiritual work in mainstream public institutions, and discuss the wider implications of such trends for the modern co-evolution of social movements in health and religion.

RN16_04c | Rethinking mental health

Colonial Psychiatry and the Movement for Global Mental Health: A Postcolonial Analysis

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Following recent calls from the Movement for Global Mental Health (MGMH) to 'scale up' mental health provision in the Global South (Patel et al. 2007; World Health Organization 2010), this presentation offers a timely socio-historical analysis of such medical expansionism over the past two hundred years. Applying postcolonial theory to the area of mental health, it will be forwarded that the contemporary arguments of the psychiatric professional for the extension of their enterprise are far from new. Instead, through a number of case studies (including those from India, North Africa, and Indonesia), it will be demonstrated that the claims made by the MGMH that there is an 'epidemic' of mental illness in the Global South, that western psychiatry has a 'moral imperative' to act, and that mental illness is a universal phenomenon with

well-established biological markers can all be found in the original ideas of colonial psychiatry. While emphasising the importance of understanding psychiatric ideology (rather than psychiatric practice) in the postcolonial space (Keller 2007; Pols 2006; Vaughan 1991), this presentation will demonstrate three constants over time: namely, a racialization of the populations of the Global South; a medical imperialism which claims a superiority of knowledge on mental distress; and the ability of Western psychiatry to pathologise resistance to imperialism and the expansion of capital.

Personal Perspectives on Service User Involvement – The Narrative and Identity Construction of Experts by Experience Working in Mental Health Services

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Personal narratives provide an important resource for individuals with lived illness experiences, offering a sense of control and an opportunity to re-frame past life events. As service user involvement has become an integral part of many developed health systems, these narratives have also been turned into resources used in the development of public services. Hence, it is not only important to study involvement from conceptual or practical implementation perspectives. The consequences of involvement should also be explored from the perspective of people with lived illness experiences. By analysing the stories of people who currently work as experts by experience within Finnish mental health and substance abuse services (n=13), we study the effects of involvement activities on personal narratives and on the construction of meaningful identities. We argue that involvement has the potential to support the construction of identities that are both temporal and hierarchical. The process begins with the re-discovery of skills, knowledge and self-worth and leads to experts by experience to become professionalised and politicised. The involvement process may also influence the personal stories people tell, enforcing the 'moving on' and quest narratives that portray the illness experience as a motivator for social action or change. Additionally, we suggest that the stories experts by experience share with health services and the public are not 'lay accounts' or ad hoc tales, but accounts constructed to serve specific purposes.

Socioneuroscience: Improving Health Through Advancing The Understanding Of The Relationships Between The Human Brain And Social Interactions

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In “Principles of neural science”, Eric Kandel (2013) stresses the immense power of social experience on the human brain, even affecting our genes, which are, in Kandel’s words, ‘servers of the environment’. Today research in neuroscience is being very fruitful in providing evidence about the influence of social factors in both the architecture and functioning of the brain. Such evidence challenges the idea that the social being builds upon his or her biology. From relevant studies such as Kandel’s, we can see the central role of sociology in neuroscientific research. Without the contributions of interactionist, communicative and dialogic sociology, current neuroscience cannot deeply understand plastic changes in the brain which result from complex social experiences examined by sociology, experiences which can either improve physical and mental health or worsen it in acting as physical and emotional barriers for individuals and groups. For example, how does violence in human relationships affect the brain, and then physical and mental health? And, more importantly, which are the characteristics of social interactions able to weaken neural connections created with the experience of violence, and instead to support the creation of new neural wiring which promotes good health and freedom in the individual and society? These are examples of what socioneuroscience (Puigvert & Flecha, 2018), an emerging branch of sociology, is concerned with. Socioneuroscience studies the relations between the human brain and social interactions, taking into account knowledge from all social sciences and the natural sciences. Such inquiry can aid tackling illness and achieving better health for all.

Reconceptualizing Research on Mental Health, Social Class and Working Life

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Medical and psychological frameworks dominate the scientific understanding of mental health and occupational well-being. To grasp the mental health-related views, experiences and actions of people belonging to different social classes in working life and in cultures undergoing transitions, it is essential that social scientists construct and develop new frameworks for the study of mental health that provide less

clinical and more social and functional view of mental health problems in today’s societies. This presentation introduces three concepts that capture the core social and cultural components of mental health problems often missing in the mainstream scientific debates. First, it presents the concept of mental discomfort that includes inadequate or unwanted mental functioning perceived as problematic by individuals themselves and/or others such as work communities. Second, it aims to reformulate the role of workers’ agency in the construction of mental health by introducing the concept of workership. The different forms of workerships are manifested via ideals, expectations, norms and limits attached to the typical forms of being a worker. Social class participates in the construction of workership and has a key role in the formulation of socially relevant reactions and manifestations of mental discomfort. Third, the prism that captures workership is the concept of mental landscape. The mental landscapes of social classes are built in certain working conditions, organizational cultures, status positions, living environments, and institutional and social relationships. They influence the core challenges and action frameworks that characterize workership and the composition of mental health. Through these heuristic tools the presentation intends to craft a new social-class sensitive framework for the understanding of mental functioning in the context of rapidly changing working life and segregating social realities.

RN16_05a | Class, Gender and Ethnic Inequalities in Health

Ethnicity and Health Participation on Social Media: A Test and an Extension of Social Diversification Hypothesis

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Ethnic inequalities in both general and health-related use of the Internet gained an extensive academic attention in the last decade. These studies usually tested the social diversification hypothesis, according to which disadvantaged minorities in a given society use the Internet to a greater extent than the advantaged groups in order to improve their position in the social structure of the society. However, health-related use of a specific segment of the Internet, namely social media, has not been extensively studied in both general and ethnic perspectives. The goal of this study is twofold: to both understand the effect of ethnicity on health participation employing social diversification hypothesis, and extend it by considering size of locality of the disadvantaged minorities. The sample consisted of social media users (N=803). The dependent variables of the study are health-related activities on social media and social media sites in which these activities are performed. Using logistic regression analyses, the results provide partial support the social diversification hypothesis. In addition, it provides partial justification for including the size of locality into the hypothesis. The results imply that the disadvantaged minorities residing in small localities use social media for health purposes to a greater extent than both their counterparts from larger localities and the advantaged group (Israeli Jews). This signals a great need for accessible health services of quality in small localities, where disadvantaged minorities reside.

Patient Participation In A Therapeutic Education Program (TEP) In Oncology And Social Inequalities: A Selection Linked To The Proximity Of Patient's And Caregiver's Disposition

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This paper addresses the issue of social and territorial inequalities in health by considering the cancer patients' recruitment into a therapeutic education program (TEP) aimed at empowering patients in the delicate management of home medication. It is part of a broader research project investigating the effects of a TEP program on the patient's care pathways and life courses. Here, we will focus on the question of the engagement in an TEP program by analyzing both quantitative (patient tracking files) and qualitative (interviews with patients and professionals, observation of "early educational diagnoses" and of TEP modules) data in order to understand why this program, which is supposed to have an inclusive recruitment strategy, recruits or discards certain patient profiles. The first step will look at the dispositions of the participants involved in the TEP program by analyzing their proximity/distance to the relationships to (1) knowledge, (2) body (3) and others mobilized by health professionals. An analysis in terms of social and cultural capital will help to understand the selection processes. In addition, we will analyze the social and territorial characteristics of the patients enrolled in this program in the light of the institutional conditions of its deployment. Indeed, during a "first educational diagnosis", some patients are strategically referred by professionals who identify them as corresponding to the target of this program, while others are excluded. The second stage of our paper will therefore examine the social and territorial characteristics which are likely to function as a filter in patient recruitment - this filter may vary from one professional to another and result from more conjunctural factors.

Barriers to Accessing Dementia Care by Minority Ethnic Groups in Norway

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Evidence suggest that in the Nordic countries elderly members of different ethnic minority groups underuse dementia services. Few older members from ethnic minority groups live in care facilities. There are significant barriers to accessing dementia services but they haven't been well studied in the Nordic context. This situation may lead to poorer dementia outcome and care for people from ethnic minorities. The paper presents the partial results of the study "Aging, dementia and the need for care". One of the aims was to identify the barriers to accessing dementia care experienced by the families with minority ethnic backgrounds in Norway. The empirical data come from semi-structured in-depth interviews with 1) the family caregivers to individuals with cognitive impairment/dementia from different ethnic minority groups, 2) key participants from formal/informal migrant networks and 3) caregivers/health personnel working in care institutions. The interviews were collected in Oslo and Akershus in 2017/2018. Thematic analysis was performed to identify barriers related to the use of Norwegian dementia care services. The results of the study show that minority ethnic groups in Norway experience several barriers to accessing dementia services. They include: language barriers, different help-seeking patterns, misconceptions about dementia and different cultural views on caregiving.

RN16_05b | Health Care Organisations and Policy

Sociology For Transdisciplinary Innovation: Useful R&D For Improving Intensive Care Units dynamics in 2019

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In 2010, the doctoral thesis "The Intensive Care Units (ICUs) as social systems: social construction of time and its influence on communication processes", described the social structure of those relationships articulating the coexistence of relatives, patients and health professionals in this hospital service. The conclusions drawn a complex network of internal and external links, perceived differently by the groups of agents, which acts by conditioning the management of both information and communication processes. Being aware of the subjective perceptions of each group was revealed as a fundamental piece for promoting empathy within the system, reduce

tensions and achieve more effective communication strategies. The present paper updates those results, translating them to the 2019 reality and analysing the impact that massive introduction of mobile devices has generated in the social structures of ICUs. The characteristics of the service and the relative-patient needs have experienced significant changes and interpretative nuances in the relational system. The study details those modifications and the impact they produce on the subjective attribution of responsibilities in the communication-care process, drawing an analytical map that aims to be to be a useful tool to start planning humanization care policies from a comprehensive understanding of the social system involved. Agile Techniques of Social Research were implemented in the study, applying the User Centred Design and the Design Thinking approaches. The novelty of using this kind of methodological design, more common in business research than in the hospital and health sector, is the inauguration of a new way of doing research in the field in which the iterative approach gives real-time insight to researchers and the power to make decisions diligently.

Communication Within a Perinatal Center: Effectiveness Proposed and Barriers Experienced

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The World Health Organization proposes the effective communication between both members of the multi-professional team and maternity care providers and women in labour as one of the key conditions for the positive childbirth experience of the latter (WHO 2018). The proposed principle puts a mother-to-be at the center of the model of care, and suggests the communication be providing the continuity of care, comfort, interest and all the information, patients require. This paper is devoted to the investigation of the way, different social actors are communicating in the context of a perinatal centre – a huge and complex maternity facility with multiple units, subdivisions, and health practitioners. In particular, it questions the possibility of effective communication and addresses the conflicts and boundaries emerging in it between different care providers and women interacting in this context. The research employs the qualitative data, collected within the joint project 'Medical interactions in the changing childbirth services: women's needs and professionals' opportunities' (2018) headed by Professor Anna Temkina (EUSP). The research materials consist of observations in the Perinatal centre, in-depth semi-structured interviews with the centre's workers and patients in prenatal and postpartum units, and the document analysis (official complaints, on-line reports in the Internet, orders, notes etc.). Preliminary findings of the research reflect on the mutual distrust of care providers and patients and the inability to overcome communicational boundaries in some cases.

Are Clinical Guidelines An Effective Means Of Achieving “Disruptive Innovation” In Healthcare? Lessons From A Recent NICE Guideline Controversy In The English NHS

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The past three decades have seen the emergence of new logics of governance in healthcare systems that attempt to move from profession-centred models of clinical practice towards more “rational” and managerial models of care. Within this context, clinical guidelines are a central instrument of standardization. Whilst guidelines are often presented as neutral conveyers of research evidence, sociological research has found that competing political, economic and scientific arguments and interests shape their production and use. Recent research has surfaced a trend for hopeful, aspirational claims and visions linked to the inclusion of technologies within clinical guidelines. The argument is that through “evidence-based” guidelines, new technologies can be more rapidly and effectively introduced, leading to improved care and better patient outcomes. In this talk, we will consider whether clinical guidelines are indeed an effective means of introducing “disruptive” technological innovations into healthcare systems, thereby reshaping clinical practice. Drawing on extensive ethnographic data from an in-depth, multi-level case study of a controversial attempt to introduce technology-supported testing and precision medicine into asthma management in primary care in the English NHS, we will show how a “trailblazing” guideline did not initially achieve its intended radical impact on clinical practice. We will contextualise our findings within a wider literature review of the promises and pitfalls of guidelines as instruments for catalysing “disruptive” innovation in healthcare and suggest ways to improve the success of such initiatives.

Patient-Centeredness in European G7 Nations' Healthcare Regulation: Current Patterns and Future Directions

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Patient-centeredness has gained considerable centrality as a concern for regulatory bodies in recent years, following the acknowledgement that patients should be heavily involved in defining health care quality standards despite the importance of physician self-regulation. Organizations outwardly espouse such barrier-mitigating values and goals as transparency, informalization, physician accountability, and patient education. However, declared though these values and goals may be, our and others’ prior analyses suggest that the adherence of medical regulation to its stated quality standards is questionable throughout much of the developed and developing worlds, including G7 member states. Despite a superficial commitment to involving patients in their processes, regulatory bodies do not appear to deliver the patient engagement and patient-driven regulatory and conduct amelioration they publicly aspire towards. In order to propose policy and enforcement recommendations to improve current systems, this paper will first look at the current state of medical regulation in European G7 nations, including European Union member states. We will describe the standards publicly set by these states’ medical regulatory bodies, analyze the extent to which these standards demonstrate patient-centeredness, and evaluate the degree to which the regulatory bodies appear to comply with their own standards, with an emphasis on progression, hindrances, and trends. We will then recommend revisions to the formulation and enforcement of these standards, with the aim of mitigating the barriers and boundaries barring patient participation in health care quality standard definition, and fostering a true sense of belonging for patients within health care regulation.

RN16_05c | Health and Migration, Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Proximity and Gender Violence Against Refugees and Asylum Seekers. Health, Healthcare and Good Practice in the Milan and Brescia Areas

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The proposed study focuses on the complexity of proximity and gender violence in a forced migration context. It explores the risks and difficulty of managing the several and different forms of violence, and provides an overview of the situation in the Lombardy region (specifically in the Milan and Brescia areas). The study discusses the results of a “mixed method research”, which includes a desk analysis on migration in Lombardy and on the reception system in Milan and Brescia: the latter is analysed through the approach and the policies adopted by the aforementioned areas. The study also analyses the consequences of violence on migrants’ health, and their access to healthcare and social services. The qualitative study, which was carried out during the implementation of two projects on proximity violence and on refugees and asylum seekers’ health, includes: ten in-depth interviews with institutional stakeholders and healthcare professionals; eleven interviews with representatives from anti-violence and reception centres; and a focus group involving public stakeholders and representatives from the social and healthcare services. This talk will discuss some theoretical approaches to violence against migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, with a focus on women and vulnerable people. It will also analyse social and healthcare policies in the Milan and Brescia areas. The results of the qualitative analysis highlight four key topics: 1. Migrants’ experience and violence dynamics; 2. Types and forms of violence; 3. Asylum seekers and refugees’ health and mental health conditions; 4. Good and bad practice in the refugee and asylum seeker healthcare system.

Communicative Constructions Of Refugees In The Treatment Of Tuberculosis

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This paper analyses the communicative constructions of refugees suffering from tuberculosis by the actors involved in the tuberculosis treatment process. I will show, that both the

trajectory of tuberculosis as well as the trajectory of migration matter in the treatment of tuberculosis and the construction of “refugees with tuberculosis”. I will demonstrate, how different constructions associated with a refugees’ integration capability as well as their ‘appropriated’ handling and ‘appropriated’ emotional reaction of having tuberculosis create different scopes of action for the actors involved. Moreover, these communicative constructions can be seen as an attempt to establish order in the treatment of tuberculosis. I will argue, that the intersection of these two trajectories migration and tuberculosis creates different regimes of order causing trouble and misunderstandings. Finally, I will provide an outlook for the potential of intersectional approaches in health research. The evaluation is based on eight problem-focused Interviews in all treatment phases. The inpatient treatment is represented by two senior physicians and a nurse. Three social workers were interviewed for the outpatient treatment. In addition, a tuberculosis expert and a public health officer of the health department were part of the sample. This sample represents an actual treatment cycle in Germany. The theoretical framework comprises symbolic interactionism added by Anselm Strauss’ concept of trajectories. For evaluation methods I use a triangulation of grounded theory and sequence analysis.

Mental Distress among Current Refugees: Assimilation or Stress-Proliferation?

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Mental Distress among Current Refugees: Assimilation or Stress-Proliferation? Among the many challenges associated with the large inflow of refugees into European countries in the past few years is the high level of traumatization and mental distress among refugees. This is a problem both for refugees themselves and for health services in the receiving countries: treatment opportunities are rare and it is reasonable to assume that mental distress goes along with other problems in the process of acculturation. However, it is still unknown to what extent this is indeed the case. While the theory of stress proliferation assumes that traumatizing pre-migratory experiences will lead to an accumulation of further mental distress and acculturative problems after migration, (sociological) neo-assimilation theory assumes that for many refugees, mental distress will decrease in the course of incorporation into the receiving society. Using representative panel data for asylum-seekers who moved to Germany between 2013 and 2016 (the IAB-BAMF-SOEP survey of refugees, N>4000), we analyze the development of mental distress among refugees over time in the course of their first months and years after migration. Findings indicate that (a) more than 20% suffer from moderate or severe mental distress, and 36% from mild distress; (b) negative experiences before and during migration (e.g. war, persecution, exploitation) go along with a higher level of distress. However, (c) mental distress decreases over time and (d) post-migratory explanatory factors (e.g. an insecure legal status, separation from family members), have a larger effect on mental distress than traumatization before or during migration.

392

The Well-being of Undocumented Migrants. Baseline Results of a Longitudinal Study in Geneva, Switzerland

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While the uneven distribution of health along different levels of socioeconomic resources has been well documented by health inequalities research, the association between objective resources and well-being assessments is not systematically linear. Indeed, in some groups of the population characterized as vulnerable, well-being is unexpectedly high compared to more well off groups. This suggests that variations in well-being evaluations reflect not only individual life circumstances, but also expectations which can, individually and collectively, vary over time and change across living contexts. This contribution aims at providing a better understanding of the articulation between objective resources and self-assessed quality of life thanks to an on-going study on undocumented migrants in Geneva, Switzerland. It is established that migrant workers who have no access to fundamental social rights experience important economic and social vulnerability. In March 2017, a 2-year pilot program for regularization has been launched in the canton of Geneva, which is hosting a large number of undocumented migrants (estimated to 13'000 persons). Using this program as a unique opportunity to assess the impact of a regularization policy, we initiated an interdisciplinary prospective study to document changes over time in the socio-economic and health conditions as well as the quality of life assessments of those workers. Along with a control group of undocumented migrants who do not meet the regularization criteria, quantitative and qualitative longitudinal data will be collected over four years. This paper will focus on quantitative quality of life assessments at baseline, taking into account the sociodemographic characteristics of the undocumented migrants and their levels of resources in different domains, and some comparisons with residents in Switzerland will be possible.

RN16_06a | Class, Gender and Ethnic Inequalities in Health

Perceptions Of Tobacco And Alcohol Consumption In Urban Areas of Madrid. Qualitative Research In Three Neighbourhoods In Madrid With Different Socioeconomic Statuses

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Within the public health field, consumption of tobacco and alcohol are two of the main risk factors of different diseases in adult population. The aim of this research is to demonstrate that the neighbourhoods' socioeconomic status, as well as the social and physical environment, have influenced perceptions about the consumption of tobacco and alcohol. As a secondary objective, we have inquired into the effect that the economic crisis has had on perceptions of alcohol and tobacco consumption. Also we have looked into the influence that immigrant population has had on perceptions about alcohol consumption. This research is part of a project named "Urban environment and health: Qualitative approach in the Heart Healthy Hoods Study." In the research project, three neighbourhoods from Madrid with different socioeconomic statuses were selected: San Diego (low socioeconomic status), El Pilar (medium socioeconomic status) and Nueva España (high socioeconomic status). A qualitative analysis has been conducted about the perceptions that local people from each neighbourhood have with regards to the alcohol and tobacco consumption. Data was obtained from 36 semi structured interviews (12 from San Diego, 11 from El Pilar and 13 from Nueva España) and 29 focus groups (14 from San Diego, 11 from El Pilar and four from Nueva España). As preliminary findings we have uncovered: 1) Perceptions about normalisation of alcohol consumption; 2) The increase of alcohol consumption in public places such as parks; and 3) Different perceptions about tobacco consumption, for instance in the high socioeconomic status neighbourhood there is a strong stigmatisation of tobacco consumption, while in the low socioeconomic status neighbourhood there is a normalisation of the consumption of marijuana mixed with tobacco.

The Habituality of (Un)healthy Lifestyles: Milieu-Specific Socialization and the Stratified Obesity Pattern

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Cultural aspects of stratification may be very relevant for understanding the higher prevalence of obesity among the lower strata (e.g. Pampel et al., 2010). More specifically, two types of stratified behaviour could account for the stratified obesity pattern: food intake (e.g. Sato et al., 2016) and physical exercise (e.g. Engström, 2008). However, as advanced by Bourdieusian stratification analyses, stratified food and physical exercise preferences and practices are considered to be performed habitually, as they result from life-long, stratum-specific socialisation. The empirical sociological scrutiny of such habitual practices is, however, in its infancy. In the paper, we use Implicit Association Tests (IAT) in combination with surveys (n=1000, UK) to: 1) identify empirically the existence of different habitus among different social strata; and 2) determine their role in the stratified patterns pertaining to obesity. In a first step, we uncover whether a negative (positive) implicit association with healthy (unhealthy) foods can be especially found among the lower strata, as expected based on Bourdieusian theorising. Second, by associating the IAT scores with survey data on a respondent's current and childhood social conditions, we assess whether such a stratified pattern in implicit associations is based on stratum-specific socialisation or other cultural or material influences. Subsequently, in a third step, we consider whether those stratified IAT scores account for the population-wide stratified patterns in food intake, and in obesity, that have already been extensively reported by means of survey research – in other words: whether the habitus does indeed underlie those stratified patterns, as widely assumed.

Understanding Care: Vulnerabilities, Support and Interdependencies

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This paper presents the results of the project “New forms of social and existential vulnerability, support and care in Spain”, funded by the Spanish R&D&I National Plan CSO2016-76179-R of the Ministry of Science and Innovation. The project is based on the qualitative research conducted in Spain by means of three discussion groups composed of particularly vulnerable social groups: family caregivers, young individuals in a situation

of precariousness and long-term unemployed individuals over 45 years. This paper focuses on the analysis of discourse of family caregivers and delves into the relationship existing between the experience of care and that of vulnerability and interdependency. In a broad sense, care, as defined by Joan Tronto and Berenice Fisher (1990:40), allows explaining the complexity of the discourses regarding the experiences of care, as well as enabling a better understanding of the different dimensions which shape care: emotional, moral and physical (corporal, material and temporal) (Martín Palomo, 2008; Martín Palomo and Krabel, 2016). The processes of interaction between those who give support and those who receive it are pierced by affection, bodies, suffering, satisfaction, physical effort and, ultimately, a diverse range of dispositions, many times in conflict with each other –especially concerning the tension between self-care and the care of others. This work intends to analyse how the body and emotions operate in the processes of interaction between caregivers and care-receivers in order to elaborate further on the subjective and material dimensions which promote vulnerability within care and on the impact these processes have on caregivers.

Obesity and Inequality in Europe: A Multi-Level Analysis of 20 European Countries

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The association between obesity and social inequality is well known. Yet, little is known about how other factors might affect the association. Analysing representative data from 20 countries from the European Social Survey, this paper contributes to the literature by showing how the association between body weight and inequality is mediated by individual and structural factors. Our multi-level analysis reveals significant cross-country differences in the association between inequality and body weight. These findings are mainly driven by institutional differences in the welfare states. The main conclusion is body size is not only an individual problem but also a matter of public spending on health.

RN16_06b | Mental Health: Styding Traditional and innovative approaches

“It Is a Different World In Here”: Collective Identification Among Psychiatric Inpatients And The Negotiations Of Social Boundaries At An Open and Acute Ward

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This paper explores interactions and unfolding relationships between inpatients admitted at respectively an open and an acute psychiatric ward in Denmark. Today's psychiatric hospital care remains a black box, 'with people being admitted and discharged, but where little is known about what happens to them while they are there' (Quirk and Lelliott 2001). While research has illuminated what characterises inpatients interactions, this paper examines how these interactions influence the inpatients understanding of self and affiliation with others. In doing this, I combine Barker's (2002) concept of 'collective illness identity' with Nelson's (1993) concept of 'epistemological communities' to draw attention to the inpatients collective identification and shared experiential knowledge. The analysis unfolds three aspects of the inpatients relationships. First, how the inpatients through bodily expressions and narrative accounts construct a collective illness identity, meaning that their understanding of self, and affiliation with others, is based on shared experiences of symptoms and suffering. Second, the ways in which the inpatients use their shared experiential knowledge to negotiate social boundaries at the ward. Third, how the inpatients reflections on the long-term potentials of the relationships established at the ward reveal a number of concerns related to their continuation. Centrally, the paper points to the potential and challenges that arise from the inpatients relationships and how their identification and social boundary work is embedded in a specific time and space. Empirically, the paper draws on 5 months of participant observation conducted at an open and an acute ward, and interviews with 14 psychiatric patients.

Revitalizing Disclosure: A grounded Theory Of Changing Beliefs In Mental Health

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Closeness to patients in healthcare is essential but with certain restrictions. It is clear that health professionals keep a professional distance from the patient. Personal experiences do not belong on the work floor, an objective attitude fits best to patients. This assumption is in coherence with the biomedical model that is still dominant in psychiatry. Since several years, experts by experience are on the agenda of many mental health organizations. The formally educated health professional meets the expert by experience. Their education is different and with that his attitude towards disclosure. Personal experiences with mental challenges are an essential resource in their work. The interaction between these workers with different perspectives was the start of a three years of research based on the methodology of classic grounded theory (Glaser & Strauss, 1967) in two mental health organizations. In the end the substantive theory of revitalizing disclosure emerged. Revitalizing disclosure is a discovered pattern that emerged in a substantive area where health professionals have a professional standard about disclosure. This standard seems to be losing ground and has to be renewed that is what revitalizing disclosure is. The old assumption about disclosure will be challenged (Alvesson & Kärreman, 2011). The theory of revitalizing disclosure offers workers in mental health organizations the insight in a process which can help them to grow as a professional and human being. It is helpful to know how to support organizations who want to change their focus on a more recovery-oriented care with experts by experience as a crowbar (Bracken & Thomas, 2005). Keywords: Revitalizing disclosure, expert by experience, mental health, classic grounded theory.

“No More Mechanical Restraint in This Ward”. An Ethnography of Change in Two Acute Psychiatric Wards

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In 1978, the organization of psychiatric care changed radically in Italy because of the entry into force of the so-called “Basaglia Law” (180/1978) and the following shutdown of the asylums. Ever since, small acute psychiatric wards enter into the picture and community care become standard in the Italian NHS. Although Franco Basaglia ‘the man who closed the asylums’ used medications and neuroleptics, he bluntly resisted and then refused mechanical restraint in his day-to-day psychiatric practice, thereby showing that a non-restraint psychiatry was possible also in Italy. Nowadays, however, the big majority of Italian acute psychiatric ward still use mechanical restrains with different justifications; only few wards adopt a strictly “no-restraint ward” policy; yet, others are in the process challenging their own wards organizations and clinical practices in an effort to abolish mechanical restraint in their ward. This presentation focuses on two acute psychiatric wards that are actively engaging in dismissing the practice of mechanical restraint. It intends to shed light on the differences between the two processes of becoming a non-restraint ward. Each of the two cases have been proactively engaged in the change for some times with different degree of success. The paper will focus on the heterogeneous ways in which the multiplicity of actors involved in the process of change challenged, resisted and or contributed, more or less actively, to the goal of dismissing mechanical restraint, as well as, the intended and unintended consequences they faced as result.

RN16_07a | Mental Health and inequality

Men’s Experiences Of Help-Seeking For Mental Distress

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In the context of health, particularly mental health, the dominant narrative is that men are more reluctant to seek help for problems in living than women. Men are three times more likely to commit suicide than women (ONS, 2016) and studies suggest that men do not seek help on account of a perceived threat to performing ‘hegemonic’ masculinity that limits emotional expression and vulnerability (Addis and Mahalik, 2003). They also put forward that men have fewer, and more ineffective coping strategies than women. This paper reports findings from doctoral research that explores men’s coping and management of distress, with particular focus on help-seeking practices. Between 2016 and 2017, 40 semi-structured interviews were carried out in South Wales, UK, with men from different ages and social backgrounds, recruited from the general public and mental health support groups. Analysis demonstrates distinct gendered characteristics of men’s help-seeking and coping behaviour. Hegemonic masculine discourse is evident in men’s help-seeking practices as they discuss barriers to do with manly self-reliance, shame of vulnerability and lack of insight into mental distress symptoms. Yet the majority of participants had actually attempted to seek out professional support for their mental distress and so cultural barriers and hegemonic discourses could be perceived as excuses rather than barriers in their accounts of mental health help-seeking. Findings thus indicate that men can and will seek help when it is needed and points to a focus in future research on what men do differently in the management of their mental health.

Group-Focused Enmity, Knowledge And Acquaintanceship: How Do They Influence Stigma Towards People With Schizophrenia?

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Heitmeyer (2007) defines the concept of “Group-Focused Enmity” as willingness to marginalize and exclude not only individuals but groups as a whole. Group-Focused Enmity is seen as a result of rising disorientation. Being in a precarious position leads to more Group-Focused Enmity to compensate for a lack of societal recognition which goes along with a higher readiness to discriminate weak groups (e.g. people with disabilities, non-established people, etc.). Contact hypothesis (Allport 1954) suggests that contact with members of a certain group may reduce prejudice. Congruently – regarding people with mental illnesses – increasing interpersonal contacts as well as knowledge are most commonly used anti-stigma strategies (Corrigan et al 2001; Gronholm et al 2016). We therefore ask 1. Which influences can be found on Group-Focused Enmity especially against people with mental illnesses? 2. How is Group-Focused Enmity related to stigmatizing people with schizophrenia? 3. How does general knowledge about mental illnesses and acquaintanceship with people suffering from mental illnesses affect this relation? We use survey data among the Austrian population out of the project “Monitoring Public Stigma Austria 2018” to approach these issues. Literature Allport, G. W. (1954). The nature of prejudice. Oxford: Addison-Wesley. Heitmeyer, W. (Eds.) (2007). Deutsche Zustände. Folge 5. Frankfurt: suhrkamp. Corrigan P.W., River L.P., Lundin R.K. et al. (2001). Three strategies for changing attributions about severe mental illness. Schizophr Bull 27:187–195. Gronholm et al. (2016). Interventions to reduce discrimination and stigma: the state of the art. Social psychiatry and psychiatric epidemiology 52 (3): 249-258.

Ethnic Minorities, Mental Illness Stigma and Health Care: Stigma as Deflection

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Mental illness stigma is damaging. In the UK, we see a proliferation of the idea of greater mental illness stigma in ethnic minority populations. The thesis is that ‘culturally’ there is more stigma in these communities due to religious, spiritual or traditional beliefs about mental ill-health. These explanations are abundant amongst people suffering with mental illness, and also amongst family members, health professionals, and charities working with ethnic minority groups. What has been missing in the field is a consideration of how mental illness stigma operates alongside racialisation (or race stigma). There has been no theorisation of how

discriminatory treatment that ethnic minority people are subject to, works in conjunction with mental illness stigma to exacerbate health outcomes. Instead, there has been an inflation of the idea that greater mental illness stigma in ethnic minority populations accounts for a lot of the disparities we see in access to talking treatments, recovery rates, use of crisis mental health services and detention under the Mental Health Act, with ethnic minority groups faring worse on all of these outcomes. This inflation of the impact of mental illness stigma in ethnic minority communities without corresponding research evidence, is potentially dangerous, as it deflects attention away from the structural health service problems that need to be addressed. This paper uses data from the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey to critique assumptions of higher levels of stigma for ethnic minority people, and discusses a new direction for mental illness stigma research in ethnic minority populations.

“Life Stories And Mental Health Of Unemployed People Over 45 Years Old. Longitudinal Study”

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The aim of this ongoing investigation is to shed light on the life stories of 10 unemployed people aged 45 and over and the changes and challenges they have faced for two years. Taking a longitudinal perspective, the objectives are three. First, investigate how their life stories have changed in this period focusing on life events, employment changes and self-esteem. Secondly, to deepen into the differences between women and men’s discourses and, strategies for overcoming unemployment and its implications. Thirdly, to study which mental health implications have had unemployment situation to them. The three hypotheses of the research are: (a) The personal situation of the subject has improved in two years thanks to finding a new job or because of the normalization of his or her living condition. (b) Women show a better professional and labour adaptation, so they are more likely to find a faster solution than men. (c) Despite the improvement in economical and material terms, the mental health of the subjects has been deteriorated because they haven’t been diagnosed and treated. In order to respect the subjects and the nature of the theme as much as possible, the methodological approach is qualitative. It is based on open interviews with script and discourse analysis made with the computer program Atlas.ti. The first results will be discussed with the respondents in order to enrich the present research with their feedbacks and to get solid conclusions for future investigations.

RN16_07b | Social Inequalities

The Secret Drama at the Patient's Bedside—Refusal of Treatment Because of the Practitioner's Ethnic Identity

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Patients' refusal of treatment based on the practitioner's ethnic identity reveals a clash of values: neutrality in medicine versus patient-centered care. In Israel, patients of the two ethno-national populations, the Jewish majority and the Arab minority, are treated in the public healthcare system by both Jewish and Arab practitioners against the background of the violent Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The research objective was to examine the views of Israeli patients and healthcare professionals regarding patients' refusal of treatment because of the practitioner's ethnic identity. A mixed methodology was used, consisting of a phone survey of a representative sample (N=760) of the Israeli population, comprising both Jews (N=505) and Arabs (N=255) and fifty in-depth interviews with 10 managers and 40 healthcare professionals, Jewish and Arab, employed at 11 public hospitals. The survey showed that about 30% preferred to be treated by a physician of their own ethnicity, and around 4% reported that they had refused at least once to be treated by practitioners on the grounds of their ethnicity. The interviews revealed that most refusal incidents recorded are unidirectional: Jewish patients refusing to be treated by Arab practitioners. Refusals are usually directed towards nurses and junior medical staff members, especially if recognized as religious Muslims; they are often initiated by the patients' relatives and occur more frequently during periods of escalation in the conflict. The structural competency approach can be applied to increase awareness of the role of social determinants in shaping patients' ethnic-based treatment refusals and to improve the handling of such incidents.

Corruption, Population Health and Migrant-related Health Inequalities. A Multilevel Study of 35 European Countries

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In this paper, I investigate (a) whether a relationship exists between national levels of corruption and citizen's overall health, and (b) whether this relationship differs between

natives and migrants. Drawing on data from seven waves of the European Social Survey (2004 – 2016; N = 296,195) for individuals aged up to 75 years old living in 35 European countries, I apply a two-level multilevel model (i.e. individuals are clustered within country-years) combined with country- and year-fixed effects. The results indicate that higher levels of perceived societal corruption are related to poorer overall health. Moreover, this association is found to be stronger among natives than among first- and second-generation non-EU migrants. In sum, the study underlines the importance of corruption as a contextual risk factor for poor overall health. Future studies, however, should devote special attention to why the host population is more vulnerable to the health consequences of perceived societal corruption.

Cervical Cancer (over-)Screening In Belgium: Cross Sectional Trends In Social Inequalities

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Objective Many women take Pap smears outside the three-yearly cytological screening interval and outside the 25-64-year-old recommended age-range. We approach this kind of deviation from the medical norm from a medicalization perspective. By charting the social composition of Pap smear uptakers and its evolution over time in Belgium, we aim to shed light on the social determinants of over-screening as medicalization of preventive behavior, and how these are mediated by the governmental limited-reimbursement initiative that was implemented in 2009. Methods Data from 15455 women from five waves (1997-2013) of the Belgian Health Interview Survey are used. Over-screening is operationalized as the deviation from screening recommendations in a twofold manner, namely based on the frequency of screening (3-yearly intervals), and the age of the target population (25-64). Logistic regressions are performed. Results Pap smear uptake increased from 69,5% in 1997 to 72,9% in 2013. Among the screening women, the proportion that was screened within the last year remained stable around 68% between 1997 and 2008, but declined significantly to 52,4% in 2013. Pap smear uptake is higher for women aged 30-50, having a high educational degree, and having high household income. These socio-economic indicators are not related to over-screening. Over-screening is highest in Brussels. Conclusion The women who get over-screened are a shrinking proportion in a generally growing group of women who get a Pap smear. Higher educated women are more susceptible to the medicalization of their preventive behavior and show more norm compliance. The limited-reimbursement initiative was successful.

Never and Under Cancer Screeners among Women Living in Switzerland: How are inequalities shaped over time?

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Background: Research has evidenced inequalities in cervical and breast cancer screening which persist over time. Comparing "never-screeners" and "under-screeners" may shed light on further determinants of inequalities. Objectives: This study aims to explore non-screening prevalence of cervical and breast cancer over time in Switzerland. It distinguishes never from under screeners to investigate how associations with socioeconomic and family structure inequalities have changed between 1992 and 2012. Methods: Data from 31'800 women aged 20-70 and 11'388 women aged 50-70 from the Swiss Health Interview Survey (1992-2012), a national cross-sectional survey conducted every 5 years, was analysed. Weighted prevalence ratios of never and under Pap smear and mammography were estimated with multivariate Poisson regressions, adjusting for socioeconomic, sociodemographic, healthcare consumption and health status variables. Results: Preliminary findings suggested that, between 1992 and 2012, never and under Pap smear screening prevalence remained stable at 15.8% and 9.0% respectively, while never mammography screening prevalence decreased from 57.5% to 34.0% and under mammography screening from 42.4% to 35.7%. Women with higher education and income were less likely to never screen for Pap smear. Partnership reduced both Pap smear and mammography probability of never screening over the studied period, but was not associated with under screening. Having children only reduced Pap smear never screening. Discussion: While never screening was independently associated with socioeconomic and family structure factors, this was not the case for under screening. Comparing never and under-screeners throughout the analysed period evidenced the role of family structure in cancer screening inequalities. This research suggests that never and under screening need to be tackled with different healthcare policies and a stronger focus on never-screeners may contribute to reducing inequalities.

RN16_07c | Migration and Health

Equality and Equity in Norway's Health Policy

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This presentation addresses the issue of health provisions for migrant mothers in Norway asking the question: "what are the wider implications of Norway's decentralized approach to addressing reproductive and maternal health needs of migrant and refugee women across the country?" This PhD topic uses a qualitative case study approach focusing on maternal health clinics to illustrate the effects of Norway's health policy. Norway has adopted a decentralized approach to the governance of its universal health service provisions in order to ensure equal access across the country. The change in the population composition of Norway is relatively recent. This has required that service provision be suitable for, and accessible to people who are not ethnic Norwegians and come from many different cultural and linguistic groups. However, given the different patterns of migrant settlement across the country, health care initiatives taken to address specific population needs, such as migrant women's health needs, can vary greatly across Norway in terms of availability, scope and quality. This study will examine the extent to which universal provisions meet the needs of diverse groups in two particular and different settings. The research project will apply a policy analysis framework with roots in post-structuralist, social-constructionist, and feminist theory. My objective for this conference paper is to present my project and its methodology for which feedback will be welcome.

Patriarchal Cultural Models And Migrant Women's Sexual And Reproductive Health.

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The contribution examines of gender disequilibrium, generated by patriarchal cultural models present in many migrant communities, on women's sexual and reproductive health. The patriarchal family structure is still the paradigm of human relations in many countries of the world and in migratory processes loyalties to the traditional model often remain unchanged. Differentiated relations and power imbalance between the sexes remain undisturbed in the new social context, and tend to crystallize even more, being justified by the preservation of tradition. Migration dynamics intertwine with the marriage strategies of families and/or communities, and the preservation of traditional practices, such as forced marriages and genital mutilation, becomes functional to maintaining the boundaries of identity. The analyzed data concern admissions as well as access to outpatient services and these data are crossed with statistics and estimates on foreign presence in the territory in order to verify two main underlying working hypotheses. First, due to higher birth rates, incidence of migrant women among patients of the hospital greater exceeds the foreign presence on the territory; in addition, it deals of a differential access, since foreign women with some ethno-national backgrounds are more reluctant to resort to gynecological and pediatric services. In addition to the results of the statistical analyses, the results of in-depth interviews and field observation will be presented, helping to understand the nature of the phenomenon and to outline good practices and guidelines that allow dealing with it effectively, together with indicators of sexual and reproductive health that allow monitoring the evolution of the phenomenon over time.

Multidimensional Determinants of Migrant Women Health. A case study on female Moldovans in Italy

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A large body of literature agrees that migrants' health conditions are influenced by few causes (IOM, 2016; Marcelli, 2015; Vianello, 2018). Among these we can mention: job's conditions in the host country, health behaviour, modality of the migratory process and current migratory conditions, life's condition in home country before emigration. However, the studies on migrant women health are focused mainly on sexual and reproductive health (e.g. Keygnaert, 2014; Adanu, 2009; He et al., 2012; etc.), while limited are those focusing on their

migration and working conditions. The paper aims to fill this gap, analysing the multidimensional determinants of migrant women health. We base our analysis on the case study of Moldovan female migrants, residing in Padua city, who are employed in a handful of jobs related mainly with care and domestic work (in particular elderly and sick individuals care). Through a Survey research on female Moldovan workers in Padua (Italy), we analyse the current women health conditions, considering three possible concurrent causes: 1) risks and save environment at work, 2) access to health prevention services including those focused on female sexual and reproductive health, 3) illness and disease occurrences in home countries before the emigration.

RN16_08 | Mental Health: Discourses on depressions and other forms of suffering

Help Seeking in Mental Distress: the Role of Institutional and Sociocultural Contexts in Spain

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Social, economic and health costs of persistent mental distress that takes forms of depression or anxiety disorders are increasingly burdening individuals and societies in Europe. This has been particularly the case after the onset of the financial crisis whose consequences were extremely detrimental in Southern Europe, in general, and in Spain, in particular, with significant increases in prevalence rates of mental disorders. Nonetheless, over-medicalisation of mild symptoms is also well documented. All of this creates more demand for services and, as a result, more pressures on the healthcare systems. Therefore, this paper examines how institutional, cultural and social contexts in Spain impact access to care and healthcare seeking in mental distress and how mental healthcare-seeking practices consequently influence functioning of the treatment system. The analysis employs data of 21 semi-structured qualitative interviews with healthcare providers and users of services who suffer from depression or anxiety disorders conducted in Spain between 2017 and 2018. Drawing on the theoretical approach of Pierre Bourdieu, I analyse how the interplay between objectified structures (such as the market or medical technology) and embodied structures as habitus shape medical practice and gradually change enactment of institution. I also intend to reveal how it results in genesis of the social field as a whole where human suffering is professionalised and interpreted as medical rather than social, consequently leading to over-dependence on healthcare services and goods.

400

Networks of Depression – a Biographical Narrative Interview Analysis

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Following previous research aiming at establishing connection between social distortions described by contemporary critical theories (such as Habermas' or Bourdieu's) and depression (Sik 2018 - <https://doi.org/10.1177/1368431018760947>), the presentation aims at empirically reconstructing those network features, which enable and stabilize mood disorders. Depression is understood as a specific form of social suffering, which appears in network constellations characterized by the parallel lacking of security, reinforcing feedbacks, positive collective representations and control. In order to empirically identify such constellations, biographical narrative interviews (Rosenthal 2004 - <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781848608191.d7>) were analysed in three steps (n=10, the interviewees were selected from people diagnosed with depression or living in marginalized or deprived position, in Hungary). First, narrative data were reinterpreted as features of various network ties: this enabled the evaluation of the depressive potential of each social relationship. Secondly, life phases were reinterpreted based on the proportion of distorted and complementary ties: this enabled the evaluation of the depressive potential of each life phase. Thirdly, the dynamics of life phases were analysed from the perspective of enablers and obstacles of transforming depressive network constellations. Such analysis not only provides a sociological explanation of the emergence and recovery from depression (as a result of the dynamics of various micro and macro networks), but also highlights new horizons for both critical theory and emancipatory praxis. Depression as social suffering emerges mostly in those constellations, where both the micro and macro patterns of communicative or instrumental networks create insecurity, negative collective identity and helplessness. Accordingly, breaking such homogenous patterns of distortion have a chance of decreasing the level of social suffering, thus overcoming depression.

Determinants of Social Distance towards Schizophrenia, Depression, and Alcoholism

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Using survey data from the project "Monitoring Public Stigma Austria 2018" among the Austrian population we explore the following questions: a) What are determinants for desired social distance towards people suffering from a mental illness? b) Are there differences according to the type of disorder - specifically concerning schizophrenia (n~1000), depression and alcoholism (n for both ~ 500; split in questionnaire)?

Discrimination experiences – public or structural – are leading to negative consequences for people suffering from a mental illness (Millier/Schmidt/Angermeyer et al. 2014). Beside exclusion i.e. in the housing and labour market, research has pointed to tendencies of the social environment to avoid people with mental illnesses. "Social distance scales" inform about the willingness to uphold social contacts to persons with deviant psychological conditions. Based on studies in Austria (Grausgruber et al. 1989) and following Martin et al. (2000) influencing factors on social distance are seen in the nature of the problem (behaviour), causal attributions, perceived dangerousness and the treatability of the disease. Desired social distance is probably as well differing according to sociodemographic characteristics and in some studies also dependant on personal contacts to persons suffering from the illness. Literature: Grausgruber, A./Hofmann, G./Schöny, W./Zapotoczky, K. (1989). Einstellung zu psychisch Kranken und zur psychosozialen Versorgung, Stuttgart: Thieme. Martin, J.K./Pescosolido, B.A./Tuch, S.A. (2000). Of Fear and Loathing: The Role of "Disturbing Behaviour", Labels, and Causal Attribution in Shaping Public Attitudes Toward People with Mental Illness. *Journal of Health and Social Behaviour* 41: 208-223. Millier, A./Schmidt, U./Angermeyer, M. et al. (2014). Humanistic burden in schizophrenia: A literature review. *Journal of Psychiatric Research* 54: 85-93.

RN16_09a | Open Session

Media and Multiple Sclerosis. Role of Mainstream Media And Social Media For Awareness, Storytelling And Care

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The paper presents the results of a comparative research between Italy and Pakistan on the role that social media and the mainstream media can have in people with Multiple Sclerosis highlighting the cultural differences and homogeneities and socio-economic context related to the disease. In particular, you will investigate: a) what MS storytelling is told by the mainstream media (Peruzzi, Volterrani 2016) and what improves in the awareness of people with MS, 3) the impact of open and closed communities built ad hoc and participated in social media on people with MS (Volterrani, 2018) for the improvement of care and specialized medical / patient relationships, 4) analysis of the role of the media and social media in the prevention of some of the most common problems among people with Multiple Sclerosis (Volterrani, 2017). The methodology of the research utilized the use of in-depth qualitative interviews with Italian and Pakistani women with Multiple Sclerosis placed respectively in the Punjab region and in the Sicily region and an online participant observation analysis in the open and closed communities on the MS in Italy and Pakistan
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Between The Private And The Public: Discursive Strategies Of Epistemic Communities, Communities Of Practice And Interest Groups In Search Of A Better Position In The Polish Healthcare

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The healthcare field could be perceived as a space of competition between various actors fighting for power and positions. In the last years, we could observe the attempts of emancipation of actors occupying marginal or dominated positions, who tried to undermine the most basic rules governing the healthcare field. We will use the concept of three types of discursive formations – epistemic communities, communities of practice and interest groups – in order to present an analysis of different discursive strategies and goals of such dominated actors, observed in the Polish healthcare field. Our study encompassed three distinct groups in the time of their most intensified activities: resident doctors in the midst of their protest for increase in wages and improvement of health services; potential users and supporters of medical marihuana fighting for its legalization; and the anti-vaccination movement and its climax with the bill aimed at abolition of compulsory vaccinations for children. We will look at these groups through the lens of their discursive strategies, including public visibility of their discourse, types of knowledge they produce, resources they use and the way they validate themselves or try to be legitimized. Using data gathered in our discourse analysis, we will show the dynamics of these three groups, proving the empirical usefulness of the analytical distinction between epistemic communities, communities of practice and interest groups.

Risking Your Life: Gambling Trajectories and Health And Social Consequences In Italy

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Gambling is a growing phenomenon in Italy. It jeopardises family resources and social relationships and threatens mental health of problem gamblers, increasing social and health inequalities. Moreover, it is associated with a high degree of perceived stigma, which seems to prevent gamblers to access treatment. Most of national studies, however, are large scale surveys, unable to represent meanings and motivations of players, as well as disentangle complex issues such as cultural, social, economic and political factors boosting the risk of negative consequences of gambling. The paper produces the findings of a qualitative study, based on 62 in-depth interviews to recreational and problem gamblers. The main aim of the study is to analyse gambling trajectories and to identify both risk and protective factors related to problem gambling and barriers to addiction services. The focus on patterns of behaviours is useful to highlight the role of structural factors, such as economic issues, gambling supply and regulation. The latter includes national and local formal rules, in particular the recent regional law aimed at reducing the number of electronic gambling machines (EGM). Risk perception and significant life events explain the variability of gambling careers, but the interviews suggest that the external factors such as gambling market strategy and labour market conditions impact on trajectories, producing specific pathways. The boundaries between addiction and recreational gambling are blurred, since it is a complex and fluid behaviour, with non linear trajectories.

Non-participation and Disengagement in Personalised Medicine: Patients' Accounts and Methodological Reflections

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The participatory turn in healthcare encourages patients' and the public's engagement with research and trials, so, in turn, has the potential to exclude rich accounts of non-participation and disengagement. Drawing on an ethnographic study of cancer patienthood in the genomics era in the UK, we explore non-participation, rejection, exclusion and reservations

concerning genomic medicine in the public sphere as expressed by a range of social actors and groups. We capture the particular social and cultural contexts in which disengagement and resistance are generated. Refusal or inability to engage with genomic medicine can result from contested priorities, such as health equality or preventive medicine and a commitment to other forms of care. Not every patient can or wants to craft their own treatment pathways, and we reflect on what it means to opt-out, be excluded or feel left behind by 'personalised' forms of care. We argue that these practices present an important counterpoint to the dominant tropes of personalisation as enhanced care by virtue of more precise health information. We suggest that healthcare practices in the genomic era involve other kinds of care and personalisation which need to be incorporated into scholarly engagement with biomedical innovation. We also reflect on the extent to which our research methodology and ethnographic practice have contributed to these inclusions/exclusions and silencing of particular voices, experiences and encounters in our research as discussed in relation to the wider context and constraints of the NHS ethical review process in the UK.

RN16_09b | Health Behaviour

The Influence of Social Network on Health Behavior in South Korea

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Compared with previous research on smoking, this paper mainly concerns the relationship between emotional labor and smoking. This paper also aims to investigate whether negative emotions and social support influence the causal relationship. In this study, emotional labor, a key independent variable, is composed of four sub-factors: work involvement, the autonomy of working hours, work feelings, and facing customers. Additionally, to verify this hypothesis, we have analyzed the mediating effects after inputting emotions, the interaction effects from interpersonal support, and independent variables. The results show a direct relation between lower work involvement and smoking due to negative sentiments, in addition to the effect of autonomy of working hours. The lack of social support was also found to affect smoking in interactions with a low-work involvement. Thus, the intensity of emotional labor affects smoking, and psychological factors are involved in the causal relationship. We suggest that emotional labor induces stress-related negative emotions and promotes smoking, and smoking can be reduced by an environment of social network.

403

Social Capital And Undergraduate Students' Adoption Of Health Promotion Policies In Their University: A Case Study In Greece

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In this empirical case study, we aim to analyse research data from a sample of undergraduate students about the adoption of health promotion policies according to their social capital. A quantitative survey was carried out in a sample of undergraduate students on their fourth year of study in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Patras, Greece. Research data were collected with the use of an anonymous questionnaire during the spring semester of the academic year 2017-2018. The results of this study have provided us with important information on the health promotion policies that the University provides, as well as how students adopt these policies according to their social capital. We examined the social capital through the concept of social cohesion, i.e.: trust and reciprocity, and how it affects students' health promotion. The findings of our study suggested that the social capital of undergraduate students greatly affected how they adopted these policies. More specifically, the main factors affecting the way students adopt health promotion policies in the place of their studies revealed to be the following: gender, living conditions, number of friends in the University, social interactions and trust towards family members, friends and the community of the University. Summing up, the students of our sample proved that there was a strong connection between social capital and health promotion policies. Our research indicates that students need to create a strong social capital into their University. In order to achieve this, universities could help their students develop their social capital, as for example by creating ties between University staff and students, and also promote social interactive activities into the University community.

Interpretative repertoires of immunization in Romania

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The proposed research presentation aims at shedding new light on the issues of children immunization in Romania by focusing on the discourses that animate private decisions and public debates. I have approached the vaccine refusal and hesitancy subject from a Discourse Analysis (DA) perspective, in order to identify the detailed and multiple discursive resources that are available for parents and other stakeholders to justify the rejection, postponement or acceptance of vaccines. The analytic unit of discourse analysis and discursive psychology that I have used is the "interpretative repertoire" defined as: "building blocks speakers use for constructing

versions of actions, cognitive processes and other phenomena" and also a "restricted range of terms used in a specific stylistic and grammatical fashion" (Wetherell and Potter, 1988, 172). The repertoires are usually associated with certain key metaphors and "will often be signaled by certain tropes and figures of speech". Interpretative repertoires support ideological claims representing "recurrently used systems of terms used for characterizing and evaluating actions, events and other phenomena" (Potter and Wetherell, 1987, 149). Thus, the present research aims to analyze and show: 1. The main pro- and anti- vaccine repertoires that are mobilized in the online environment in Romania (in Romanian language); 2. The extent to which the main repertoires that circulate in the online environment in Romania are reflected in the discourses of the parents that have to make a decision or have recently made a decision on the matter of immunization.

RN16_10a | Care

Virtuous Care: The Spatial Organisation of Care in Residential Homes for Older People

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It has been suggested that the privatisation of residential care for older people has resulted in a dualistic market. Here, residential homes at the lower end of the market drive down costs in order to attract local authority purchasers of care. Residential homes at the higher end of the market, on the other hand, attempt to compete on quality, tailoring their services to meet the needs and demands of older people who purchase their own care. Drawing upon an ethnographic study of two distinctly priced residential homes, this paper examines how divergence in the costing of care has altered the manner in which residential care work is organised. The research found a marked difference in the manner in which space was used in the two homes. In the higher cost home, clear symbolic boundaries concerning the management of personal care activities and their resulting waste products were enforced. In the low-cost residential home, on the other hand, little was done to establish boundaries between different areas, tasks or matter. This paper considers how the preservation of symbolic boundaries in residential homes acts to maintain not only hygiene standards but also more immeasurable qualities - dignity, respect, privacy - which are vital to the care of older people.

Caring For Children During The Cancer Journey: An Analysis Of Cancer Blogs

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In the process of identity redefinition that a disease like cancer involves (Bury, 1982; Charmaz, 1991), the challenges encountered during the cancer journey force women to, at least partially, rethink their gendered role of caregivers (Devault, 1991; Gerstel and Gallagher, 2001), in order to focus on self-care. Women facing cancer need to renegotiate their gendered identities within the constraints of gendered role expectations and gendered divisions of labour (Sulik, 2007), in a society where they are considered as the main individuals taking care of family and children. Through a thematic analysis of cancer blogs written by women with young children, the purpose of this research is to examine how women with cancer experience the tensions and transitions from care giving to care receiving identities, in relation to their role as mothers. How do they balance expectations, including their own, about putting the needs of their children first, with the heightened need to care for themselves? The research provides a focus on their double vulnerability: as cancer patients and as mothers who may not know how (or even if) to discuss their illness with their young children. These women's double vulnerability exposes particular features of the constraints of the sex/gender system and how gender inequality is experienced in everyday life. Independently of the coping strategy they adopt, mothers with cancer can feel guilty about taking time for themselves and there is always the risk that they overlook their own needs. Support by other family members and the healthcare/volunteering system is needed.

Findings highlight how staff create a careful choreography or 'place ballet' (Seamon and Nordin 1980) to segregate patients, and engage in 'boundary work' (Mesman 2009), monitoring and guiding patient pathways. Patients also carefully manage their own pathways, in order to maintain social and spatial distance between themselves and 'risky' people, objects and spaces. These strategies involve engagements with the built environment – spacing out chairs, finding a 'safe' place to sit, opening windows, wiping down surfaces – 'reordering' the environment to manage the threat of contagion, through strategies of 'separating, tidying, purifying' (Douglas 1966 p.3). Yet the built environment can also constrain these efforts, illuminating a disconnect between rapidly evolving clinic practice, and the intractability of the built environment. We also explore tensions between a choreography of segregation and a 'choreography of care' (Martin 2016).

405

Buildings, Bodies and Bugs: Constructing Spatio-temporal Boundaries in the Cystic Fibrosis Clinic

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This paper explores the management of cross infection in cystic fibrosis clinics, and how staff and patients construct temporal and spatial boundaries to manage risk (Lowton and Gabe 2006). We also draw attention to the role of the built environment in mediating or constraining these strategies and assess the potential for staff and patients to reconfigure their environment. These issues are explored drawing on data from an ongoing AHRC funded study (PARC) comparing three UK cystic fibrosis clinics using qualitative methods including graphic interviews, walking interviews and ethnography.

The use of Complementary and Alternative medicines (CAM) by Breast Cancer Patients-bridging the gap in communication

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The study attempts to improve communication between cancer patients and Healthcare professionals (HCPs) in regards to the use of Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) in the UK. Research has shown a gradual and steady increase in the acceptance of CAM by patients over the years. CAM is popular in patients suffering from life-threatening diseases like cancer; especially in women with breast cancer. Authors in Europe and North America have reported this prevalence rate to be as high as eighty percent, with a majority of participants using CAM concurrently with conventional medicine. Considering the possibility of harmful interactions, it is important that patients and HCPs share effective communication in regards to CAM use. However research to date suggests that up to 77% of patients do not confide about CAM use to their HCPs. This lack of communication may threaten the fabric of patient-doctor partnership. In this study, the prevalence of CAM use in U.K breast cancer patients was explored, focusing on the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) of women using CAM. Participants were recruited from two cancer clinics (110 women) to participate in an interview-administered survey. A sub-set of 10 women were also invited to take part in semi structured interviews and a focus group. The study estimated a prevalence rate of CAM use for the last 12 months at 85% (95% CI: 75-95), with the majority of participants using multiple CAM modalities concurrently with conventional treatment. This paper presents the survey results and those from the Interviews and focus group. The discussion will include rationales for CAM use and possible ways to enhance communications about CAM use between patients and health care professionals.

RN16_10b | Risk - Donation - Mental health

Third Party Reproduction And Being An Egg Or Sperm Donor: The Vision Enabled Through A Sociology Of Personal Life

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In recent decades, reproductive medicine has become a widespread global phenomenon. Within the field, donor conception, and the use of donated eggs, sperm or embryos from a third party, plays a key role. Despite the importance of those individuals who donate, there has been scant research exploring their experiences. Seeking to contribute to the growing, albeit still small, body of research on donors, this paper advocates bringing the process of donating into dialogue with a sociology of personal life. It suggests that important new insights about the donor experience can be achieved by utilising this theoretical perspective. The paper applies a broad framework of a sociology of personal life to demonstrate that the decision to donate reverberates within donors' everyday lives and relationships, and explores, primarily theoretically, how it is that acts of donation bring such issues into play. To this end, the paper examines in more detail three ways in which donating interacts with dimensions that are integral to personal life: 'living' genetic connectedness; relationality; and the intimate body. Ultimately, the paper shows that a sociology of personal life can reveal and begin to address new, unexplored questions for this field that demand greater scholarly attention.

The Gift Of Data

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Voluntary blood donation has been promoted as the “gift of life to a fellow stranger”, as Richard Titmuss (1970) famously argued in his comparative study of private and public blood economies. Still today, the public discourse is focused on praising donors for their altruistic, gratuitous decision to give blood, and emphasizing the different perspectives on risks and value related with donated blood between the donor (low) and recipient (high). Donors’ personal interests i.e. “selfish motives” are considered risks factors for a healthy blood supply system. So what happens when blood donors are also asked to gift their blood and personal information to biobank research? At the time we conducted interviews and focus groups with blood donors, the Finnish Red Cross Blood was about to launch the Blood Service Biobank (BSB). The plan was to recruit volunteers to “extend their help to science”, so in practice, to give broad consent for the BSB to collect their blood samples and other health and register data for the use of future research. These users can be also international or privately funded research organizations. Our focus was understand how blood donors’ viewed the forthcoming BSB and the following datafication of blood to match with their interests. Study participants were offered a scenario about genetic risks and other health related data on blood donors becoming discovered by biobank research. We were interested to see how such development might be reflected on their expectations about risks and values related to blood donation. We were also interested in how well do these interpretations fit with the promotional discourse of altruistic gift relationships and claims for disinterest?

Beds or Meds? The Changing Societal Responses to Mental Health Problems in Affluent Democracies, 1960-2003

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Societies increasingly rely on medical solutions to solve a wide array of problems. Classic theories of medicalization give almost exclusive power to the medical profession as defining and responding to health problems, while newer theories have begun to acknowledge other factors. Yet, current theories and research center on the U.S.. This paper moves research on medicalization into a comparative perspective by looking at the medicalization of mental health in 20 affluent democracies from 1960-2003. It uses three macro-theories to understand processes of medicalization, specifically globalization, the welfare state, and theories of profession. Using data from the OECD and the Yearbooks of International Non-Governmental Organization, I test hypothesis of macro-level effects on medicalization of mental health, captured by two indicators (institutionalization and reliance on psychiatric medication), that undoubtedly put mental health problems under the medical jurisdiction. The findings clearly show that all three macro-level factors have the potential to both support and counter medicalization. Regarding globalization, membership in public INGOs decreases medicalization whereas membership in professional INGOs increases medicalization. The welfare state both supports and counters medicalization. The welfare state as a whole facilitates deinstitutionalization, but public spending on health increases both reliance on institutions and medication. Finally, professionals follow global trends regarding deinstitutionalization but protect their professional power by guarding their exclusive right to prescribe medication. The findings clearly show important links between medicalization, globalization, the welfare state, and professions.

RN17 | Work, Employment and Industrial Relations

RN17_01a | European Social Dialogue

Visible and Invisible Hands in the Transnational Wage Setting in Europe Toal, Aaron Jason Jake

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This paper addresses the question how in Europe a common transnational strategy among industrial relations actors and cooperation between actors can evolve over time and what the consequences are. More specifically, if a common transnational strategy and cooperation is beneficial not only for industrial relations actors themselves, but also for the economy and society, is a common strategy evolving by itself on basis of existing formal and informal institutional channels of interactions over time or do we need new institutions, rules and incentives from 'outside'? And if new institutions and rules are needed which of them are politically feasible and realistic? In other words are the mutual benefits sufficient so that national actors can pull themselves towards a common strategy or, in the case of Europe, do national actors need to be pushed by European 'authorities'? In any way a common strategy among national actors is a question of transnational coordination between actors which only works under certain conditions. On basis of results of a current research project and of previous case studies the prerequisites and conditions for transnational coordination between actors are identified and integrated in a micro theoretical model of action and interaction. With this approach, different formal and informal institutional channels of interactions are analysed in order to explain how a European 'system' of industrial relations can be established and maintained over time.

Regulation At Work: From Europe To The Shop Floor. The Case Of Telework In Belgium

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In 2002, European social partners signed the European Framework Agreement on Telework with the aim to define general guidelines for the UE 27 countries (Larsen et Andersen, 2007). While some countries transposed the European measures into 'soft law', other member states negotiated those measures in terms of regulations, obligations, standard rights and decisions (Eurofound, 2010). A large body of literature questions the effects of 'multi-level governance' or of non-legally binding commitments included in EU agreements on national-level social dialogue and on companies (e.g. Ertel et al, 2010; Léonard, 2008; Weber, 2010). However very little is known about the effects of a 'European autonomous agreement' on lower levels, and particularly on actual practices on the shop floor (Deakin and Koudiaki, 2008; Prosser, 2011). This paper examines to what extent a European-level agreement affects practices within companies. More precisely, it analyses the diverse social processes by which norms at play are interpreted, re-interpreted, transformed, avoided or simply forgotten (Reynaud, 2004), at different levels where actors interact, from the European level to the shop floor. Our aim is, precisely, to highlight social dynamics that occur from the negotiation of teleworking practices to their effective uses. This, in turn, questions the capacity of macro-level players to set up norms that have efficient impact at work. In terms of empirical work, we draw upon qualitative data (108 interviews) gathered in two companies located in Belgium. Research results highlight local re-regulation of the work activity such as time arrangements, workspaces relocation or work organization.

Multi-National Enterprises and European Social Dialogue After Enlargement – Opportunism In Asymmetric Relationships

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The integration of Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries into the European Union (EU) in 2004 has increased the level of heterogeneity and competition within it. Greater competition arises from the imbalance between economic and social standards in established Western European member states compared to CEE countries. In the absence of sectoral structures for social dialogue in many CEE countries, the capacity to fight regime competition and to mitigate downward pressures on social standards at the national level is limited. This study examines the role of multi-national companies in transnational social dialogue aimed at establishing social standards and counteracting downward pressures on wages and working conditions in the EU. In the past, where cooperation occurred between social actors, it was strongly motivated by economic self-interest. This paper examines the role played by heterogeneous actors in the old and new member states since 2004 and their motivation to cooperate or compete with each other over the potential “losses” and “gains” of European social dialogue outcomes. Acknowledgement The research for this paper was financially supported by the European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion. Call for proposals: Improving expertise in the field of industrial relations. Project VP/2016/0092 (2016-2018).

Representativeness Of Social Partners In The Public Sector

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The public sector can be distinguished from the private sector, in certain aspects of working conditions and industrial relations settings. The standard concepts, on which the representativeness of trade unions and employer are based, come from the private sector context. This paper aims to explore how representativeness is conceived differently in the public sector. In 2017, Eurofound already published a representativeness study for the central government administration. In the course of 2019, data is being collected for representativeness studies for the education sector, the hospital and health care sector, local regional administration,

and social services. Combining the experience from conducting the central government administration study, with a first analysis of the preliminary findings from education, hospitals, local regional administration and social services, will allow to present differences and particularities of how representativeness is conceived in public sectors, in general terms. These reflections will be embedded, in a literature review on industrial relations specificities from the public sector. Furthermore, there will be focussed in this paper on how the employment setting in local regional administration, can affect the representativeness of trade unions and employers, in this specific public sector.

RN17_01b | Labour Market Segregation I

Explaining Low Employment Rates of Migrant Women: A Qualitative Study on Labour Market Trajectories of Moroccan women in Belgium

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For the past years, Belgium has been confronted with the one of the lowest employment rates for migrant women. Although previous research has identified several explaining factors regarding the level of labor participation of women with a migration background, we argue that qualitative research on this subject is lacking. Subsequently, this study aims to provide insight in the perceptions, motivations and experiences of Moroccan women with regard to their labor market trajectories. More specifically, we conducted 40 in-depth interviews with both first and second generation Moroccan women living in Belgium. First, our results show that second generation Moroccan women perceive their precarious position on the labour market as a consequence of the difficulties they were confronted with during their educational career. Secondly, in the case of first generation women, the search for employment was hindered by factors such as limited knowledge of the language, information concerning the labour market and day care possibilities. Whereas for second generation women, the headscarf often was considered an import threshold. Finally, we note that migrant women use different strategies to cope with the experienced obstacles in finding work. We conclude this paper with an overview of several policy recommendations.

Labour Market Penalization and Segregation of Immigrants across Europe

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The debate on ethnic penalty in the labour market, both in terms of employment status and occupational attainment, has been particularly intense in Europe in recent years (Kogan 2006; 2007; Heath, Cheung, 2007; Pichler, 2011; Reyneri and Fullin, 2011a; 2011b; Ballarino and Panichella, 2015; 2018). The analysis proposed here emphasizes, alongside the micro-individual dimension, the macro-institutional one, considering the national or supra-national level (welfare regimes, models of capitalism, regulation systems) as relevant in determining extent and characteristics of ethnic penalty. In particular, it can be traced to two different models: in Central-Northern Europe immigrants suffer from a double penalty in comparison to natives, in terms of chances of being employed and having a good job; in Southern-European countries, instead, employment chances are similar between natives and immigrants, but the latter are still more penalized in terms of job quality. However, when adopting a territorial analysis approach, some studies show a high variability of the ethnic penalty model according to the local labour market structure (Avola 2015a; 2015b). In this perspective, this study aims at verifying the generalizability of these findings exploring the relevance of some characteristics of the labour market at regional level. We conduct the analysis on the Eurostat LFS, focusing on all EU regions (NUT2 level), and estimate a three-level hierarchical multilevel model (Luke 2004) in order to detect to what extent the variance of ethnic penalty in terms of employment chance and job quality is due to the local context (labour market structural effect) or, following a comparative political economy approach (Esping-Andersen 1990; Ferrera 1996; Hall, Soskice, 2001; Burroni, 2016), it is linked to the national or supra-national level (macro-institutional factors effect).

"For the Africans, the skin color is still there" - The Influence of Origin, Ethnicity and Ethnic Networks on the Labor Market Integration of Refugees in Germany

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In the aftermath of 2015, European labor markets are challenged by the integration of a large number of refugees from different origins. In advanced industrial societies, paid work is a prerequisite for a non-marginal social status and a

key source for personal recognition (Honneth 1996). Although deeper and systematic knowledge about successful and sustainable mediation of refugees in work is still hardly available, initial research indicates that refugees show a strong orientation towards employment despite varying educational biographies due to the situation in their respective countries of origin (Brücker et al. 2016, p.1). Considering these different starting points, the present paper deals with the question of how refugees of different origins, educational backgrounds age and gender can make use of formal and informal capital types and resources (see Bourdieu 1984; 1989) achieved in their respective countries of origin in order to gain access to the German labor market. How do different refugee groups open up opportunities for social integration and recognition through labor market integration respectively what hindrances do they face? Based on exemplary case constellations in different regions of Germany drawn from an ongoing comparative qualitative study it will be discussed how origin, ethnicity and ethnic networks moderate these adaptation processes. The paper triangulates views of different groups of refugees and of labor market-related actors. Thus, subjective strategies of refugees are related to the role institutions and structural factors play in the occurrence of different positionings and inequalities between different groups in respect to labor market and social integration.

Labour Market Segregation And Social Assistance Beneficiaries Working For "Benefits"

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The purpose of this paper is to contribute to a better understanding of the effect of lack of representation at the workplace of social assistance beneficiaries in Luxembourg working for compulsory public works. As the role of trade unions and staff delegations is to represent and negotiate working conditions for employees, as well as to defend their rights at the workplace, the lack of workplace representation of social assistance beneficiaries working for benefits increases the risk of segregation for this sub-group. The aim of the paper is twofold: First, we analyse the role of Luxembourg's social partners within the framework of Luxembourg's neo-corporatist industrial relations system compulsory staff representation in structures with at least 15 employees and existing collective agreements concerning their coverage of specific sub-group. Second, we analyse how the experienced lack of workplace representation increases the risk of segregation and how it affects the self-perception and environment of an already stigmatised population group. In a qualitative framework, the first part uses content analysis of documents published by social partners (opinion to bills, press releases, statements) as well as of eligible collective agreements. In the second part, we link the results of the document analyses to the analyses of biographical and semi-structured qualitative interviews with the concerned sub-group. Our preliminary findings suggest that the absence of representation at the workplace by collective actors reinforces the experienced segregation of beneficiaries, which impedes equal handling at the workplace.

RN17_01c | The Variety of Work and Labour |

Does the Labor Market Policy Need Financial Innovations? Social Impact Bonds as a Potential Force for a Positive Change in Employment Activation

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The scientific debate on financial innovations in labour market policy is moving from normative approach towards realistic applying optimal strategies for their implementation. In this speech, I present the SIB as a new mechanism for financing social services. I focus on active labor market policy as the sphere of application of this mechanism. The speech is divided into three parts. The first part I explain the normative assumptions of SIB two main issues arise. First, that Social impact bond is a mechanism, which aim to achieve social outcomes on a pay-for-success basis. Second, public entities should not be the only one to bear responsibility for the outcomes of the social tasks, but non-governmental organizations and private entities cooperate and participate in performing public administration tasks. In the second part I present the possibility of applying the social impact bonds mechanism to finance social economy tasks. The proposed mechanism is to enable more effective employment activation of people benefiting from social employment – from employment and economic point of view. In order to show the potential benefits, in particular the mechanism of social impact bonds was described and its specification for the needs of the social economy in Poland was made. The presented solution indicates the appropriateness of solution in the task, organizational and financial dimensions. In the three part I synthesises the main arguments and aims to open a critical analysis of the model, where weaknesses and remedial strategies are shown.

Organization and Labor Regulation in Small Scale Firms in Italy

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The socioeconomic literature at international level (Barrett and Rainnie, 2002; Ram and Edwards, 2003; Edwards et. al 2006; Hanna and Walsh, 2008; Mallet and Wapshott, 2017) highlights the centrality of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) within the ongoing restructuring processes in European countries, underlining profound geographical differences both in quantitative and qualitative terms. This is particularly true in the case of Italy where small or micro enterprises represents the great majority in the Italian production system. Despite the centrality of small firms, few empirical investigations at local level tried to clarify the various models of production and work organisation as well as the types of labour regulation adopted in different territorial contexts. The proposed paper, based on a national research project, focuses attention on micro and small scale firms in four Italian regions (Lombardy, Tuscany, Abruzzo and Calabria) representative of three macro-areas of the country. Starting from the main features of the firms in those areas, the aim of the paper is therefore to deeper understand the relations between small and micro enterprises and the external context, by considering its main elements such as the productive system, the organization of the companies, the role of local institutions including collective organizations and industrial relations actors. As far as methodology is concerned, the paper is based on data from a quantitative survey of a large representative sample of 2.320 firms in the private sector (Made in Italy, High and Low skill sectors), selected from the wider database of the Italian companies (AIDA). In addition, more than 60 qualitative in depth interviews have been carried out to employers, union and business associations' leaders, representatives of bilateral organizations.

Education & Job Activities in the Process of Achieving Adulthood. The Case of 30-year-old Poles

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Transition from youth into adulthood is characterized today with increasing complexity, fragmentation and differentiation (Walther et al. 2001). The adolescence stage means living with one's parents and concentration on formal education, while the stage of late adolescence (Galland 1990; Cavalli i Galland 1995) is the time of work experiments, including taking short-term, odd or part-time jobs, re-organisation of living conditions and partner relations. In line with the concept of emerging adulthood as a stage in life (Arnett 2000), it is the time when professional ambitions of young people start to take shape and their awareness of the importance of a professional career and competences grows, but so does the uncertainty of employment, risk of unemployment and inflation of vocational qualifications. Completed adulthood (Bendit 2006) is achieving in the second part of the third decade of life but also frequently around the 30th year of one's life. It is the time when young people make decisions on finding a relatively stable job, on living together and formalizing their partnerships through marriage, and on maternity. The paper presents research results of the project "Public policies for completed adulthood in Poland" (2015-2019), financed by the National Science Centre of Poland. We answer four main questions: What were the relations between education and job activities? What was the professional career of young adult Poles? When, what and why did they undertake job activities? Who supported them in these decisions and how? The empirical analyses are based on 6 focus groups (FGI) and 40 individual in-depth interviews (IDI) with 30-year-old inhabitants of Łódź (the third largest city in Poland) and Zduńska Wola (a small town in the province of Łódź).

The Atomic Field of Labour - Research Report on the Construction Workers of the Nuclear Power Plant in the Light of Bourdieu Theory

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I will present the results of the sociological field research that I conducted throughout 2009-2019 among the Polish workers hired at the construction site of the Olkiluoto nuclear power plant in Finland. The research consists of my direct in-depth structured interviews with the workers (crane operators, electricians, carpenters, electricians, foremen) and is based on the Pierre Bourdieu's qualitative research methodology of analyzing the social fields and on his theoretical concept of the "twofold truth of labour" (from the Pascalian Meditations). According to Bourdieu, the experience of labour is stretched between the two extremes: the scholastic, symbolically rewarding work and the conveyor belt type of work done primarily for the economic reasons. What is often at stake is the margin of freedom that ultimately strengthens engagement/commitment, which can lead to higher efficiency but also exploitation and it creates a risk of faults or sabotage. The Olkiluoto case study shows that also the temporary construction workers are subject to such dynamics and pressures. While working in the surprisingly precarious conditions (despite the welfare state of Finland and the official, state driven investment) they on the one hand confess about the difficulties (insurance not paid by the employer, too much pressure, serious industrial conflicts etc.) but on the other express commitment and engagement to solve the technical difficulties by any means – some of which means hiding the faults in the very construction (wrong welding, wrong cables put etc) from the eyes of the controllers. They are exploited yet remain creative and committed thus dragged into the twofold pressures. I broaden the theoretical scope by referring to texts of labor focused sociologists Arlie R.Hochschild and Beverly J.Silver.

412

RN17_02a | Perspectives of Intrinsic and Extrinsic Work

Rethinking Situated Learning: Participation and Communities of Practice in the UK Fire and Rescue Service

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Studies reviewing the links between structure and skills tend to focus on experienced workers. But while there is consensus on the damaging effects of removing experienced workers, little has been written on the impact of taking out novices. The assumption seems to be that the loss of inexperienced workers is a minor inconvenience, with few consequences for the wider group. This paper challenges the assumption that novices' role in communities of practice (CoPs) is not significant. Novices change the dynamics of CoPs in two ways: first, by simply being there. Because novices need to gain skills, established members of the community are required to demonstrate, model or teach those skills, explicitly articulating taken-for-granted assumptions, remembering important incidents to recount and developing their own praxis through dialogue. Second, while novices may be inexperienced in the work of the CoP, they are not devoid of knowledge and their perspectives actively contribute to work practice. So learning through participation is multi-directional and more complex than previously assumed. Such a finding fits far better with the informal dynamics of a CoP than the idea that learning flows hierarchically, only in one direction and only for the duration of the novitiate. The paper draws on a case study of a Fire and Rescue Service. The research involved 12 focus groups with 58 fire fighters, 14 semi-structured interviews and seven months' of ethnographic observations of Red Watch and the senior management team.

Young People Imagining the Future of Work

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Contemporary discussions on the future of the work often saturate around technologisation, digitalization, instability and risks. Future working life is claimed to be highly competitive with many traditional jobs and tasks disappearing. Yet, at the same time, the so-called labour market citizenship seems not to lose its central position as an indicator of a competent and productive citizenship and good life. In the paper, we explore how young people relate to this question which is highly topical for them as they are soon to enter working life. We report findings from ALL-YOUTH project (www.allyouthstn.fi)

in which Finnish young people's (aged 16-25) views of and aspirations for the future, sustainability and the different aspects of participation are studied. Drawing on data from participatory research workshops in different educational settings, we explore young people's orientations to the future of work. Despite the uncertainty of the future, young people in our study were mainly confident that technological advances will create new opportunities and enough work for everybody. According to our data, work is powerfully defined as an individual's responsibility and a source of wellbeing in terms of social and economic wealth and meaningful life. Drawing on our research findings but acknowledging the current political, economic and ecological challenges to work as a provider of wellbeing, we contemplate possibilities for alternative collective visions of good citizenship, taking seriously the interconnectedness of wellbeing, meaningful life and sustainable social practices.

The Outcomes of Increasing Managerial Control in Academic Work: A Case from Social Sciences in Turkey

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As neoliberal policies take effect throughout the world, the delivery of higher education is changing rapidly. The rise in student numbers together with cutbacks in public expenditures have been problematic in the delivery of this service. The result is the restructuring of academic work. We can refer to the intensification of academic work through the increase in outer control. Academics who have experienced a greater level of autonomy in the past are being controlled through various forms of mechanisms such as performance assessment, technological tools and student satisfaction surveys. We can talk about a global trend towards the transformation of higher education and academic work. However, academics in different countries with varying degrees of resources and different higher education legacies have their unique experiences. Turkey as a labor intensive country has begun its restructuring journey in 1981 with the establishment of Higher Education Council (YÖK) and the establishment of foundation (private) universities. We can talk about the privatization and commodification of higher education in Turkey. In order to understand the results of these developments, semi structured in-depth interviews have been conducted with 28 academics working in social sciences departments of 17 different institutions located in the cities of Istanbul and Izmir. 'Labor Process Theory' has been the framework in the preparation of interview themes and questions. It was seen that the experience of alienation together with superficiality in academic endeavors were the outcomes of the increase in managerial control. This paper aims to engage in a dialogue on the changing nature of academic work, to discuss the challenges Turkish academics are facing and to voice the experience of Turkish academics.

The Workplace Challenges And Opportunities Of Supporting Employees Who Balance Employment With Unpaid Care

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How people who combine work and unpaid care can be supported in the workplace has become more important than ever before (Clancy et al., 2019). This paper will explore the challenges and opportunities facing businesses who have existing, well-established company-led initiatives designed to add value to their business by supporting working carers. Aligning to the core themes, challenges and opportunities highlighted in the UK industrial Strategy (2017), which sets out the government's plan to create an economy that boosts productivity and earning power throughout the UK, this new knowledge will then be used to explore future developments in working carer support in sectors of key importance for the Strategy (small and medium sized businesses, employers in regions with low skills/productivity). It makes business sense for employers to support carers (of a disabled, seriously-ill, or older loved one). Rapid growth in the number of people with caring responsibilities, especially among older workers, means that to thrive, businesses must adapt to the needs of their employees who are carers. Organisations that do not support carers risk difficulty in recruiting/retaining skilled workers and/or organisational disruption and productivity losses caused by staff absence, employee stress and high turnover (Carers UK, 2013). This paper draws on qualitative research conducted in the UK, involving 25 expert and stakeholder interviews with members of the Employers for Carers (Carers UK) forum in England and Wales, organisations recognised as a Carer Positive Employer in Scotland, and representatives of business, and industry organisations, as well as four industry placements. As part of a multi-national, multi-disciplinary, Sustainable Care research programme, this paper will also make comparisons with initiatives in Europe and beyond.

RN17_02b | Labour Market Segregation II

Is crowdwork sex-blind?

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In the platform economy, crowdwork is a distinctive form of work that excludes face-to-face interactions between crowdsourcers, workers and platforms. Due to this anonymity, gender attributes and stereotypes technically could become obsolete. However, studies show that a gender pay gap can also be found here and that the increasing flexibility associated with crowdwork may also lead to a higher risk of precariousness, especially for women. These aspects are rarely

addressed in public and media debates about digital forms of work and, in particular, crowdwork. However, depictions of crowdworkers are by no means completely gender-neutral, but gender emerges rather implicitly or is latently present in these discourses. This paper uses two empirical approaches to illustrate how gender is shaped in public discourses and self-descriptions of crowdworkers: First, the results of a discourse analysis of German newspaper articles provide information about how gender is discursively produced in debates about crowdwork. For instance, some representations of crowdworkers contradict traditional concepts of a masculine breadwinner and depict crowdworkers as dissatisfied secondary wage earners. Data from interviews with crowdworkers then show to what extent these discursively constructed images are reflected in self-attributions and how gender-specific aspects influence the motivation and implementation of crowdwork. The combination of these methods contributes to a comprehensive picture of the extent to which new and progressive forms of work such as crowdwork influence gender stereotypes and resolve or reproduce inequalities. This leads to a better understanding of whether and, if so, how new digital jobs can affect gender inequalities in the labor market.

Transitions to Vulnerable Employment in the Great Recession: The Case of the UK and Switzerland

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The Great Recession had a significant impact on labour markets in most of Europe and North America. While most of the focus has been on the rise in unemployment, comparatively little research has focused on the consequences of the Great Recession in relation to vulnerable forms of employment. Vulnerable employment is treated as a latent state in which workers may be at risk of being denied their rights, or exploited by their employers. This state is measured using multiple indicators of workers' objective employment situation (such as type of employment contract, union representation, wages, or working hours) in order to establish a typology of different forms of vulnerable or non-vulnerable employment. Using longitudinal panel data from the UK and Switzerland and latent transition analysis, we create a classification of types of employment. We show that during the Great Recession, individuals became more likely to transition to vulnerable employment indirectly through experiencing unemployment. Notably we find that, after experiencing unemployment, women and younger individuals were more likely to end up in vulnerable employment in both Switzerland and the UK. While individuals in secure forms of employment were unlikely to transition to vulnerable employment or unemployment, in the UK – contrary to Switzerland – this was not the case for individuals with lower levels of education as they were more likely to transition to vulnerable employment than other educational groups.

414

Equal in Everything but the Paycheck? Gender Pay Gap among Students and Graduates of First-, Second-, and Third-Cycle Studies in Poland

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The gender pay gap is a well-known social phenomenon that has attracted significantly more attention in recent years. It has become an important part of the public discourse. British requirement for companies to report the data on gender pay gap among their employees is but one example of this trend. However, in Poland, where the overall gender pay gap is reported to be relatively small compared to the other Western societies, the gender pay gap has not been diagnosed thoroughly yet. In this presentation we demonstrate the results of analysis of gender pay gap among students and graduates of first-, second-, and third-cycle studies in Poland. Data in the study come from the Polish Graduate Tracking System (ELA system). ELA combines administrative records from the POL-on system (a register of students and graduates) and the Social Insurance Institution on the entire population of recent students and graduates in Poland. We do not stop on reporting the rate of the gender pay gap. Previous research suggest some of the differences can be associated with the structural factors and are not a result of discrimination. In our analysis we focus on the characteristics of students and graduates associated with the level of gender disparities in the labour market performance. We are particularly interested in the role of the field of study and the sector of economy.

RN17_02c | Symposium: ‘From education to employment: Transitions to employment among University students and graduates.’

Stepping Stones Or Trapdoors? Paid And Unpaid Graduate Internships In The Creative Sector

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Current theory on graduate internships is based on the assumption that, paid or unpaid, they improve the employability of interns. Employing data from a survey of UK creative and mass communications graduates, surveyed two to six years after graduation, this article examines the impact of graduate internships on subsequent job prospects. While paid internships do lead to better pay and increased chances of having a creative or graduate-level job, unpaid internships do not, and actually lead to lower pay in the short to medium term. Findings contribute to theory by challenging the ‘stepping stone’ view of unpaid internships and much policy discussion about these. Results reinforce, with enhanced specificity about the role internships play in socio-economic reproduction, those theories that characterise the graduate labour market as a ‘positional’ hierarchy of opportunities rather than a labour market that is essentially meritocratic in nature

Ethnicity and employability: Comparing the outcomes of Albanian and Italian graduates from Italian universities

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Higher education is seen by many young people as an important pillar of developing their knowledge and successfully entering the labour market. Not all graduates have equal chances of acquiring a 'good' graduate job. Graduate outcomes can vary by ethnic groups. In Italy, the proportion of Albanian graduates has been the most numerous among foreign graduates, 12.9% in 2017, there are questions about whether their employment outcomes differ from their Italian peers. This study looks at recent graduates' employment outcomes, focusing on Albanian citizens graduates in Italy, using AlmaLaurea dataset. The AlmaLaurea survey on Graduates Tracking (2017 survey) has involved a population of 630,000 graduates in Italian universities, (interviewed at 1,3 and 5 years from graduation). We will compare outcomes such as type of work, activity sector, earnings, etc. Albanians employment rate (second-level graduates) at one year from graduation is 70.8% (73.9% for total population); at five years from graduation, the employment rate improves at 85.6% for Albanians and at 87.3% for the total graduates; the unemployment rate decreases during the time and goes from 16.5% at one year from graduation to 7.8% at five years from graduation (in line with all second level degree graduates). Albanian graduates who remain and work in Italy, are 72.0%; the study finds that at 5 years after graduation are less advantages in terms of earnings, 1.337€ net per month (compare with 1.428€ of general graduates, but they have a permanent employment contract more than their colleagues: 65.2% compare to 54.6%.

The Role Of Internships In Enhancing Graduate Labour Market Transitions In The UK And Italy

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In the last two decades, education to work transitions have become more turbulent and uncertain. The role of work experience during and after education in facilitating access to work and enhancing labour market outcomes has been debated in academic and policy literature (e.g. Holford, 2017; IPPR, 2017). Internships during undergraduate study are widely recognized as a way of gaining relevant work experience and as a route into employment. However, not everyone benefits equally. Using two longitudinal graduate surveys, AlmaLaurea for Italy and Futuretrack for the UK, we analyse access to and employment outcomes (getting a job, wages and perceived skills match) of doing an internship during undergraduate study, focusing on gender and social class. Preliminary results for both Italy and the UK suggest that access to internships tends to be affected by social class rather than gender, but the effect is small, and that there is variability across subjects. Regarding outcomes, in Italy, doing an internship increases the chances of finding a job after graduation but dampens wages and skills matching outcomes. In the UK, doing an internship is also positively associated with being in work after graduation, and, in contrast to Italy, with higher wages, and high perceived skills match in one's job. Our comparison of Italy and the UK explores how different labour market regimes affect transitions to employment, contributing to the theoretical understanding of the three worlds of human capital formation (Iversen and Stephens, 2008) and raises policy questions about unequal access to internships.

How Does Social Disadvantage Affect Students' Strategies For Becoming An 'Employable Graduate'?

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A successful transition from University to work, and particularly one which conforms with the prevalent neoliberal discourse of the 'employable graduate', generally depends on students being able to engage in pre-employment activities, such as internships and voluntary work, goal-directed job search, and active networking. These positive transition strategies may be impaired, however, by individuals' social disadvantage. This study expands on existing research by focusing on how different facets of social disadvantage - social background, University type and financial strain - affect students' transitions strategies. We focus on a sample of students from STEM subjects in two Scottish universities (pre- and post-1992) to control for some of the known labour market related determinants of graduate employability (e.g. demand for skills, visibility of career routes). We find that University type is the most significant factor for engaging in positive transition strategies, and that social class is not significant when controlling for these other factors. This lends support to the institutional explanation of how social disadvantage affects employability (e.g. Boden and Nedeva, 2010; Brown, 2004): perceived higher reputation and relative advantage of pre-1992 universities increase students' access to elite employers, influential networks, etc., facilitating successful transitions to employment. However, there may be an indirect social class effect on transition strategies that remains an issue for further research. Our research has practical implications for universities, employers and policymakers to help disadvantaged students gain the experiences required for successful transitions to work, and reduce anxiety and perceived barriers to achieving such transitions.

RN17_03a | Human Resource Management and Pay

To Get Or Not To Get A Yearly Pay Increase – And Other Peculiarities In Performance Based Pay Raise In Sweden

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Most employees in Swedish organizations, public as well as private, are covered by collective agreement stressing individual and differentiated wages. Individually set wages are especially salient in the yearly salary review, and most organizations use some sort of performance appraisal system to evaluate employees' contributions against the background of a number of performance appraisal criteria. The basic justificatory norm in performance based pay is to reward those who have performed the best. That is, high scores or evaluation points would lead to a higher markup. However, analyses of 48 qualitative interviews from a multiple case-study conducted in four large organizations in Sweden, show that the link between performance and pay raise is not that straightforward and that there is a lot of peculiarities going on. This paper discuss how employees, managers, HR personnel and union representatives reason about pay raise. It describes and explains why a high performer may get zero Swedish kronas in pay raise in order for colleague to have a more substantial raise, and also how the amounts in the yearly pay raise relates to the wage setting managers control span and the regulations set out in the collective agreements and "the mark".

Pressures To Perform? A Comparative Analysis Of The Role Of National Institutions On Performance Appraisal Practices In Hospitals In Europe

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In recent decades, public sector hospitals across Europe have been under increasing pressures to perform both more efficiently and to higher quality (OECD, 2015; Lindlbauer et al., 2016). This paper examines how these wider pressures translate into performance appraisal systems used for general nurses, the largest occupational group in healthcare, in Germany and the Czech Republic. Drawing on institutional theory and the notion of institutional hierarchy (e.g. Amable, 2003; Morgan, 2007), it investigates which national institutions have the strength to mediate these pressures and whether this produces distinct appraisal systems across these countries. The research adopts a mixed-method comparative case-study design. Detailed fieldwork was conducted in two public hospitals in each country which involved 86 interviews with nursing and managerial staff, the collection of documentary evidence and survey data (n=500). This was supplemented by 21 interviews with a range of national stakeholders from trade union, professional and employer organisations. In total, 107 semi-structured interviews were conducted. The findings confirm the varied impact of key national institutions on appraisal. Despite suggestions that the strength of German industrial relations institutions is eroding, in the German public-hospital sector institutionalised workers' voice via the works council still plays a fundamental role and leads to more employee-friendly, developmental appraisal systems. In the Czech Republic, the lack of influential employee representation institutions and external requirements from hospital accreditation bodies leads to control-orientated appraisal systems with a focus on evaluation.

Declining Gender Differences in Low-Wage Employment in Germany, Austria and Switzerland

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Research on European labour markets confirms that women's earnings fall below men's. This difference is generally known as the gender wage gap. Despite the increase in women's human capital, climbing female labour force participation rates and adapting employment careers between the sexes, this imbalance remains surprisingly marked within recent decades. Although there is a vast amount of studies concentrating on the gender wage gap, differences in low-wage employment between male and female employees are less well studied. The present paper wants to add to the literature by analyzing gender-specific patterns of low-wage development in a long-term perspective (1996 - 2016). It takes a closer look at the process of labour market flexibilization whilst particularly focusing on gender in three Central European countries – Germany, Austria and Switzerland. We pursue the following research questions: How has low-wage employment in Germany, Switzerland, and Austria developed over the last 20 years? Which gendered patterns can be addressed and what impact emanates from the diversified composition of the labor markets? Our empirical analysis is based on available data sets for those three countries (GSOEP, ECHP/SILC, SLFS) for the period between 1996 and 2016. Our results indicate that, that low-wage quotas are increasing in all three countries and female employees face higher risks to fall beneath the low-wage threshold. Nevertheless our analysis also reveals, that differences between the male and female workforce are declining over the time period. Moreover, we apply decomposition analysis in an attempt to include alterations on the labor market when evaluating the narrowing gender gap. In general, the composition of labor market was cushioning a yet stronger increase in in-work poverty rates especially in Germany.

Motivating and Demotivating Effects of Performance Appraisals – Performance-based Pay in Swedish Public Sector Organisations

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During the classic “Swedish model”-era wages and wage-increases were largely defined in central national collective agreements and coordinated tariffs, under the general principle of “equal pay for equal work”. During the last three decades wage setting has been decentralized and the local space for individual differentiation through performance-based pay systems has gained ground – particularly in the public sector and for white-collar workers. This paper studies to what extent line-managers and employees believe that the performance based pay system as such are beneficial for employee motivation and for the overall performance of their unit and organisation; and what factors that affect whether employees find the salary talk and performance appraisal to be motivating or demotivating for themselves. Empirically the paper is based on employee surveys (n 4313) in three big public sector organisations in Sweden: one municipality, one regional hospital and one state agency. Theoretically, the paper connects theories of motivation to an institutional logics approach. The main results are that less than 50% of the respondents believe performance pay to be motivating, but that line-managers think so to a higher degree than regular employees; and that experiences of being motivated or demotivated are explained by different factors. A general tendency was that increased motivation correlated with the usage of relevant performance criteria, the quality of the appraisal talk, and the preparations by the employee. There were, however, also important contextual and organisational differences, explained by institutional logics.

RN17_03b | Worker Participation, Industrial Democracy and Labour Relations

Participation in the Norwegian Model

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In 2013 The Economist hailed the Nordic countries as the future of capitalism. Research has shown that where workers have a high degree of autonomy in problem solving, firms tend

to be more innovating. In Norway the national context is characterized by a high degree of cooperation between employers, trade unions and the state. This cooperation has contributed to a proliferation of organizational forms where teams of workers have a relative autonomous status, and a high degree of freedom to solve problems as they see fit. My research explores what norms and conventions regulate this autonomy, and how the class compromise on the national level affects class compromises on a local level. I draw on Michael Burawoy’s characterization of work as having a political and ideological dimension in addition to the economic dimension. And I aim to understand how worker participation is connected to class at the level of the firm. I am currently in the process of data collection, which is done by a combination of participant observation in two Norwegian industrial firms, as well as interviews. Preliminary analysis suggests that worker participation takes diverse form, that can be understood both by the framework of Lean-manufacturing or socio-technical systems. At the conference I aim to present a further analysis of how the class compromise on the firm level is connected to the Norwegian neo-corporatist model, and that this has consequences for worker participation.

Works Councils and Firm Specific Forms of Participation in German Establishments

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Social dialogue at company level covers a wide range from board level participation to direct forms of employee involvement at the workplace. In cross-country comparisons, Germany is generally discussed as an example of a highly regulated system of industrial relations with institutions provided with far reaching legal rights. Here especially the German works councils are a prime object of (international) research. Far less is known about firm specific forms of interest representation (round tables, spokes persons etc.) without legal backing (also present in German establishments) and the interplay of the two settings. We use longitudinal data of the IAB establishment panel to answer the following question: Is a distinct legal framework necessary, if an institutionalized social dialogue and employee representation at company level is wanted that has an impact on personnel policy or do firm specific solutions suffice? What role can those institutions play in the future of company level social dialog? Firstly, we examine the stability of both institutions and possible substitution effects by following the individual establishments over time. Secondly, we identify determinants of the existence of works councils resp. alternative forms of representation. Finally, we ask if firm specific employee representation can be seen as functional equivalents of works councils or rather as part of a strategic personnel policy. Looking at labour turnover, and wages we analyse the effects of those alternative means of employee representation. We adopt a regression approach with instrumental variables to explicitly model selection to the different regimes and control for endogeneity.

419

Is Italian Social Movement Unionism the effect of a partial Toyotism? The FIAT-Chrysler case

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When Sergio Marchionne became the AD of the FIAT Italian automobile industry, he accelerated a managerial revolution that was put in place in the company from the beginning of the 1990s, inspired by the Japanese Toyota's principles. Taking Hajime Yamashina as a consultant from the University of Kyoto, FIAT introduced the World Class Manufacturing, therefore restructuring several plants all along the country. The adaptation of few selected Toyota's principles to the Italian context changed not only the workers conditions but also challenged the Italian system of industrial relations. However, the "team leaders" and the organization through "working teams" are just few aspects of Toyotism that were introduced in this managerial innovation. Participatory practices were only marginal if compared to Toyota's philosophy. Furthermore, the dismissal of the Italian national collective contract and the introduction of the New Co. explicitly tried to challenge the role of trade unions in the Italian manufacturing system. It is possible to state that this Italian way of Toyotism accelerated technological control while marginalizing participation and union power. The restructuring of FCA from 2004 to 2018 is indeed an important unit of analysis to raise few hypothesis on how partial Toyotism or "Top-down Toyotism" produced the rise of a new social movement unionism phase in the Italian industrial relations. The case is relevant also to see the potential effects of globalization pressures on this sector of Italian industry.

Radical Democratic Citizenship at Work in an Adverse Economic Environment: The Case of Principled Workers' Co-operatives in Scotland

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Worker co-operatives generally embrace democracy in their ownership and decision-making structure. However, there is a wide spectrum in the actual realisation of this structure. The variation essentially depends on the political and economic context of the co-operative; the workers' motivation for joining and working in a co-operative; the sector they operate in; the number of workers; and the principledness of pursuing an ethical agenda. This informs the extent to which workers' co-operatives can be considered a political undertaking. Only a closer sociological exploration into specific workers' co-operatives can help to reveal the very political characteristics of some of them. This contribution draws on an ethnographic study of three principled workers' co-operatives operating in a most adverse economic context, the UK capitalist market

economy. The completely flat organisational hierarchy, equal wage policy, and the strong ethical policy position these co-operatives on the radical side of the co-operative landscape in the UK. This study explores the struggle of the co-op members to maintain radically democratic structures, thereby revealing how such worker co-operatives become a political project actualised on a daily basis. Then by recognising politics as practiced at and through radical democratic and strictly ethical work places, the findings of this research provide reasons to rethink citizenship. The political practice of democratic grassroots movements such as radical worker co-operatives becomes a reference framework for understanding active citizenship. Taking the perspective of radical worker co-operatives, this article outlines an urgently needed conceptualisation of radical democratic citizenship at work.

RN17_04a | Work and Employment: Behaviour and Perceptions

Trust Relationships in Employment Relationships

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Trust between employers and employees and their representatives, i.e. in the employment relationship, is usually seen in literature as beneficial for the efficacy of their interaction. The beneficial role of trust between the employee and employer side on the efficacy of their interaction is rooted in the beneficial role of trust in negotiation and bargaining situations in general. Although literature contains a reasonable amount of theoretical and empirical research on the reasons why trust can be high or low (or somewhere in-between) in different countries and companies relatively few stylized and generalizable facts have emerged because the majority of analyses focused on case (e.g. single company or country) studies. Furthermore, previous literature concentrated on trust from the employee side in the employer side, i.e. on trust in management, but very little research can be found on trust in the other direction, i.e. on trust of the employer side in the employee side. Even more scarce is research in mutual trust. On basis of a unique, large and comprehensive matched employee/employer data set which covers trust relationships at establishment level between the employer side, i.e. the management, and the employee side, i.e. employee representatives, this article not only gives an overview of how trust between the two side differs in different companies in different European countries, but also provides a systematic analysis of the factors which determine trust in the employment relationship.

420

Relevance of Cooperative Work Environments for Social Creations

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Several studies focus on creativity and innovation in the context of organizations, paying special attention to different work environments. Throughout this communication, authors present the relevance of the dialogic leadership in a specific work environment such as cooperatives, a type of leadership that creates social alternatives and achieves social impact. E. O. Wright described this process as 'Real Utopias' (2010). This research is analyzing the role of leadership in the organizational context of Catalan housing cooperatives. For this purpose, authors present the results of a case study including one housing cooperative in Barcelona (Spain). On the one hand, this study looked at the implications that dialogic leadership should have regarding the participation and democratization of the institution. On the other hand, the study focused on the social impact and the social innovation generated by the cooperative. The analysis and discussion, from a communicative perspective, gives us the opportunity to put the emphasis of research on the transformative aspects, and moreover, to highlight those elements that can be transferred to other work environments. To sum up, this study presents dialogic leadership capable of overcoming housing challenges and providing innovative responses that promote community engagement and access rights to housing. At the same time, this way of organization is capable to engage with the housing challenges and overcome it with innovative solutions.

The Effects of Organizational Commitment on Emotional Labor of Restaurant Workers

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Organizational commitment refers to the positive attitudes that an employee feels about the organization as a whole or to some of its members. Most often, a worker who is dedicated to the organization expresses a stronger degree of emotions than one who feels a high level of job satisfaction. Because of the role that emotions play in dedication, it seems interesting to consider the relationship between organizational commitment and emotional labor as a process by which workers are expected to manage their emotions in accordance with the organizational rules and goals. Therefore, this research starts with the question how the types of organizational commitment (high/low commitment to the workgroup/manager) affect the different levels of emotional labor (surface acting, deep acting, and suppression)? Emotional labor is most common in the service sector, and has become somewhat of a standard for employers to seek

emotional management skills from their employees. Therefore, this paper focuses on the emotional labor of restaurant workers who are in direct contact with clients. A quantitative research approach has been applied, and the data has been collected by structured questionnaire. Given numerous, already existing studies on relations between job satisfaction and emotional labor, this research aims to take a step forward and to determine the effects of deep commitment to the organization or some of its members in the exploitation of personal feelings for business purposes.

Matching Job Preferences with Job Qualities for Job Satisfaction: How Institutions matter for Matching Across 24 Countries

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Sustainable working lives in modern economies warrant a good match in the labour market, not only on education and skill, but also in relation to valued working conditions. Matching on job quality, its effect on employees well-being at work, and how labour market institutions may account for country-differences in such matching, however remains uncharted grounds in comparative research. Firstly, this study aims to describe employees' work values, job qualities and their matching in 24 OECD countries. It proposes a novel approach to job quality, simultaneously addressing eight central extrinsic and intrinsic dimensions. Secondly, it assesses the effects of matching for job satisfaction. Thirdly, it examines how institutions relating to the labour market explain cross-country differences in (mis)match. For multi-level analyses, survey data from the ISSP Work Orientation module of 2015 were combined with contextual data reflecting institutional dimensions expected to influence both availability of quality jobs and the matching process. Results show how vast majorities value multiple dimensions of work, but how job qualities are scarcer, especially in Eastern Europe. Furthermore, matching on job qualities – especially intrinsic qualities – was found independently conducive to job satisfaction, i.e. in addition to effects of numerous job qualities. Lastly, matching was found more accurate in countries with higher degree of worker organisation and corporatist structures – especially for intrinsic matching, and also, but with a weaker association, in countries with a lifelong learning profile, more extensive active labour market training programs and more generous unemployment protection – institutions that allegedly contribute to both availability of quality jobs and the matching process itself.

RN17_04b | Employment Relations and Labour Market Network Perspectives

Agency and Networks – What is it that Long-term Unemployed Need and What is it that Employers Want?

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In Germany, long-term unemployed did not benefit from the prospering labor market in the same extent like short term unemployed. Especially if accompanied by other impediments such as low-level education, poor health, 50+, immigrant status, motherhood or engagement in care for other relatives, long-term unemployment turns into a main obstacle for finding regular employment. Almost two thirds of all welfare recipients have multiple impediments, which hinder a successful transition from welfare back to sustainable and sufficient employment. The panel survey "Labor market and social security" (PASS; ~15,000 respondents in ~10,000 households), carried out by the Institute of Employment Research (IAB), shows that their chance to get back to work tends to fall to nil. Only 66 cases of such unlikely transitions were identified. In a sequential-explanatory mixed-method study, the very scarce "success stories" of unlikely transitions from long-term unemployment to work were explored by qualitative interviews with a focus on biography, accompanied by qualitative network techniques in order to get a more detailed insight of relevant actors involved in the processes which promote the transition from welfare receipt to employment. We look at the process-relevant actors on a diachronic as well as synchronic way. We came to understand, that a more differentiated look on the quality of the relations is more important than the quantity, density and distance of the actors. Relating to Granovetter, we can show that Weak Ties are important for the transmission of information (network) but Strong Ties help to translate that information into action (agency).

Social-networks as a Double-Edged Sword: Working-class Young Women and Occupational Segregation in Contemporary Delhi

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Most studies on social-networks and employment see networks to be purely positive; as a form of capital that is crucial for entry into jobs. Such a view of social networks, however, has been predominantly based on men's (occupational) lives and the role that social-networks play therein. This paper explores the role of social-networks in young women's occupational decisions and its implications for occupational segregation. Specifically, it asks, how do social-networks influence young women's entry into non-traditionally female jobs? In so doing, this paper focusses on young women in Delhi, India who belong to a low socio-economic class. It draws on 56 semi-structured interviews I conducted with such young women in Delhi over 9 months – from August 2017 to May 2018 -- as part of my PhD study. Young women, living in slums, on account of classed and gendered constraints, are expected to stay mostly in and around the home and are not as embedded in social networks. Examining what non-embeddedness means for young women's occupational outcomes, this paper suggests that perversely social-networks both ease and constrain the entry of these young women into non-traditional training. On the one hand, the non-embeddedness in networks means that women don't care about the approval of the wider networks. Not affected by the constraining effects of networks they are able to enter new forms of labour and non-traditional occupations. On the other hand, non-traditional occupational opportunities are inherently niche and less well known. Not having access to information that networks crucially provide in informal economies prevents non-traditional occupations from being a part of their information and occupational choice set.

Employee Voice and Organisational Engagement

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Employee engagement is recognised as important for organisational effectiveness and a factor in achieving innovation and competitiveness. Despite the importance of engagement, relatively little research has yet been done on communication and engagement. This paper aims to contribute to knowledge in this area by providing insight on internal communication and organisational level employee engagement. The paper reports the results of a study exploring associations between aspects of internal communication and organisational engagement. Taking an employee-centric approach, the paper investigates employee satisfaction with opportunities to exercise their voice, and assesses employee views on the quality of senior management receptiveness to employee voice. The paper aims to address gaps in the literature by exploring potential associations between employee voice and organisational engagement. A questionnaire was used to gather data from 2066 participants in five UK-based organisations. The questionnaire used in the study was designed to explore satisfaction with upward employee voice and senior management receptiveness. It also enables exploration of the relationship between upward employee voice, senior manager receptiveness and emotional organisational engagement. A significant and positive relationship was found between upward employee voice and emotional organisational engagement; and between senior manager receptiveness and emotional organisational engagement. Regression analysis suggests that the majority of the employee voice variables included in the study predict emotional organisational engagement.

‘They’ll Go On To Get Real Jobs’: The Transitional Contract Between The Core And Student Workers In retail

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In recent years it has become more usual for students to work while they are at University. Many of them take jobs in retail, and most stay a while before proceeding to other professions. This paper examines the social relationships between core retail employees and students. The empirical data consists of 39 interviews with owners, managers, and employees at ten supermarkets in southern Sweden. The relationship between the core and student workers result in a particular form of social contract, a transitional contract, in which both parties expect that students as a matter of course are only temporary

staff, and will go on to ‘real’ jobs when their studies end. This transitional contract is evident in the supermarkets’ organisation, with students working different working hours and having different tasks than the core. At the same time, their daily work offers the opportunity to move beyond the transitional contract to closer relationships with co-workers. This gives rise to a special social dynamic in which both groups distance themselves from one another. This distancing is understood here to be a defence mechanism, avoiding engagement that might threaten to disappoint both the core employees and the students. It is also be an obstacle to recruiting students to the core.

RN17_05a | Theoretical and Methodological Challenges

Organizational Responses To Active Labour Market Policies

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This paper takes up the discussion about increasingly permeable boundaries of organizations and questions the assumption in research on active labour market policies that networked organizations have an increased "openness" to their environment. Based on an empirical case study on the implementation of active labour market policies in a German job centre, this paper shows that the boundaries of networked organizations do not tend to become more permeable and therefore controllable by their environment. On the contrary, the empirical data indicate: inter-organizational collaboration in the implementation of active labour market policies triggers a redesign of internal structures, which in the case of the examined job centre is aimed at stabilizing the organizational boundaries. How is this empirical finding to be explained? To answer this question, the paper proposes to broaden the prevailing perspective. Unlike the open-systems perspective in active labour market research, we assume that organizations as social systems are cognitively open and operatively closed at the same time. If this assumption is correct, then the openness observed in networked organizations relates to the cognitive dimension of the organizational system. However, this does not mean that organizations are becoming more permeable at their borders because at the operational level, formalisation and closure of the system remains.

Feasible Work as a New Perspective on Employment Mutations. Exploring the Experiences of the Unemployed People

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New forms of employment and work are developing, both in salaried work and on its boundaries with informal or self-employment. We explore these changes from the standpoint of unemployment, based on the experiences of the unemployed. These people undergo the uncertainties of searching for a job and wonder what they can expect and demand. Our core hypothesis is that what employment means evolve through the experience of unemployment, and we propose to theorize this evolution with the concept of “feasible work”. An intensive fieldwork (in-depth interviews with fifty-five unemployed individuals) makes it possible to identify what the “feasible work” they are aiming for means to them. The analysis is then focused on alternative projections to the standard employment norm: different kinds of non-salaried positions, often defined with weak statuses, on the edges of free-lance work and informality. This movement towards autonomous work is invested with two opposite meanings: as a mobilizing alternative, or as a resigned withdrawal. The careers and biographical resources of the unemployed people explain this differentiation. Finally, we conclude that our approach makes it possible to enrich knowledge of the dynamic of social statuses and the norms that organize them. It underscores the extent to which unemployment is a matrix of enforced socialization into the most fragile forms of paid work. The theoretical value of the concept of feasible work is that it helps to understand the inconspicuous spreading of employment mutations that are usually described by macro sociological approaches.

A Conceptual Model For Understanding Meaning In Working Life

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In recent years, scholars have addressed the topic of what meaning employees experience in their jobs. Some argue that a large quantity of paid work performed in Western societies is meaningless in terms of its societal contribution. Others claim that paid work in itself is an intrinsically meaningless activity. Studies imply that large numbers of Swedish and British employees think their jobs are meaningless. However, the majority of studies examining the meaning of work use a quantitative design and typically neglect nuanced understandings of meaning. What is seldom taken into consideration in existing studies are purposive and existential dimensions of meaning. This paper contributes with a nuanced conceptual model for understanding meaning at work. I argue

that in order to develop our understandings of meaning in working life, scholars will benefit from including additional concepts of meaning. The paper focuses on current concepts of meaning in relation to work; what is lacking in these concepts; and how existing concepts of meaning can be developed into including existential and purposive dimensions. Given the link between meaningfulness and employee engagement, public health and quality of life, knowledge about nuanced meanings of different jobs could potentially benefit society and individuals.

RN17_05b | New and Old Forms of Industrial Conflict

Threat of Strike: Notice of Industrial Action and Strikes in Sweden 1980-2015

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In the post-industrial era work stoppages are rarely used in collective bargaining processes. However, this trend does not indicate that employers and unions no longer have different interests. Rather we suggest that the contentious struggle on the labor market takes a different form today, namely through notice of industrial action. Work stoppages are costly for both parties and require considerable mobilization of members to go on strike whereas threatening to start work stoppages (i.e. submit a notice of industrial action) requires other types of power resources and yet can be used as an effective means to put pressure on the counterparty in collective bargaining. Research has until now neglected this important institution in collective bargaining. By using unique data about notices of industrial action and strikes in Sweden (1980-2015) we show that even though strikes have decreased, notices of industrial action - threat of strike - have not. In the paper we analyze and compare unions that frequently submit notices in collective bargaining to those who start strikes, and we examine why notices are used in collective bargaining. Whereas male dominated occupations in the private sector (particularly in transportation sector) frequently submitted notices and started strikes throughout the entire time period, female dominate public sector occupations, notably health care personnel (both workers and white-collar workers), have come to use notices more frequently over time.

The Italian Labor-Capital Conflict During and after the Crisis. Between Trade Unionism and Social Movement unionism

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The paper aims to explore the reappearance of labor-related protests in European countries during and in the aftermath of the 2008 economic crisis. We join the social movement scholarship, the socio-economic literature and the industrial relations debate to explore the capacity of trade unions to manage the capital-labour conflict in Italy. Italy has indeed witnessed fragmented and isolated trade unions, with marked competition between the three traditional union confederations. In this framework, workers' protests have been often coordinated by independent and more radical trade unions. Following the well-established literature on Protest Event Analysis (PEA) we have collected data regarding the characteristics of labor-related collective actions involving workers or related to labor-issues occurred in Italy between December 2007 and 31st December 2010. We aim to investigate the repertoire of actions, the actors engaged, their degree of organization and alliances with other civil society groups to understand whether some dynamics of social movement unionism is at work, the issues claimed. Our preliminary results show major patterns of change: 1) prevailing labor-related actions are strikes. However, in the second half of 2010, data show an increasing presence of disruptive actions, squatting principally. 2) labor-related actions are mainly coordinated by organized actors, mostly traditional trade unions. However, almost at an equal rate, workers engaged in labor-related actions participate through informal and spontaneous groups. 3) Claimed issues concern both economic and political issues, the latter especially rising during 2010.

The Displacement Hypothesis Revisited: Insights from the Italian Logistics Sector

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One of the characteristic features of industrial relations in the neoliberal era has been the crisis of trade unions and traditional forms of worker representation. This apparent demobilisation of labour is reflected in falling rates of union membership, and strikes, the classic indicators of collective expressions of discontent. These patterns have been variously explained with reference to the pacification of class conflict, the concomitant rise of individualised interests, and a

commitment to partnership and consensus by trade union leaders. However, scholars have already pointed to the dangers of interpreting the decline of collective forms of action as unequivocal proof of a decline of collective interests, or of perceptions of injustice on the part of workers (Gall, 2008; Gall & Hebdon, 2008; Kirk, 2018). Instead what these scholars have suggested is a hypothesis of 'method displacement', namely that these grievances have not disappeared, but that the traditional institutional pathways for their collective expression have become blocked, and that instead, they have found alternative, individual forms of expression, such as proceeding to litigation in courts against the firm. We extend this theory by suggesting a third pathway: conflictual collective action. We illustrate our argument in the context of ongoing struggles in the Italian logistics sector, highlighting the dynamics of control, resistance and consent in the workplace, whereby the inefficacy of traditional means of contestation has led workers to adopt more militant repertoires of action such as road blocks and occupations of warehouses.

RN17_06a | Change in Work and Labour: Changing Environment and Context

Employer Changes After Childbirth: Can Family Friendly Arrangements Bind Mothers?

425

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Family-related employment interruptions after childbirth are a critical point in the employment histories of women as they often result in negative career consequences. Previous research has shown that these career consequences are even worse, if the re-entry to the labour market comes along with an employer change. In addition, also the former employer is interested in avoiding employer changes as the loss of an employee means that all investments in the human capital of the employee get lost, too. Against this backdrop, we analyse which organizational characteristics can reduce employer changes of mothers after childbirth. Therefore, we build theory-based hypotheses upon rational choice considerations combined with social epidemiology and test these hypotheses empirically using the linked employer-employee dataset LIAB of the Institute for Employment Research in Germany. Our results based on almost 10.000 women reveal that family friendly arrangements in establishments, like flexible working hours or childcare opportunities reduce the likelihood of employer changes when re-entering the labour market. Additionally, with increasing establishment size and share of women, the probability of employer changes decreases, too.

Old Company's New Leaders: Employment Proposition for Millennial Leadership in Luxury Retail

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Recent Advancements in technology have enabled relatively young organisations to grow at a speed, and to a scale, that enables them to reach a comparable level of employer brand equity and make them as attractive to work for as much more established organisations. As a result, traditional luxury organisations compete against younger, non-luxury companies for talent that might have been considered easier to attract previously. The study builds on the existing literature about the impact of generational differences on management practices, within the specific industry context. Whereas there is considerable literature pertaining to the wants and needs of the Millennial generation, research with the specific lens of traditional luxury retail leadership is scarce. A case study has been conducted in a well-established luxury retail organization, using semi-structured interviews as well as document analysis. The analytical dimensions inherent in the literature constituted the initial framework of analysis, with refinements then emerging from the data. The impact of generational differences on organizations has been widely discussed in contemporary literature (see for example Bennett, Beehr and Ivanitskaya, 2017; Cogin, 2012). Our study contributes to these discussions in two ways: (1) it reveals new aspects of the phenomenon in an under-research sector of luxury retail and (2) it highlights misalignment in perceptions between older generation of current leaders (Baby Boomers) and younger generation of future leaders (Millennials). This extends the existing theory, but also offers implications for practice of organizations, in particular in the sector of luxury retail.

Reforming Small Occupations: Continuity and Change

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Collective skill formation systems, such as those in Germany, Austria, Denmark, and Switzerland, are collectively organised vocational education and training regimes: firms, intermediary associations (for example, employers' associations, trade unions, and occupational associations), and the state cooperate in the process of skill formation (Busemeyer & Trampusch 2012). These systems provide transferable, certified occupational skills and training. Schools and companies share responsibility for education and training, usually as so-called dual apprenticeship training. An occupation (Beruf) can be conceived of an institution (Lawrence 2004; Abraham & Hinz 2008) emerging from the institutional work of occupational associations. In Switzerland,

occupational associations are responsible for defining the occupations' training content. They are important for fostering companies' VET contribution (Culpepper 2003), representing their members' interests and working together with public authorities to design and implement VET policies. In the wake of the Swiss VET policy reform of 2004, all occupations needed to be reformed and the number of occupations reduced. The increased educational requirements and administrative workload put small occupational associations under pressure. However, after ten years, different outcomes (creation, maintenance, and disruption of occupations) have become visible. Drawing from the theoretical framework of institutional work (Lawrence & Suddaby 2006; Lawrence, Suddaby & Leca 2009; 2011; Lawrence, Suddaby & Zilber 2013) and based on a qualitative comparative case study (Patton 2005), this contribution depicts the reform processes of three small occupational associations. It addresses the following research questions: Which different practices did small occupational associations develop to deal with the recent Swiss VET reform and which commonalities and differences can be identified? We discuss the implications that our results have on the broader literature on institutional work and occupational associations.

Analysis of Social Situation in Relation to the Car Manufacturing at Technological Zone, East Bohemia Region” (CEE)

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This contribution presents project “Analysis of Social Situation in Relation to the Car Manufacturing at Technological Zone in East Bohemia Region” (CEE) which is supported by the Technological Agency of the Czech Republic at ETA programme supporting research, experimental development and innovation of applied social sciences. In line with the policy of so-called national priority research promotes the incorporation of social sciences and humanities into projects of applied research, experimental development and innovation, which are beneficial for maintaining and improving the quality of human life in response to dynamic social, economic, globalization, cultural and technological transformations. Mixed methods research is focusing on various interests organized around local car manufacturing subsidiary of the multinational automotive company. In particular, the research interrogates production of Skoda brand cars, which was originally a Czech brand which was overtaken through foreign direct investment during era of post-socialist transition at CEE. It is now linked in the global chain production at the low level of global value chain in global production of the German multinational automotive company (VW). Global sales and increase in demand for produced models of cars implies constant increase of the production and subsequent urgent need for more manual workers, who are attracted by offerings of significantly higher wages than are usual on labour market within wider area (post-socialist countries/CEE). We are researching governmentality in forms of policy making, “government interventions” from public sources in order to support producer to gain regional prosperity. Further it not only attracts workers from nearby areas (CZE) but also long-distance commuters (e.g. Polish workers) or migrant workers from more distant territories.

RN17_06b | Local, Sectoral, National, and European Labour Market Institutions and Processes in Flux

Index of Organisational (Un)friendly Flexibility in Five European Countries: Embeddedness of Organisational Practices in Economic and Institutional Environment

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Flexibilisation of employment and work practices have been one of the main features of global economic framework and “one of the hallmarks of modern organisations” (Brewster and Larsen, 2000:125) for several decades. Although universally present, the scope and forms of flexibility differ in different types of organisations and in economies that follow different economic models. Furthermore, the combination of different forms of flexible employment and work affects the quality of work and frequently increases the incidence of precarious work (Kalleberg 2009). In this article we will analyse data collected in big companies (in the 2015 CRANET –international survey of HRM policies and practices) in five geographically close European countries (Austria, Croatia, Hungary, Serbia and Slovenia) that have been in different ways politically and economically connected. Data show that ratio of employees’ friendly and unfriendly forms of flexibility (Index of Organisational (Un)friendly Flexibility) differ in these countries considerably. Our analysis will reflect upon that organisational data using data base on living and working conditions in selected five countries provided by the European Foundation for the improvement of Living and Working conditions (Eurofound). This qualitative analysis will show what (set of) features of economic and institutional framework could explain variation in organisational practices. Results of the analysis that is based on two large comparative data bases could feed the discussion on flexibility that will bridge the gap between two streams of literature: human resource management on the one side and industrial relation/economic sociology/of work on the other side.

Labour Flexibility in the Swedish Building Sector

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Recent changes in the way labour is organised in the Swedish building sector are driven by demands for flexible and innovative labour market solutions from contractors and subcontractors, resulting in increased outsourcing. This paper identifies parallel systems of outsourcing and other forms of organising labour flexibility. A centralised system is identified in which contractors make use of employment agencies to hire workers mainly as a complement to a core base of their own labour force. This system aspires to follow the Swedish model of industrial relations and collective agreements. Other systems are characterised by de-centralisation, where subcontractors are contracted and responsible for hiring workers and completing specific tasks. This option limits the contractors' own labour force to a minimum. Based on qualitative interviews and observations from three project sites, the empirical findings suggest that employment agencies' possibilities to expand in the building sector, and to organise labour according to the centralised system, are limited. Rather, de-centralised systems are pre-dominantly used. It is also suggested that through measures of subcontracting, there is a social acceptance and normalisation of employments not covered by collective agreements, driving institutional change in the Swedish building sector. The result is a fragmented labour market, with groups of workers – self-employed, sub-contracted, and migrant workers – working alongside each other on the same project site, on different forms of employment, and with different employers. The variety of actors involved in the production process is also clouding social responsibilities, shifting risks towards the employees.

The Fluid Nature of Recruitment and Selection Criteria in Skilled Occupations

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The paper examines to what extent employers' requirements are subject to negotiation when they evaluate job candidates. It draws on a wider study on the recruitment and selection process within different fields. The study comprises of fifty semi-structured interviews with external professional recruit consultants in engineering, public sector, marketing, finance and professional services. Recruitment consultants have been chosen, as opposed to employers, because of their wide experience in these fields and the reduced likelihood of desirability bias that some have associated with how employers share their views on their own practices (Pager and Quillian, 2005). Recruiters were all based in London and had various levels of experience. The findings show that technical criteria often not neatly defined. The employers that

consultants deal with do not necessarily know what they want and what they need. The criteria and requirements for R&S can be highly malleable, negotiated and constructed over time by consultants, HR and hiring managers as well as the pool of applicants. Therefore, the uncertainty and lack of reliable information often attached to evaluating candidates can also be applied variably to the demands of employers. The social negotiation around job requirements and specifications profoundly compromises the mainstream view of R&C and invites new sociological theorisation of the how jobs are allocated in contemporary skilled labour markets. Pager, D., & Quillian, L. (2005). Walking the Talk? What Employers Say Versus What They Do. *American Sociological Review*, 70(3), 355–380.

Collective Actors' Strategies for Wages at the Bottom End of the Wage Scale

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Globalisation and the liberalisation of labour regulations have contributed to a rise in wage inequality and to an increase in low-paid work in industrialised countries. Minimum wages or mandatory extensions of collective agreements, among other strategies, can have moderating effects on these developments. Thus, it is not surprising that institutional settings, and more specifically the inclusiveness of wage-setting institutions, are the focus of many studies. However, recent research suggests that the segmentation of industrial relations and labour markets at the sectoral level cannot be explained by institutional accounts alone. Against this background, this study takes an actor-centred approach in combination with power resource theory to explain which strategies were used by collective actors to influence wages at the bottom end of the wage distribution and whether these strategies differ across sectors or countries. The study compares three countries – Germany, the Netherlands, and Austria – and three sectors – the metal industry, commercial cleaning, and retail – and roughly covers the period between the mid-2000s and today. Based on 40 semi-structured interviews with experts and professionals, we find that sector characteristics have a more profound influence on actors' strategies than national institutions. Hence, we find greater similarities between actors' wage-setting strategies across countries than within countries. Employers use, among others, indirect strategies such as exploiting institutional loopholes, while trade unions counter by mobilising public support.

RN17_07a | Trade Unions and Employers' Organizations

Firms Resistance to Unionism and its Determinants: Evidence from a Field Experiment

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Using a correspondence experiment we submit 5200 fictitious job applications to real vacancies for two years, the paper analyses firms resistance to unionism by revealing trade union membership in the hiring process. Due to the institutional structure of Germany as well as the available firm and labor market characteristics, the paper is able to link all potential mechanisms to the industrial relations literature on management opposition, organizing and labor disputes. Firms resistance against trade union members in Germany exists for all tested occupations and regions with an average decline in job invitations of up to 50%. Preliminary results provide evidence for union distaste related to the presence of a collective agreement, firm size and union density. This suggest, that union distaste is partly based on the threat of unions strike activity. However, the most powerful explanatory variable for union distaste is not current union density but the share of previous union members in a sector. This indicates union distaste as a proxy for management opposition has been an important driver for decreasing union density in Germany. The analysis will be extended by the direct effect of strike activity with the availability of the strike data in Summer 2019.

Employers' Organizations And Their Policies And Discourses Since the 1970s – The Dutch Case

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We are witnessing a qualitative change of the system of industrial relations and collective bargaining in several European countries. The causes for this change are still debated, but a consensus seems to be emerging that the general direction is into a more neoliberal and less coordinated system. And even though the role of organised employers within this process is broadly recognised, we do not have much knowledge yet on their reasons, motivations and internal debates. In this paper I present the Dutch case. Dutch industrial relations have been characterised as stable and robust for decades, with a high coverage of collective agreements based upon high employer density as an important feature. Since a couple of years though the practice of collective bargaining and the national social dialogue are under strain. Declining union membership, a shift of power between unions and employers, and changing union strategies

are often mentioned as main causes. The strategies and interests of the three national employers' organizations are unknown, and therefore their role within the current changes as well. Are they pursuing less coordination, as often thought, and why (not)? How does this relate to the high coverage? What are their policy goals? In this paper I present the first findings from an analysis of policy documents on collective bargaining and the social dialogue of Dutch employers' organizations since the 70s. The aim of the paper is to gain an understanding of the goals, arguments and interests of organized employers, and it's development over time.

Court Ban on Strike Action and Its Possible Consequences for Trade Unions

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In my presentation I address the issue of institutional change – the shift of the right to strike from labour law to civil law – and its possible consequences for trade unions participation in collective bargaining process. I use the concept of sources of bargaining power of trade unions as described by Erik O. Wright. Bargaining power is willingness and ability to strike. I also use the concept of capital fixes introduced by Harvey and further developed by Silver. Silver claims that capital is subjected to certain fixes in space, technology, product and finance and is not infinitely flexible. On the other hand, in order to fight various kinds of workers' bargaining power, capital fixes (adjusts) itself in space, technology, product and finance. I introduce a new type of fix: institutional fix. I claim that capital answers to bargaining power of trade unions using legal framework fix by taking bargaining process to court. My preliminary findings include ten companies with 12 civil court cases where the right to strike was disputed. First instance courts prohibited strike actions seven times, four times employers plea was dismissed, and one case ruling remains unknown. Bans on strike action had great impact on negotiation process between trade unions and employers, causing stoppage of ongoing strike action twice, four call-offs of scheduled strikes and leading four companies to dismissal of union leaders.

Public Service trade Unions and Employment Relations in a Context of Crisis. The Case of NHS Midwifery

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The research presented in this paper investigates the work, career and union experiences of midwives in the NHS, the largest employer of women in Europe and one of the most racially/ethnically diverse. The research utilises multiple methods, including 20 semi-structured interviews with RCM reps and paid-officers, 3 focus groups with RCM reps and a union reps survey that will be completed in April 2019. The preliminary findings drawn from our qualitative data offer contrasting views on workplace unionism with some good examples of initiatives to revive local (dormant) branches, to encourage membership involvement and to encourage people to step forward for rep roles. Equally many reps expressed frustration regarding member passivity and servicing expectations. Midwives are often viewed as individualistic and lacking enthusiasm to support one another. Getting involved with RCM involves high individual costs (burnout, stress, emotional) for professionals who are often working shifts and nights. However, our research also gathered examples of reps feeling valued by local managers – for their problem-solving role and role in mitigating complaints and staff dissatisfaction with new policies for example. Unsurprisingly, staffing levels were a major concern in terms of effects on midwives. Bullying and harassment – generally and in some cases particularly of BAME staff – are now seen as endemic in the NHS, especially hospitals and other larger workplaces. Representing individual members was the main concern and main activity for stewards. But, many gave examples of ways that they had (often successfully) attempted to collectivise issues brought to them by individuals. Many see their main satisfaction coming from representing individuals, fighting unfair treatment.

RN17_07b | Collective Bargaining and Labour Market Regulations

Can In-work Poverty be Reduced by Investing in Occupational Welfare? Multi-level Approach on In-work Poverty in Europe

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Since the financial crisis of 2007, in-work poverty rates have increased in almost all European Member states. The paper sets to analyse whether investments in occupational welfare (i.e. welfare that derives from the employment and is distributed by the employers) reduce in-work-poverty in Europe. Several factors, such as individual, household and institutional settings are known to be related to in-work poverty phenomenon, with welfare state measures being one of the key macro-level factors. Even though occupational welfare is likely to enhance the living standard of the employees in a more precise way than the welfare state does, the influence of occupational welfare on in-work poverty is largely unknown. The paper approaches the in-work poverty phenomenon from a multi-level perspective, using occupational welfare expenditure, public social expenditure, collective agreement coverage and union density as macro level indicators. Using LIS data with 19 countries, the paper aims to examine whether the occupational welfare has an independent relation to in-work poverty when controlled with individual, household level and macro-level factors, and whether this relation varies between countries representing different occupational welfare systems. The paper contributes to the field of poverty and welfare research by providing valuable knowledge on the relationship between occupational welfare and in-work poverty.

The Sectoral Variegated Impact of Internal Devaluation and the Reconfiguration of Collective Bargaining in Portugal

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Comparative European studies highlighted how the neoliberal and austerity reforms, imposed in Southern Countries corresponded to a strategy of internal devaluation, which ignored national specificities and provoked the erosion of employment regulations and collective bargaining institutions (Schulten and Müller, 2013; Marginson, 2014; Van Gyes and Schulten, 2015; Cruces et al, 2015; Koukiadaki et al, 2016; Campos Lima, 2017). In our presentation we will look at the sector variegated effects of “internal devaluation” (Rodrigues et al., 2016) in Portugal, hypothesizing that they are associated with the sectoral impacts of liberalisation and of financialization, with the sectoral impacts of economic and financial crisis of 2007-2008, and with the characteristics at sector level of industrial relations institutions and relative capacities of the actors, in particular organized labour. Furthermore, we hypothesize that sectoral variation, as hypothesized by Streeck (2009), might have been related with employers interest on keeping some degree of coordination in some sectors. Having into consideration this background, this paper will examine the sector effects of the process of internal devaluation, by looking at the reconfiguration of industrial relations institutions and at the dynamics and outcomes of collective bargaining at sector level, between 2000 and 2018, in Portugal. We will present the first results of a comparative extensive analysis comprising six sectors (Banking, Telecommunications, Metal, Clothing, Construction, and Hotels and Restaurants) and the first results of three in-depth case studies (to extract from that sample), with contrasting patterns in terms of employment and industrial relations and contrasting impacts in terms of internal devaluation.

Precarious Journalists and Collective Bargaining

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Economic, political and social pressures, produced by the rapid globalization, technological advances and international competition, have led to an increasingly flexible production processes and employment systems that have been typified by the greater use of precarious work, deprived by a lower wage, employment instability, limited opportunities of employability, and limited access to social security (pension, health, unemployment insurance). Employment became less

secure in news media as well, with precarity being “a key characteristic of contemporary journalistic work”. Since good working conditions of journalists can influence their freedom of expression and their role as watchdogs and fourth estate, this issue also impacts the formation of public opinion. This study aims to identify problems that Slovenian precarious journalists face due to their precarious employment situation and their involvement in (collective) bargaining for workers' rights. To get the insights into their experiences, nine in-depth interviews were conducted with journalists, who work in precarious relations in Slovenian mass media for seven to 17 years. Content analysis of interviews shows that precarious journalists see the potential for better working condition in collective organizing and bargaining for their rights, however they have some reservations: on one hand there is the lack of trust in the power of trade unions to improve working conditions of non-standardly employed workers, on the other hand they are afraid that individual exposure in collective fight could worsen their specific situation (as reduction of tasks, consequently lower fee, cancelling the contract etc.). Consequently, numerous precarious journalists stay passive in the current situation.

Struggles of White-collar and Blue-collar Workers in the Electromechanical Sector: A Case Study of Collective Bargaining Process in Turkey

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There is a widespread assumption that labor movement is in steady decline in neoliberal ages. A plenty of debates is held about the death of the working class. On the other hand, upsurges of labor and class-based mobilizations such as workers' strikes in India and Nigeria, teachers' strikes in Israel, miners' resistance in South Africa, protests of precariat in the US as well as anti-austerity strikes in Europe has shown that labor struggles have not ended. Not only blue-collar workers, but also many white-collar workers from call-center agents to engineers are subjects of these struggles. In order to understand and explain labor struggles, it is necessary to analyze attitudes of different workers and solidarities among them. The aim of this study is to reveal differences, similarities and dynamics of solidarities in experiences/actions of white-collar and blue-collar workers. For this purpose, collective bargaining process of the 2016-2018 period between Turkish Employers' Association of Electromechanical Industries (EMIS) and United Metal Workers' Union (Birlesik Metal-Is) was examined. Given the fact that at the end of the negotiations, the parties did not reach an agreement, a strike vote was held. A majority of workers voted in favor of the strike action. However, the strike was adjourned by the Council of Ministers due to the state of emergency in Turkey. Blue collar workers didn't recognize the government's decision and went on a strike. In this study, in-depth interviews were conducted to investigate attitudes and solidarity among white collar and blue collar workers in EMIS workplaces.

RN17_08 | Development of the Sociology of Work in Europe

Swedish Sociology of Work

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Sociology of work has been a vital subfield of Swedish sociology ever since the subject became an independent University discipline about 70 years ago. It was a time with huge economic growth, peaceful industrial relations and increasing standards of living in the country. In international comparison, sociology arrived late, but already from the beginning we encounter a preoccupation with work-related research. Theoretical and empirical inspiration was taken from American sociology and social psychology. In the mid-1960s the dominant paradigm of sociology of work began to be questioned. New theoretical perspectives – especially conflict- and power-oriented approaches – made their way into the field. In the course of reevaluation, the discipline itself became more conflict-ridden. Another development was that many sociologists now approached the trade unions, thereby to some extent distancing themselves from employers. After some years, things calmed down, but the period of reorientation left its imprint on the sociology of work. Neoliberal ideology got a stronger foothold in Sweden toward the end of the 1980s, but this did not mean that sociologists became neoliberals. Most of them remained within the paradigms they had taken on board during their academic training. Eventually, however, another kind of reorientation occurred. Academic criteria became stricter, international publishing became increasingly important and differentiation and specialization took some steps forward. With the liberalization of the Swedish society and economy, sociologists met certain new topics concerning, for example, flexibility, temporary work agencies and large inflows of immigrants to the labour market. However, we also see a diminished interest among younger researchers for the sociology of work. To some extent, this may be a reaction against the subfield's strong position within the wider discipline for several decades.

Labour Sociology in Italy: Resisting Erosion Through Transformation and Dynamism

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The paper outlines the main socio-political transformations which occurred in Italy from second World War and their impact on the sociology of work as part of labour sociology and/or industrial sociology or more generally economic

sociology. It sheds light on the historical foundations and the evolution of the sociology of work in Italy, by diversifying between three different periods (i.e. 1945- 70s; 1970s-1980s, and from late 1980s onwards) and identifies its main themes and disciplinary specificity while confronting it with the question of cross-boundary fertilization with other disciplines in social sciences, particularly gender studies and labour relations. The resulting sociology of labour which evolved is dynamic and distinctive. This occurred in an historical period in Italy characterized by important institutional and political changes, which followed the transformation of capitalism.

Toward a Sociology of Work in the UK

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The paper draws upon makes four inter-related claims in relation to the development of the sociology of work (SOW) in the UK. First, it offers a sociology of the sociology work, exploring the power bases and the social and economic structures that have shaped the discipline and led to a neglect of disadvantaged workers. Second, it challenges the view that the 1950s and 1960s heralded a 'golden age' of sociology of work. Third, it challenges the notion that the sociology of work is at its most vital when embedded within Sociology Departments and that the 'spread' of the study of work into business schools was a distraction and, at worst, a degradation of the sub-discipline. Finally, it calls for a return to a focus on the primary role that work and employment plays in the reproduction of social inequalities.

Development of the Sociology of Work in Europe: theories, methods, politics

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Development of the Sociology of Work in Europe: theories, methods, politics. Paul Stewart This presentation reports on the findings of the recent 11 country programme exploring the nature and form of the Sociology of Work in Europe in the period from the end of the second world war. One of the notable features to emerge from the individual stories of path-dependant development of the sub-discipline of the Sociology of Work since 1945 in Europe has been the importance of links with US sociology (and the sociology of work) and, on occasion, with other North American social sciences including social psychology and economics. Beyond North America, there has also been a degree of engagement, and at times an appropriation, of concepts from other disciplines such as history and political economy. Our review of the SoW also highlights two other significant findings: the subject is always, has always been, in a state of intellectual flux not only in every country but internally to such a degree that we might be able to argue that this state of flux, of spread, actually constitutes one feature of its ontology. It has no 'centre'—it is always and everywhere contested and reframed. This can also be seen with respect to institutional context within which the subject is practiced so that the institutional space, in addition to the intellectual boundaries, of the sub-discipline have also always been subject to spread. The other feature of the sub-discipline which our cases reveal, again with variation according to country, history and changing social relations, is that of the role of the state in relation to the way in which the sub-discipline is practiced. The latter can be seen sometimes in the extent of state provisioning of research, at other times in terms of the way in which the state frames teaching and research activities, and again, in respect of its sometimes open expectation that the SoW should be a feature of state planning. Thus, not only is the SoW not above society (let alone the state) since we know that it obviously changes its focus as society evolves. What is also interesting in terms of a putative sociology of the sociology of work, as it emerges from our studies, is that the SoW presents different faces according to the what (social relations), the where (history-social and institutional space) and the who (gender, ethnicity and class position) of those undertaking research in the sub-discipline. These all matter in determining the kinds of sociology of work we are presented with and these features vary within and between countries according to time, circumstance and the historical trajectory of each country's political economy.

RN17_09a | Migration and the Implications for the World of Work, Employment and Industrial Relations

Negotiating Moral Boundaries in Workplaces through the Lens of Work Experiences

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This study applies 'the boundary-making approach' in the case of Syrian refugees in Turkey, the world's biggest refugee receiving country. 'The boundary-making approach' is often utilized to study how boundaries are drawn, shifted, and blurred by social actors across different contexts and types of groups. Yet, multiple dimensions of the boundary-making process particularly with respect to the perceptions of dominant groups are still under-explored in the literature. Based on preliminary micro-level study in Adana, a secure economic hub in the proximity of the conflict region, this paper explores how distinct framing strategies are employed towards Syrian workers in the workplaces, and how moral boundaries are negotiated and contested at different stages of employment by employers in manual labour economic sectors in the informal market economy. Drawing upon ethnographic observations and 30 semi-structured in-depth interviews with Turkish employers in Adana, this study finds out that attachment to morality in the workplaces is distinctively (re)constructed by employers at different stages of employment: hiring process and employment itself. Results suggest that mobilization of shared categories and classification systems such as 'work values', 'work ethic', and 'showing mercy' affect the nature of moral boundaries in the workplaces and the current local labour market dynamics and work experiences contribute to (re)making of the boundary drawing process. Also, this research sheds light on the role of socio-economic benefits and moral duty in making moral boundaries more permeable between employers and Syrians during hiring process whereas it becomes less permeable after employment since previous work experiences push employers to reconsider their approach towards them as 'potential employees'. Keywords: moral boundaries, the boundary-making approach, employment, informal market, Turkey and Syrians refugees.

Perceived And Real Insecurity. Attitudes To Migrant Workers In Denmark, 2007-2018

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In the wake of the enlargements of the European Union in 2004 and 2007, Denmark, along with other European countries, has experienced a large influx of work related migration especially from Eastern Europe. This has had an overall positive influence on the economies of the recipient countries. However, this has also made some workers feel more uneasy about their position in the workforce, as the increased number of workers has resulted in fewer job openings and more wage competition for the existing jobs. In this article, we demonstrate that more Danes have begun to worry more about the influx of immigrants into the workforce and demand more protections for native workers in the period between 2007 and 2018. The focus of the article is on explaining this change in attitudes. Therefore, we study whether the changes in attitudes to migrants in the workforce are linked to a values general backlash, as described by Inglehart and Norris (2016), or whether it can more accurately be explained by the increasingly unsecure material position among parts of the workforce. In the article, we draw on the version of the Worlds Value Study from 2008 and 2017 combined with high quality Danish Register Data. Since the survey respondents answered have been linked to the population registers we can study the impact of factors like income, unemployment, trade, trade union membership, and taxes in great detail. This combination allows us to dig into the material background of these attitudes, and to distinguish it from a general values backlash.

Liquid Migration And Precarization Of Work. Professional Experiences Of Young Migrants From Selected Medium-sized Cities In Poland

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The article explores the relationship between international migration and the precarization of work among young migrants from selected medium-sized cities in Poland. The author analyzes whether international migration allows for change or, on the contrary, preserves precarious work conditions. This is examined in the context of young people who try to avoid precarization by migrating from their local communities. The theoretical framework of this work concerns "liquid migration", which is based on the temporariness, flexibility, and unpredictability of life trajectories. In the professional context, "liquid migrants" have to adapt to a flexible, deregulated and increasingly transnational labor

market. Such labor markets are associated with specific challenges, one of them is the precarization of work and the fact that contemporary work signifies a number of risks. Based on the empirical material from the "Education-to-domestic and- foreign labor market transitions of youth: The role of local community, peer group and new media" project, the author are looking for the answer to the questions about the role of migration experience in the process of experiencing work precarization, both in objective and subjective terms. Key words: youth, labor market, liquid migration, precarization of work

Including Migrant And Precarious Workers In The Care Sector: Comparing Union Strategies And Labour Market Outcomes In The UK And The Netherlands

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This paper provides a comparison of inclusive strategies towards migrant and precarious workers by unions in the UK and the Netherlands. It combines insights from the literatures on labour market segmentation and trade union (revitalization) strategies, building on previous contributions in this respect (Benassi and Dorigatti, 2015, Pulignano et al., 2015). The literature on segmentation argues that migrant labour allows employers to offer low pay and working conditions in labour intensive segments, thus contributing to labour market segmentation (Anderson and Ruhs, 2010). It also considers segmentation as result of a bargaining process between capital and labour and thus dependent on their respective power (Grimshaw and Rubery, 1998). A second strand in the literature highlights the importance of an increasingly inclusive attitude towards precarious and migrant workers, while also stressing the relevance of union related variables in shaping union strategies (Marino, 2012). This paper draws on these arguments to compare union strategies and regulatory outcomes in the care sector in two countries characterized by different institutional contexts and unions' features. It relies on qualitative data consisting of semi-structured interviews and union documents related to the TUC (UK) and the FNV (the Netherlands). The paper explores the extent to which flexibilization and precarity in labour intensive sectors constitute an explanation for inclusive union strategies to promote regulation for all. Furthermore, the paper analyses the impact of union power, in particular related to institutional embeddedness, on the extent to which these inclusive strategies result in regulatory outcomes. References are available on request

RN17_09b | Digitalization in and of the Work and Employment

Factors Of Social Control Over Automation

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The main question of my research is centered around the introductions of robots as labor force. What influences the success of this process, how can society collaborate or interfere with it. What is the role of politics, education, capital and civil society in determining the speed and the extent of automation in economy? When talking about labor force and the future of work, it's inevitable to discuss Marxism and its use in analyzing digital economies. The literature by Ursula Huws, Nick Dyer-Witford, and Daniel Bell give foundation for further analysis, but the theoretical framework of Marxism is too narrow to explain the complexity of the phenomena of robots winning over humans in the labor market. This is the reason why I would like to involve Transition Management and the Wilson Quad in my research. Doing so, I will be able to give a general overview of the part different social actors play in this technological change. It is a new and continuously evolving field of research and I strongly believe that my research can contribute to it by emphasizing the importance of building frameworks that can handle the complex networks of not just one society, but global economy. We can hardly find any segment of the economy that isn't influenced by global trends may it be innovations of technologies or ideas.

The Implication Of Digital Social Networks On Organizational Gaps: The Case Of An Israeli Colleges Faculty Strike

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The paper asks how social network technologies (in this case – WhatsApp) may bridge over organizational and community gaps during an organizational crisis. I use the case of the recent Israeli colleges' faculty strike to explore the dynamics that took place through the faculty corresponding among themselves and with their workers' committee representatives. The findings suggest that WhatsApp groups have become the strikers' main communication platform. A first group was formed to distribute information and to coordinate protest activities. It soon expanded and have become an important arena in which faculty could share their experience, seek emotional support, discuss the managements' moves and the appropriate response, demonizing the management and

ridiculing it. Consequently, the faculty that is scattered in four separated schools and that was atomized by dedication to their carries – has turned into a united community that developed direct relations and nurtured strong affinity in very short time. The WhatsApp group also facilitated direct communication between the workers' committee's leadership and the rank and file. Yet, at the same time, by generating bottom-up pressure, it hazarded the possibility of calm decision-making and the workers' committee autonomy in leading the crisis. WhatsApp groups, therefore, enhance patterns of direct democracy while they inhibit representational democracy. The research is based on my dual position as an observer and as workers' committee's activist. Data include observations of variety of scenes as well as analysis of digital social networks.

The Impact on the Job Quality of Loan Officers of Mobile Digital Technologies introduced into Microfinance Institutions in Emerging Economies

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Recent developments in information and communication technologies have enabled work tasks previously performed at an office base to be performed remotely. This has disrupted established ways of working and afforded managers greater control over mobile workers (Vartanen, et al., 2007; Trusson, 2018). While the study of the disruptive power of digital transformation has gained traction (Boes et al., 2017), the geographical context in which such disruption occurs remains under-researched. Microfinance operates across international contexts, providing financial services to clients who are typically on low incomes. Research in this domain often draws attention to its importance for economic development in emerging economies including those of the Indian sub-continent and Africa (e.g. Siwale, 2016). An important role in microfinance is the loan officer who interfaces with individual clients as the representative of their employing microfinance institutions (MFIs). Over recent years mobile digital technologies (MDTs) have emerged to transform the work of the MFI loan officer. This study draws on interviews with loan officers and their supervisors to explore the question of 'how do MDTs impact on the job quality of MFI loan officers?' This is addressed by reference to the findings from two case studies: of an Indian MFI that had introduced mobile technologies in recent times and a Zambian MFI at an earlier, nascent stage of implementing mobile technologies. It is found that the managerial surveillance functionality of MDTs diminishes the job quality of loan officers by facilitating workload intensification and undermining autonomy in how they conduct their field work.

How does Digitalisation Challenge Medium-sized Enterprises and Change Work Life?

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In the ongoing European public and scholarly debates on work, digitalisation appears as an important trend that will radically transform work life. However, the question arises, in what ways growing technology affects labour and enterprises. The paper proposed addresses the changes and challenges of digitalisation in medium-sized enterprises by focussing on collaborative digital tools in team and project work. It draws on data from CollaboTeam, an ongoing research project in Goettingen that is exploring ways of working with collaborative applications in three medium-sized German enterprises (special machine engineering, IT consulting, software development) following a longitudinal mixed methods approach. The contribution highlights continuous, also conflicting, adaptation processes due to, e.g., technology changes, employees' usage or customer requests. Given the multitude of used applications, all enterprises try to structure their digital infrastructure by finding a "digital workplace" that offers a digital front-end integrating communication as well as knowledge applications. Furthermore, the paper describes new forms of software-supported collaborative work and changes of roles and responsibilities, e.g., to support the sharing of knowledge or the collaboration in project teams. These areas of inquiry provide insights how support systems stabilize new forms of collaboration.

RN17_10a | Changing Work and Labour Relations

Social Perception Towards Automation In Spanish Labour Market

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The main goal of this paper is to analyze the social perception towards automation process and its impact on Spanish labour market, comparing to the rest of EU countries. This aim was tackled by means of quantitative techniques. Secondary sources of statistical information were used. Firstly, the survey "Percepción social de la innovación en España" for the period 2017-2018 in Spain and secondly, the Special Eurobarometer 460 "Attitudes towards the impact of digitization and automation on daily life" made in 2017 for EU countries. Spanish labour market is facing the challenge presented by automation process. It presents structural weaknesses that are materialized in elements such as unemployment, temporary and partial-time contracts, the types of low-skilled occupations

created after the crisis. These elements put workers at risk to face the inevitable automation process. In this context, it is important to know what the impression of people and workers is on automation process and its impact on jobs, occupations and social inequality. The results show that Spanish people are more pessimistic than people of the rest of EU countries: 90% Spanish people believe that robots and artificial intelligence steal peoples' jobs; two thirds think that robots will substitute by people; nearly the half believe that lost jobs will not be compensated by new ones; however, two thirds think that can compete in the automated labour market. Therefore, most people think that innovation and automation destroy employment and increase social and economic inequality.

Factors of Successful Formation of New Employment Segments of the Population on the Depressive Labor Market

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The negative changes that are characteristic of the Russian labour market become more apparent in the rural area. Peculiar to the modern rural labour market are the following features: narrow sphere of labour application, low quality of workplaces and of labour power, high level of real and registered unemployment. Practically everywhere the rural unemployment is chronic and stagnant. The economic crisis has aggravated the existing problems, which manifests itself in a further increase of unemployment and tension at the labour market, in a slowdown of workplace creation, an increase of concealed unemployment, and in a rise of accrued payroll. In the existing situation, worthy of notice is the discussion of such transformations in the complex of social policy measures that can ease the tension at the labour market by creating new working places. The study analyzes the results of activating both individual personal resources and the capabilities of external labour market institutions in creating new jobs in the context of economic depression. Among these, the support of small business and of self-employment as well as assistance to the unemployed in opening one's own business are worthy of particular attention. The study was performed as a case study. . Key words: labour market, disqualification, unemployment, labour power

How Much or Little Work is Good for You? A Shorter Working Week, Well-being and Mental Health

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There are predictions that in future rapid technological development could result in significant shortage of paid work. A possible solution currently debated by academics, policy makers, trade unions and mass media, is a shorter working week for everyone. In this context, two important research questions that have not been asked so far are: what is the minimum amount of paid employment needed to get some or all of the well-being and mental health benefits that employment is shown to bring? And what is the optimum number of working hours at which the workers mental health is at its highest? Using data from 156,440 person-wave observations from the UK Household Longitudinal Study (2009-2018) we found that even a small number of working hours (usually eight or less hours a week) generates mental health and well-being benefits for previously unemployed or economically inactive individuals. The initial benefits boost is more pronounced for men than women. Our findings suggest that there is no single optimum number of working hours at which well-being and mental health are at their highest - we found that for most groups of workers working anything more than no hours per week is related to very similar levels of mental health and well-being to the current standard of 35 to 40 hours work. Our findings provide an important and timely empirical evidence for future of work planning, shorter working week policies and have significant implications for theorising the future models of organising work in society.

The Map Is Not The Territory. Contested Space In Food Delivery Work

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Space is at the centre of food delivery platforms. Therefore, space as a contested terrain of the labour process is a key instrument of work control. On a broad and deep empirical basis, the paper outlines new control techniques in platform work. The surveillance and production of space, which has hitherto been neglected in sociology of work, is of special importance. The labour process is understood as a micropolitical confrontation in which the antagonistic actors create agency via uncertainty zones (Crozier/Friedberg 1980). Following Löw (2016) the paper analyses the contested and antagonistic practices of space constitution by the different actors via the processes of spacing and synthesis. The research is based on 35 interviews, ethnographic data through own courier work (>500h), a quantitative online survey (n= 251) and the analysis of online chat groups. In order to control work, the platforms produce the space the couriers are using. They create different delivery zones, keep their borders non-transparent and change them regularly. Since the maps' structures sometimes do not even match the territory, they cause a change in the drivers' perception of space, undermining their tacit knowledge and resources of action. Additionally, mandatory GPS-localization is a necessary information for the platforms' efficient allocation of the orders but at the same time devaluates the riders' dispersion in space as a power resource. As a counter strategy, couriers use Fake-GPS-Apps to obscure their actual location, showing that space is an object of contestation.

RN17_10b | New Perspectives on the World of Work and Labour

The Multi-Temporal Political Economy of Financialisation: The Case of UK Pensions Provision and Inter-Generational Justice

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The individualisation and liberalisation of pensions provision is in many ways the progenitor of the process of financialisation. Pensions provision depends on the manipulation of temporalities, by projecting a future which provision in the present seeks to serve. Past, present and future workers and savers are deemed to conform to these imagined futures, thereby situating inter-generational co-operation as the core feature of all forms of pensions saving, whether publicly or privately organised. Yet the futures imagined by pensions provision can never come to pass. The future will always be different to that which is forecast, precisely because generational change is endemic. This paper explores this issue with reference to recent developments in UK pensions provision (in a comparative context), which have seen the state pension 'simplified' and retrenched, and occupational pensions being reorganised as individualised provision. Financialisation is often seen as the root of these changes, insofar as it encompasses the reinforcement of 'shareholder value' in corporate governance, the emergence of 'asset-based welfare' and the state's increasing concern about fiscal risks. However, the intensifying contradictions of the UK's capitalist development model have undermined pensions provision, and pensions provision has actually driven financialisation elsewhere in the economy, by necessitating an expansion of financial practices to the public sector and private sector more generally. Perversely, the unspoken inter-generational bargains at the heart of pensions provision have become increasingly politicised in the UK as a result. The paper considers whether pensions provision can be rescued from the vicious circle of financialisation's political economy, and indeed whether we can rescue a 'generational' analytical lens to help us understand the temporality of financialisation, without depicting generational relations as inherently conflictual.

Literacies, Occupations and Prestige Scales. New Relationships.

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This communication presents the main findings obtained from a cross-national empirical research aimed at analysing the role that traditional and new literacies play in current employment relations. Since information is linguistically encoded, informational capitalism makes of literacies a central issue of the production processes, demanding new skills to its workers. Literacies become, thus, a key component of productivity, employability, wages and control. This research has conducted a factorial analysis focused on the examination of the linguistic needs described in the definition of the more than 800 occupations included in the two main international systems of occupational classification (ILO and US Department of Labor). We have also considered variables from prior data bases (O'NET) such as literacy and numeracy, digital competences or social competences of communication. Finally, the different occupations have been classified according to their linguistic intensity. The compilation of the data has configured a scale of Linguistic Specialization at Work (ELT), whose outputs have been compared with those from occupational prestige scales (mainly ISEI, SIOPS and the Spanish prestige scale PRESCA 2). Results show that the mentioned prestige scales deviate when measuring the linguistic needs and competences asked in today jobs. Conclusions are aimed to show how new literacies demanded in occupations should be included to improve current and future occupational prestige scales.

“A Living Organism”: Interaction and Social Order in a Techno-social Milieu

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An ever-growing strand of works on human, technology and their interaction proliferate in social sciences. Hardly do they oppose the argument that the more advanced technology becomes, the more intense interaction is but most of them tend to approach it as an embedded feature of technology. On the contrary, a highly synergistic relationship between technology and society, not to mention others, is at the core of this interaction. This paper examines the organization and social order in an ideal of team work including machines, around which they are assembled and through which they are maintained. Based on an extensive fieldwork as part of an airline staff for over a year and in-depth interviews, it explores how a flight gains meaning and scope extending beyond the concrete meaning to an abstract metaphor to include aircraft and staff. Immersed in a technology setting, teams are organized so as to manage flights working with machines. Aircraft becomes an abstract space, a virtual and social image that binds a team together. This reveals the ways in which a particular relationship and organizational form are produced, presence of a virtual, social body is invoked in flight operations and the energy is channelled to teamwork. Although human-machine interaction has been a major factor in aviation for some time, this kind of organization is aimed at meeting the needs of current flexible work place. It frames new horizons where industry, society and technology intersect.

RN18 | Sociology of Communications and Media Research

RN18_01a | Algorithm, Artificial Intelligence and Technology

Do Algorithms have a Right to the City? Waze and Spatial Sovereignty Fisher, Eran

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Waze is an epitome of contemporary algorithmic culture: it is a web application using algorithms to render massive amounts of user-generated data into real-time, personalized driving recommendations for millions of drivers. The aggregative effects of personalized recommendations have social-wide spatial ramifications. I look at one spatial effect in order to unpack the political significance of algorithms: the diversion of heavy traffic into previously serene neighborhoods. By analyzing the discourse of three stakeholders - residents, political authorities and Waze - the paper uncovers the emergence of a new spatial-political modality. Using "the right to the city" as a socio-political framework and juxtaposing it with actor-network theory as a socio-technical framework, I examine how non-human actors participate in shaping the city. Waze offers a new spatial imaginary where roads are abstracted from their immediate space and are seen as homologous to all roads in the network. This allows to strip "local" residents of their privileged position, and reposition them in a new, de-localized space subject to the privilege of all drivers. Rather than imagining roads as nodes in the construction of space - of villages and neighborhoods - Waze imagines them as connectors between nodes in an otherwise abstract network. Algorithms assert their legitimacy as political subjects and as having a genuine right to the city by proposing a new political modality that bypasses the demographic qualities of individuals (where they live, their local culture, their subjective habitat narratives) and constructing individuals as data points in an objectified system of data, processed in order to achieve efficiency.

Beyond DAPL: Drones as Counter – Narrative Tools in Journalism Practices

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In the last decades, the unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) have turned from military to commercial product, for both professional and personal use. The different applications of UAVs in civil society are the demonstration of how drones have entered into the processes of technological convergence, becoming a physical extension remotely controllable by a mobile device. Even if the issue remains under-investigated in academic literature, lately the interest in drone journalism or dronism (Goldberg et al., 2013) has increased among scholars. Most of them are quite sure that "unmanned aerial vehicles are soon going to be a natural and ubiquitous part of our lives" (Gynnild A., Usakali T., 2018). Based on these considerations, the aims of this work – in progress paper are to investigate UAVs as potential tools of counter-narrative in journalism practices and to understand how this could affect and/or involve the audience. Starting from the case of study of North Dakota Pipeline (DAPL) (Tuck S., 2018; Rafsky S., 2017), which well exemplifies contradictions and potentials of drone journalism, we would like to go deeper in the debate. More in detail, we would like to understand if the overcoming of spatial barriers could improve a new form of journalistic storytelling, enable different forms of audience engagement, and provide a balancing asset among powers. In order to do so, we will use the theoretical concepts of media as extension (McLuhan, 1964) and of hybrid media system (Chadwick, 2013).

Algorithmic Acceleration: Towards a Fast and Slow Journalism?

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In technological jargon algorithm can be considered as a "method for solving a problem." (Finn, 2017: 18) In this view, narrow problems are instrumentally defined by engineers and entrepreneurs that develop code with an aim of overcoming these problems. Even at first glance, it is clear such abstract definitions cannot explain why algorithms now play one of the central roles in almost all spheres of society, from politics and economy to culture and interpersonal relationships (Pasquale, 2015). Because technologies are inevitably embedded within the social context in which they develop, this paper first looks at the key characteristics of algorithms in competitive and inherently unstable capitalist society (Streeck, 2012). Basic features of algorithms in this context include: (1) opacity and complexity, (2) automatization, (3) dependency on big data, and (4) hyper-rationalisation. Obviously, social consequences of these characteristics are multifaceted. In the second part, the paper therefore looks specifically at social acceleration, which is mainly connected to automatization of processes and decisions. According to Rosa (2013; 2014), social acceleration is a constitutive part of modern societies; in late modernity, however, it becomes a self-propelling system "that incessantly drives itself." (2014: 31-33) Algorithms can be seen as an important part of technological acceleration, which is a dimension of this closed acceleration-cycle. In the field of journalism, acceleration raises new dilemmas that I deal with in the third part of the paper. They include: a) influence of algorithmic acceleration on journalism and its normative presumptions; b) (in)ability of journalism to respond to these challenges. I ask whether a differentiation between slow and fast journalism (Le Masurier, 2014; Rusbridger, 2018; Rauch, 2018) could help resolve any of these dilemmas.

Educating to Cultural Complexity of Algorithms: Is It a Possible Challenge?

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Algorithmic revolution involves the schools in three different ways. First, the education system is a complex organization whose functions have progressively been implemented through procedural optimization: the identification of objectives and the ensuing recruitment, allocation, and selection of the workforce, as well as the evaluation of the system and of formative outputs fall within this purview. Secondly, classrooms are often places of dissemination for the new "algorithmic faith", the so called "computational thinking", seen as essentially the sole key for reading and interpreting reality (Wing, 2006). Finally, the so-called learning management systems (LMS) adopted in the schools, which are often relying upon and controlled by digital platforms as Google, Microsoft, and Apple, may be used for collecting data and profiling users, even if they are viewed as neutral tools to

support and simplify teaching via digitalization (Scheff, 2014). My research examines the ongoing transformation of the education system under the influence of algorithmic modeling (O'Neill, 2017). In particular, I invite reflection on the potential disruptive effects such silent revolution may have on the cultural heritage the school has preserved and transmitted, as well as on the learning goals and outcomes it has set and produced thus far (Hayles, 2005). To conclude, I propose the possibility that the school itself may provide the necessary skills to understand and manage the man-machine integration born from the algorithmic software (Pireddu, 2017). This is the critical role that a new kind of school should take on. It is a difficult task, which requires avoiding no less any uncritical celebration than any aprioristic refusal of technology (Carrington, 2018).

RN18_01b | Online disconnection, Resistance and Refusal in the Post-digital Age

Cool Refusal: Rejecting Digital Technology in Late Capitalism

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This paper explores the notions of online disconnection and media refusal in the context of cool capitalism (McGuigan, 2009) which constitutes the front region of neoliberal culture. It argues that the transition from the organized capitalism to the global neoliberal capitalism can be understood in terms of the changing role between technology and society and shifting relationship between humans and technology. In this context, technology receives an important status framed by the technological and techno-deterministic discourse supporting an understanding of technology not only as beneficial, but also inevitable and desired. This paper aims to contribute to the body of research that makes an attempt to understand online disconnection and media refusal as an inherent element of media (dis)engagement in the digital age. It proposes the notion of the logic of cool refusal which is incorporated in the capitalist *modus operandi*. The logic encompasses three main aspects, including lifestyle choices, workplace strategies and consumption patterns. I argue that in a similar manner as the notion of cool became incorporated into everyday life and capitalist mainstream, also cool refusal is an ideology not necessarily about resistance, but rather one which defines culturally and historically specific moment of individual coping in the era of hyperconnectivity.

441

Media, Truth and Expertise in a Changing Europe: Lessons from Central Europe's "Disinformationists"

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This paper touches upon two timely issues: the decline of traditional media and discussions on post-truth as part of an increasingly visible collision between Russia and the West. Using in-depth interviews with journalists, scholars and experts in Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia, I examine the crisis of Europe and the media through the lenses of the "Russian disinformation" challenge. My research reassesses how journalistic identities, understood as journalistic constructions of truth and expertise, are shaped by their embedding in distinct networks of Russia expertise. It thus puts forth a networked, interprofessional and transnational understanding of journalistic practices. I reveal the emergence of a new class of highly-networked experts called "disinformationists", a coalition of journalists, think tank experts, scholars and state officials that share a commitment to countering Russian influence in the EU and have successfully gained a footing in its public sphere and policy making. Most prominently, disinformationists have been pivotal in establishing the Russian disinformation news-beat in Central Europe, as well as in setting up the EUvsDisinfo initiative, run by the European External Action Service East Stratcom Task Force. There are however limits to their successes. The legitimization of the "Russian disinformation" theme in the media coexists with resistance from state and EU officials, as well as with skepticism from leading Russia scholars who question the empirical soundness of disinformation studies. I argue that the above tensions can activate journalistic identities in ways that allow us to explore how news practitioners grapple with their own conceptions of truth and expertise in a changing Europe.

Digital Is Not A Technology! Exploring Digital Resistance And Meaningful Technological Encounters In The Post-Digital Society

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Recent years have witnessed an intense "analog vs. digital", and digital technology refusal debate among electronic musicians, with analog enthusiasts dismissing digital technology and software simulations as lifeless, fake and cold, instead preferring the characteristically organic and authentic sound of analogue synthesizers. The trenches seemed firmly dug by 2015: analog synthesizers are serious business; software synthesizers are for impatient utilitarians. In October of 2017, renowned musical synthesizer manufacturer Roland launched a hardware recreation of their 1987 instrument "Roland D-50", using the headline "Vintage Digital" and

describing it as "unabashedly digital" (Roland, 2017) The very idea of a "vintage" or "unique" digital technology is controversial; and alludes to distinctions made between old and new digital, much like the already established vintage and neo-analogue terminologies. This paper problematizes the relevance of analog and digital as significant concepts by exploring the idea of a revived, reconfigured or even historic "digital" by asking: What are the material and expressive negotiations that underpin what constitutes meaningful analogue and digital experiences? Drawing on a perspective of post-digital aesthetics (eg. Berry, 2015; Cramer, 2015), and Manuel DeLanda's (2016) concept of assemblage, this paper presents a qualitative case study of terminology use with findings from empirical data collected from a prominent online discussion forum to elucidate how the terms digital and analogue are evolving. Results indicate that the meanings of the terms "digital" and "analogue" are shifting from having been primarily grounded in technology and materiality to having become the expression of an aesthetic, giving new meaning to the word "digitization".

All Online, All Differently? Digital and Print Media Activity among Older Internet Users in Finland

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Older people are increasingly engaged with digital media technology, but as media users they constitute a highly heterogeneous group. Their media use is influenced by multiple factors such as ageing, changes in health status, life stage transitions, availability of social and technical support, and personal motivation. In this presentation, we study the differences and similarities in digital and print media activity among younger (ages 61 to 74) and older (ages 75 to 91) internet users in Finland. We present preliminary findings from the ACT cross-national longitudinal data 'Older audiences in digital media environment' collected among internet users aged 62 to 91 in Finland (N=1520) in later 2018 (other countries included: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Israel, the Netherlands, Romania, and Spain). Findings suggest that in Finland internet users aged 75 to 91 spend more time on reading printed newspapers, magazines and books and, conversely, use less frequently a TV with internet access and Wi-Fi radio than those aged 61 to 74. This younger age group uses mobile technology for almost all media, communication and entertainment activities more frequently than 75 to 91 year-olds. The age differences are most pronounced in mobile-based activities with an audio or video content, such as sending videos or images, watching TVs or videos or using phone as a music player. Moreover, we found that the time spent on using the internet for getting news is the highest among the oldest respondents, which may reflect their greater generational attachment to news contents. Lastly, we provide insights into cultural and geographical differences that explain digital and print media activity among older people.

RN18_02a | Public Sphere and Public Service

The Public Service Media Sector in the age of the Internet; reconsidering public options in Romania

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The premise of this paper is that the potential of public service media has been underused in the projects of democratizing media in emerging democracies. I aim to explore the options for the public media as hub of creative production and citizenship for content producers and beneficiaries. Recent contributions (Fuchs 2018) take a further step by opening the discussion on public service internet. It might be high time to reconsider public options in the event of failing markets and uneven results of citizen or community journalism projects. I believe that one cannot impose quality journalism where there is no market demand for it, and one can hardly invent civil society in areas where there had been none. In this paper I take a neoinstitutional and critical political economy stand and I use the contribution of Rodney Benson (2019) on the current structuration of ownership in the media in order to problematise the Romanian media sector and the specific structuration and options of the Romanian public service media field within. Romania is a fairly young democracy that has been struggling in the last three decades to overcome an authoritarian legacy and move towards a rational-legal polity. So far, media has merely managed to be the voice of change, rather than exerting agency over its own transformation (Petre, 2012). Benson, Rodney (2019) "Rethinking the Sociology of Media Ownership" in Routledge Handbook of Cultural Sociology, 2nd edition, Laura Grindstaff ed., Routledge Fuchs, Christian (2018) The Online Advertising Tax as the Foundation of a Public Service Internet. University of Westminster Press Petre, Raluca (2012) Journalism in Times of major Changes; critical perspectives. Tritonic

The privatization of the commons, The Phenomenology of Public Service Broadcasting and Facebook

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By focussing on the functioning of European public television and the popular social network plat-form, Facebook, this paper aims at exploring the privatization tensions at work in the concept of the Commons. The resource of common goods is considered an expression of mutuality and social collaboration (Bollier and Helfrich 2013). Internet has long been considered as the public space of sharing common goods such as knowledge, taking on the philosophy of the "public" as a tool of democracy, valorisation of common resources and guarantor of fair social distribution in terms of access (universality) and apparently overcoming the shortcomings of publicly mandated institutions. However, as what happened over time with the disappearance of the strong epistemological reference framework that once connected the "public sector" to our collective potential and nonrivalled assets (Buchanan 1954; Ostrom and Ostrom 1971), with the goal of governing and amplifying personal re-sources, a similar development has also occurred within the new online public space (Alperovitz and Daly 2008). Even though "public" signifies "belonging to people", it translates, in reality, into "gov-ernment" which is often representative of the interests of hegemonic groups which inhibit the ability of people to control their common goods. While this happens in communicative institutions, "delegated" by mandate, such as Public Service Broadcasting (David Hesmondhalgh 2013) it is also at work in social network sites such as Face-book, where audiences contribute their work, memories, passions, and lives without any control over the large shared memory database. The "common" becomes "private" when Big Data is accessed to share information in exchange for relationality.

Capitalism, Elite Publics and the Public Sphere

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From the beginning public sphere theory has been haunted by the seemingly irreconcilable contradiction between the ideal of reasoned exchange between equals and the reality of class rule. The inherent contradiction was most succinctly put by Nancy Fraser: »Isn't economic equality—the end of class structure and the end of gender inequality—the condition for the possibility of a public sphere.« Drawing on the Amsterdam school of international political economy I propose a way to account for this paradox by acknowledging the stratified nature of the public sphere. I propose a distinction between elite publics, popular publics and counterpublics. They are defined both by the source of power in the public sphere, level of power as well as their orientation towards the public sphere. Elite publics are fractions of the bourgeoisie that possess economic power, which also grants them privileged access to the holders of political power. Accordingly, they act curtail the public sphere in two ways: by removing economic power from democratic decision making and by limiting political decision making to an exchange between elites. Popular publics – traditionally represented by the working class – possess neither economic power nor ready access to the holders of political power, but they do have numbers on their side. Their orientation is consequently a democratic one. Distinct from both of these are counterpublics, which are excluded or highly marginalised in the public sphere and organise for the purpose of inclusion.

RN18_02b | Artificial Intelligence, Big Data and Internet Culture

The Uses Of Internet And The Social Media By The Teachers' Unions In The Context Of The Actual Protest Against The Devaluation Of The Profession

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Employment relations in the Portuguese public administration have changed profoundly in recent years, firstly under the "New Public Management" ideology and later with the austerity policies. This hit hard the education sector, particularly teachers' wages and careers. Much of this transformation was led by the previous right-wing government. With the change of the political situation after 2015, teachers thought that the process of devaluation of the

profession will stop. Despite the replacement of the cuts in the wages, the actual government of the Socialist Party continues to refuse the full recovery of the length of service frozen (9 years, 4 months and 2 days) only accepting to recover slightly over two years. This situation led to a deep protest, which takes place both in the real and digital worlds. In this paper we intend to analyze how the teachers' unions are using the Internet and the social media in the context of this protest. Our findings show that they are being used intensively, but with different purposes. Some unions used them mainly for mobilizing; others used them basically for information. However, there is a convergence in the fact that the use that it is made do not allow us to assert that unions have fundamentally changed the way they act in the Internet, namely in what concerns the enhancement of participation. A relative exception is STOP, a newly founded union. In this case, it takes advantage of the potential of the new media through the promotion of participation, for instance, by answering the questions or comments that are posed in Facebook.

Digital Identity Construction Of Environmental Movements Through Media Access: The Anti-Nuclear Movement In Belgium And The Anti-Pipeline Movement In Canada

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Drawing on fieldwork (interviews and web site content analysis) realized in Belgium and in Canada about two contrasted environmental controversies, this paper analyzes the different ways environmental activists exploit digital technologies and interact with journalists and communication professionals in order to build their image in the public sphere so as to gain and to keep access to the public sphere. Our theoretical frame combines insights from social movements (Gamson 1991, Polletta and Jasper 2001, Treré 2012) and digital communication studies (Broustau 2014, Yates 2015) in order to investigate the link between communication strategies in the digital era and processes of identity construction among social movements. This frame led us to build analytical tools, an interviews grid and a grid of Web content analysis, in order to study two cases: the nuclear phasing-out controversies in Belgium (from 2013 to 2019) and the controversies surrounding the Energie-Est pipeline project in Canada (from 2014 to 2018). Interviews with activists, journalists and communication professionals in the environmental field were confronted with the analysis of the websites and social medias of environmental activists and institutions. The results of this comparative empirical work point out the dilemma of anti-system communication strategies versus the search for media legitimacy and authority. We discuss these results in light of the controversies that oppose social movement experts (Harlow 2012, Diani 2013) and media sociologists (Gerbaudo and Treré 2015) stating that the use of social network tools by social movement organizations (SMO) transform the very nature of social movements.

Social Media's Role In Fostering Online Activism In A Country With Weak Formal Civil Society Structures: The Case Of Greece

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The years of the economic crisis in Greece saw a marked increase in activist and grassroots activity, including the formation of large-scale organized protest movements, non-governmental organizations, volunteer initiatives, activist movements, and neighborhood groups. The proliferation of such organizations and movements was especially notable in a national context where the civil society sector has, in the view of many scholars, historically been underdeveloped, highly politicized, beset by clientelism, and lacking in independence from the state and from political parties. Many of these fledgling organizations, lacking resources and access to mainstream media outlets to raise awareness about their cause, utilized social media for outreach and to publicize "unfiltered" news and information about their activities and causes, bypassing mass media "gatekeepers." To what extent, however, was social media a vital part of the day-to-day operations of such organizations and groups? More broadly, have social media contributed to a rebirth or rejuvenation of civil society in Greece? Have the organizations and movements which were formed during the economic crisis demonstrated longevity? Does social media remain as important for the operations of these organizations and groups today as it was when they were first established? Based on multi-year research performed in Greece and encompassing interviews and surveys conducted with representatives of several civil society organizations and movements, including a case study of the "Boroume" ("We Can") NGO, this research argues that social media initially did assist such organizations and movements in attaining public visibility and attracting volunteers and activists, contributing to the overall growth of civil society, but that social media's overall importance to their efforts declined over time and did not prevent many such initiatives from ultimately dissolving.

RN18_03a | Digital Movements, Activism and Protest

A critical analysis of the UK policies on Artificial Intelligence

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Big Data and AI have become the new buzzword in the UK, sparking new waves of investment and new concerns about

the technology. As early as 2013, the UK government has selected robotics and autonomous system as one of the eight key technologies for the government to support. The government has been actively promoting the development of AI and its relevant industry in the UK. This paper will conduct a critical analysis of UK government policies regarding AI. It will try to analyse the government's main goals in developing AI. What are the understandings of AI's roles in society? What issues regarding AI are addressed in the policies? What issues are highlighted and what are neglected? This paper will further discuss the question of what could be seen as a 'good AI society' and how this society could be addressed by AI policies.

Taking Names: Patterns of Meaning and Stereotyping of Social Categories in Antagonistic Discourses on Social Media in Romania and Hungary

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Facebook Pages of media institutions, public figures, political parties and causes have become arenas for public debate on current issues. As populist discourses and authoritarianism gain momentum throughout Europe, political communication on social media and interaction between people and political and media actors play a key role in the social construction of maps of meaning. The goal of the research is to use a computational discourse analysis approach to identify patterns in Facebook posts messages and subsequent comments as conversational contexts. A dataset of 325.937 posts and 2,56 million comments published in the 2016-2018 timeframe, collected from 536 public Facebook pages of public figures, media institutions, political parties and causes from Romania and Hungary will be analyzed using machine learning word2vec models to obtain word embeddings for the terms referencing social categories such as the poor, welfare recipients, pensioners, young urban professionals, the economic elite, public workers and the diaspora. Formal concept analysis and semantic networks will be used based on threshold values to represent and compare the relationship between the contents of social category stereotypes in the two cultures. An in-depth qualitative analysis of significant patterns identified will focus on the intersecting local frames and discursive strategies, emotionalization, ethnicization and the local political stakes in conjunction with particular strains of populist arguments - understanding populism as a style or political language.

Imagining technology and society in AI and Big Data research

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) has come to outweigh many other technologies in visions of humanity's future. Discourse about AI, Big Data, their potentials and their applications ranges from utopian visions of a paradisiacal world of abundance (Kelly 1997; Kurzweil 2010) to dystopian images of human control by governments and corporations (cf. Wagner 2015: 17). Transcending popular discourse on future scenarios, this research aims to convey tech developers' and researchers' shared imaginaries, orientations and ideals. The development of new technologies is shaped by researchers' own understanding of technology, its role in society, ideals of its design and use and projections of its future potential. These orientations emerge in the social settings of the groups' work and are situated in a broader digital culture. Sociohistorical and discourse analyses have described this culture and political ideologies that have shaped the emergence of information technology (Barbrook, Cameron 2001; Fisher 2010; Turner 2008, 2009). In this study, I am conducting group discussions with individuals working in the realm of AI and AI-related technologies to reveal the collective shaping of understandings and orientations underlying the groups' work. This complements research on the discourse surrounding Silicon Valley's most important actors and publications and helps bridge the gap between sociological discourse analysis and research on technological practices. Contrasting the results of the group discussion analysis with predictions and scenarios of technology's impact on society, this approach can contribute to the understanding of how collective orientations and imaginaries of technology and society's future shape technological research and innovation on an everyday basis, as well as the social processes of their emergence in AI-related fields.

Discourses on Copyright and Cultural Commons as an Example of Communication-based Legality

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The main reason, why the copyright law is widely discussed in the public discourse is an urgent need to find a solution for the social conflict over intellectual property. Such conflict can be treated both as a result of economic tensions between creators, users and "intermediaries", and as a manifestation of contradictions between legal and social norms regulating reproduction and communication of copyright materials. The latest can be associated with the process of questioning the modern copyright policies, which can be observed in narrations presented mainly by representatives of young creators and Internet users. Some of those narrations, like for example "solidarity in the net" perspective, even challenge the

assumptions of possessive individualism embedded in modern copyright, arguing that the conception of copyright as private property fails to adequately reflect the contemporary reality of cultural creativity and cultural commons. During the presentation, the most important results of the analysis of the Polish discourse on copyright, as well findings from the nationwide survey examining Poles attitudes towards copyright law and communication of copyright materials will be provided. Both types of empirical material will form the basis for the reconstruction of communication-based legality in the area of copyright. Such reconstruction will be carried out taking into account not only the massive development of communication technologies, which is one of the most important causes of "copyright crisis" in most parts of the world, but also the Polish experiences from the communist period, especially the fact that the informal circulation of culture had played important role in overthrowing the communist regime.

RN18_03b | Nationalism, Populism and Euroscepticism

Communicating Europe

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Besides the territorial dimension, Europe is identified by people through an institutional and political figure: the European Union. This entity transmits (also through its constitutional institutions) its own image to European citizens, who have – or build – a positive or negative perception. This image might influence and contribute (or not) to the development of the bond that European citizens feel towards this supranational entity, a bond which is constantly instable. Even in Italy, the tie towards Europe has undergone alternating phases in accordance to the economic and political contingencies, but recent surveys show that this tie is increasing. However, political parties with anti-Europeanist views are gaining a growing consensus: in March 2018, the winners of the Italian general election were two political parties that have always mistrusted Bruxelles and the Euro. Our presentation will show the results of an ongoing research study: to better understand this phenomenon, we are analysing images of Europe that these parties promote and diffuse through their mass media, in comparison to the ones published by the EU. In the meantime, we are analysing also the representations of EU created by citizens, using the cartoons of the different editions of the contest "Una vignetta per l'Europa" ("A cartoon for Europe"), launched by the European Commission Representation in Italy in partnership with Internazionale and Voxeurop. Since the analysis is in progress, findings will be discussed just during the conference.

446

Alt-Right Populism and Reddit: An Analysis of Incels

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My talk is based on preliminary data analysis from a research project on online misogyny on social media. I will focus on the Incel community. It consists of men who refer to themselves as 'involuntary celibate', (or incel), because they have not engaged in romantic or sexual encounters for some time (or never in some cases). The analysis will draw on Sigmund Freud's theories of sexuality and unconscious fantasy as well as Klaus Theweleit's theorisation of fascism and sexuality. I present some exemplary discourses from Reddit forums. Many of the narratives are about naming women as sluts who are only interested in being with good looking men. Consequently, the users resort to symbolically destroying such women. This may give them a sense of agency over their own (libidinal) frustration. However, at the same time there are many narratives that show self-pity and a kind of self-destruction. Users describe how ugly they are, detail mental health conditions, and a general hatred of the world. Yet, such narratives are often coupled with a description of how they would like to be. Many posts discuss genetics, specific bodily shortcomings, and how cosmetic surgery and exercise can help. At the same time, the posts adopt Alt-Right discourses and imagery (such as specific terms and memes popularised by the Alt-Right). I am interested in further exploring this connection. I therefore argue that the male fantasies of the Incel community bear some resemblance to Theweleit's theorisation of the proto-fascist male body. A male body that destroys women, while at the same time appropriating them. A male body that is obsessed about its own embodiment and signs of masculine strength.

Romanian Protests from 10 to 12 August 2018. The Radiography of a Momentum of the Romanian Hyper-Nation

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10-12 August 2019 protests represent, within almost 30 years of post-communism, a significant Momentum in Romanian history close to 90s' miners' events, Club Colectiv fire tragedy, anti-Government protests from 2012 etc. The protests were marked by violence and multi-level confrontations, had large echo in Romanian and international press and still produce impact: on 17-th January 2019, one TV that reported anti-governmental was sanctioned by 10 minutes of no broadcast. The protests may be, sociologically, considered as a concentrate of the Romanian society nowadays: polarized, still marked by physical violence and symbolic as well, by social discomfort and frustration caused by ineffective and

incoherent governmental policies at systemic-structural level. In gestalt terms, the protest contains the repressed needs of collective mentality, accumulated in the past three decades of communism. The research proposes to design a radiography of those acute social manifestations of august 2018 referring to the social content of the narrative texture within their media coverage. The theoretical framework is based on: structural-systemic tools from the sociological approach (development model, social narration approach); gestalt theory and social psychology conceptualizations; constructivism and public agenda fundamentals of the mediatic perspective. Methodology: quantitative-qualitative content analysis (products/texts/speeches: media, social networking, institution, authority) and interviews (participants, journalists). The expected results are organized around getting in-depth explanations and clarifications concerning: the protests as narration, the social issues involved, the mass media role in the construction of the events in national and internationally public space. The protests radiography can give a consistent idea about the relevant valences of limits and decks of the Romanian - European identity relationship.

Nationalism and Euroscepticism discourse on Facebook in emerging countries. A case study on Romania

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As Romania's European route become a certitude, the nationalist discourse has blurred; while being considered outdated and (dis)regarded as a nationalist-communist relic. The 2007 EU enlargement was perceived by Romanian citizens not as an opportunity but as an act of geostrategic justice (Tismăneanu, V., 1999) that reinstated the country where it rightfully belonged – in Europe, not in the vicinity of Russia. At present, the trust in EU of Romanians is still high (50% in 2018, cf. EU90) but slowly and constantly decreasing. Although nationalist and Eurosceptic parties have not yet reached the quota required for Parliament, the usage of the nationalist features is traceable in mainstream parties' discourses and has made its way up to national elections. Moreover, the nationalist and Euroscepticism rhetoric of Facebook users ("2.0 citizens") seems more articulate than ever. Following Wodak's work (Wodak, R., De Cillia, R., Reisigl, M. & Liebhart, K. (2009), the paper aims is to analyse the increase of the rhetoric of nationalism in the 2.0 Romanian public sphere. We intend to identify and measure the presence of the mythical structures associated with the nationalism and Euroscepticism in the posts of regular Facebook users, in a longitudinal perspective and in a quantitative manner. Tismăneanu, Vladimir (1998) 'Fantasies of Salvation: Democracy, Nationalism, and Myth in Post-Communist Europe' Princeton University Press Wodak, R. & Boukala, S. (2015) 'European Identities and the Revival of Nationalism in the European Union - a Discourse-Historical Approach', J Language & Politics Special issue, Journal of Language and Politics 14

447

RN18_04a | Roundtable: Discourse, Communities & Users: Critical perspectives

Discourse Of Fear And Child Protection In Russian Mainstream And Opposition Media

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Adolescent suicides and school shooting in Russia has provoked in-depth discussion in recent years. These issues are often linked to possible destructive effect of particular online content. Since 29th December 2018 media regulator Roskomnadzor is legally empowered to block so-called “groups of death” and “Columbine communities” in social media immediately and with no court decision required. However, these tragedies are also put by the media in a broader context of social problems and injustice. For example, a girl who committed suicide in November 2018 is framed by the media as the one who had written to President Putin about her family’s poverty. The aim of this study is to analyze the discourse of fear and child protection in Russian mainstream and opposition media throughout the year 2018. Discourse of fear is a mass-mediated symbolic construction which often incorporates children as icons of fear who can be both victims and victimizers (Altheide, 2002). According to Altheide, discourse of fear influences public opinion and serves the interests of agents of social control, usually the government which provides a solution, e.g. means of child protection. However, discourse of fear in the rhetoric of opposition media has not previously been in the focus of academic research. In this study we apply qualitative content analysis and frame analysis to publications in Russian mass media with different political orientation to compare the problem frames which promote discourse of fear concerning children.

Political celebrity, secrets, and morals: Polish Pudelek, British Mail Online, and US Gizmodo Media online tabloids in 2015-16 elections (and onwards)

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United States, United Kingdom, and Poland, three very different democratic states have been recently witnessing a significant right-wing shift. In all these three countries, predictions made in official polls proved wrong in face of elections: presidential and parliamentary elections in Poland in

2015, presidential elections in the US in 2016, and the British Brexit referendum in 2016. However, major online tabloids I have been studying, Gawker/Gizmodo Media in the US, Mail Online in the UK, and Pudelek in Poland, which mix celebrity and entertainment news with political coverage, showed a much more sensitive ear towards the voters, publishing articles that proved noteworthy indicators of the elections’ outcomes. In my opinion, in-depth analyses of political emotions presented in these widely-read yet generally ignored media are essential to better understand people’s political attitudes. I offer a study of opinions voiced by journalists and editors from these online tabloids, juxtaposed with the most popular opinions made by anonymous commenters under articles covering political topics during the final months of the election campaigns. This approach allows to reveal how tabloids “celebrify” political issues, how they refocus on uncovering secrets rather than keeping the public informed, and how both journalists and anonymous commenters make complex and foreign topics more emotional, familiar and homely.

Online News Media Construction of Societal Concerns. Media Representations of Risks and Moral Panic in Romania and Hungary

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The study proposes an analysis of the media representations of societal concerns and risks from 2016 to 2018. The study focuses on how the moral panic was constructed through the news shared by Facebook pages of the most popular Romanian and Hungarian news websites, considering the cultural and media idiosyncrasies and the wider European and international context. Our research was inspired by the Eurobarometer data on the public perception of thirteen social, political, economic, environmental concerns (immigration, terrorism, economic situation, the state of member states’ public finances, unemployment, EU’s influence in the world, crime, climate change, rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living, the environment, pensions, taxation, energy supply) at European, national and personal levels. These perceived societal and personal concerns and risks are partially determined by individual experience and partially shaped by public and media discourses. Therefore, the research aims to identify the most prominent societal concerns, as they appear in the Romanian and Hungarian news corpus, to identify a lexicon related to the concepts of fear, moral panic and risks, and to analyze the narrative structures of the most prominent societal concerns. A semi-automated content analysis will be performed on the data set extracted from Facebook via API interrogation of the most popular public Facebook pages of the Romanian and Hungarian news media outlets. The qualitative analysis of posts with the highest engagement rates will offer insights on how the Romanian and Hungarian media employed the social media in order to construct the representations of the public concerns.

Critical Perspectives on Romanian Advertising

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The paper investigates the dynamics of the Romanian advertising from a critical perspective, by using a comparative analysis of data collected by Romanian National Institute of Statistics and Media Fact Book 2012-2018 (industry's yearly publication dedicated to market evolution) regarding consumption and advertising investments. The adoption of global brands started gradually after the anti-communist revolution. Around 2000, the global advertising agencies have started to buy local agencies, implement the global campaigns, and dictate the prices for advertising. Local brands cannot compete with the global ones, in terms of media budgets for advertising campaigns. The global brands conquered the market, not adapted to it. Nowadays, we discuss about global brands, but not about global people. To control consumers' loyalty, global brands have chosen to communicate using TV (topping consumers' preferences with 66%), which cannot be afforded by local brands. Only several important market players have accepted the challenge of localization or glocalization. The others follow a global strategy. For example, the leader of mobile phone services in Romania decided to manage the brand globally. Another important FMCG global producer has recently decided to close its Romanian factory, because the corporate culture cannot be implemented here. However, it still relies on local communication services, to reach the consumers in Romania (7th country in UE, in terms of population). These facts highlight that Romania is perceived by global brands as a standardized market with no identity when it comes to consumers' culture. Promoting global brands in Romania can be seen as a form of marketing colonization that encourages consumerism by investing huge budget in communication. Local producers represent a second market fighting for its autonomy.

Mapping Spaces of Order and Transgression: Media scandals on Disability in Russia

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The paper contributes to the scientific inquiry on disability discourse research (Corker, Shakespeare, 2002; Grue, 2014) and reveals how disability can be explored through the lens of scandal theories (Thompson, 2000; Ekström M., Johansson, 2008; Adut, 2008). The term "scandal" refers to particular media events, which make hidden sensitive topics highly discussible in public sphere. The qualitative critical discourse analysis was applied to analyze media reporting on six selected cases of intensive public debates on disability in Russia between 2006 and 2017. The analysis is complemented by the in-depth interviews with journalists, NGO leaders and public figures. The most frequently met scandal cases on disability

occur because of particular discursive transgressions - an offensive speech, a slip of the tongue, the tricky figures of speech. The analysis of the selected cases has revealed the complicated structure of contexts and outcomes built on the binary relations of order and transgression, moral and non-moral, empathy and disregard. These tensions serve as the tool of disability subversion into ideological and commercial product of media and political industries. However, the fundamental function of scandal here is to define the emersion of legal spaces for multifaceted public debate. It means, firstly, that the mere idea of the polyphonic talk is open and accepted by the society, free of strict regulations, disregard or silence. Secondly, that there are publics and spaces, new media platforms which are highly competitive and oriented to agenda setting by the powerful means of scandal. It could conceivably be hypothesized that such spaces substitute the traditional procedures of organized institutional dialogue between citizens and the state, audiences and media professionals (for example, ethic committees or public court hearings).

A Swipe And A Half. A Mixed Methods Research On How Dating Apps Changed The Way We Think About Love

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Social Medias enable new forms of relationships and create new interaction contexts (boyd and Ellison 2007, Boccia Altieri 2012, boyd 2014); given this premise we propose to investigate how the technology used for courtship, in particular Tinder, influences the creation of social representations (Moscovici, 2001) and the construction of identity. Our work explores the interdependence between two aspects: Tinder as a technological platform and dating apps as catalysts for social representations. The main objective is to explore the hypothesis of a circularity in the construction of the meanings that users share as social representations around Tinder. The research design is based on an integrated mixed methods approach (Maxwell and Lumis, 2003) aimed at understanding how the usage of dating apps influences the behaviors and beliefs of users. After an analysis of emerging literature (Ranzini and Lutz, 2016; David and Cambre, 2016; Bryant and Sheldon, 2017), we conducted two focus groups meant as a preliminary study about the habits, meanings and perceptions tinder users share about dating. This explorative research, presented at IASSR Conference (2019) highlighted meaningful research paths related to the usage of Tinder, and the self-presentation, self-perception and interaction of its users. As we keep analyzing the two-way influences between tinder as a technological object and its social implications, we built a survey which was conceptualized on the synthesis of the first results. The empirical findings suggests that further discussion and research on the topic of online dating is needed as we are approaching new ways of thinking about relationships and love.

Internet And The Women's Question: A Digital Feminist Critique From The Global South

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Digital technologies have today grown to such an extent that their presence and impact are keenly felt even in the lesser developed areas of Global South. This paper is hinged on two terms: women and technology. It utilises the dynamic, fluid and contested meanings and connotations of these two terms and applies them to a situated and contextual field: the state of Kerala, India. This paper studies the relationship between digital technologies and Kerala women, through their use, appropriation and understanding of social media, smart phone applications and digital gadgets. By combining the interdisciplinary scholarship on cyber/digital feminisms and the methodologies of feminist/virtual ethnographies on both offline and online fields of Kerala, I propose new ways of understanding contemporary Indian digital feminism – one that evolves everyday through its reflection of and reaction to the socio-political and cultural fabric of the present times. The lived experiences of women regarding their online and online-influenced activities inform this paper regarding the impact of internet and communication technologies on the respondents; in terms of access, use, knowledge acquisition, leisure and destabilisation of gender stereotypes and patriarchy. Such an approach also helps to understand the power structures that influence women's use of online spaces, evaluate the digital-divide among women based on economic and educational factors and evaluate the potential of the Internet in creating liberatory spaces for women to form networks and kinship ties. The paper hopes to conclude by answering whether it is necessary to reconceptualise the use of the Internet and digital media as tools for women's empowerment.

Empowering Female By Employing Female Gaze In Cultural Production: A Case Study Of Female Pornography

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Male gaze is one of the long discussed theoretical lenses used by scholars to analyze the male protagonism and by feminists to critique the objectification of female in films and other cultural productions. However, it has been criticized (such as Kaplan, 1983) that such concept renders a "gendered binary" in which male is regarded as active spectator and female as passive object. Therefore, scholars (such as Gamman & Marchment, 1989) have articulated the concept of "female gaze", which is generally conceptualized as the adoption of female perspective in cultural productions to challenge the patriarchal status quo. In other words, such concept advocates to put female as the focus of the spectatorship and empowerment of female can be recognized through engaging

in cultural consumption. This paper employs "female gaze" to analyze pornography for female, a newly emerged genre in pornography industry in recent years targeting to female audiences in which the contents emphasize on development of love, emotion and experience (LaPlace, 1987) rather than merely the satisfaction of sexual desires for male audiences in mainstream pornography, and addresses two research questions: (1) what are the dimensionalities of female gaze in the context of pornography? And (2) to what extent do the pornography for female recognize the empowerment of female as the subject of spectatorship? The content analysis of approximately 150 purposively selected female-targeted pornographic videos produced by Japanese corporations indicates that female audiences are hardly empowered through consuming female pornography which is produced within the patriarchal social setting as female still shaped as a subordinate to male in a sexual relationship. Implications on the theoretical dichotomy of male vs. female gaze and femininity will be discussed.

Users of the World Unite: User Power and Competition/Antitrust Law

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The unprecedented dominance of Internet platform vendors such as Google, Facebook, and Amazon, arose and is flourishing within a specific political, economic, and cultural configuration. Two primary factors have been the supportive regulatory and antitrust environment, and a strong consumer base largely unaware of how data about them is used. All of the software services that these vendors provide, rely on an underlying layer of "Identity and Privacy Management". It is at this layer, that a user should be able to determine what data they are willing to share, with whom, under what conditions, and to also be able to monitor and enforce data use. Today, this layer of functionality is vertically integrated into the platforms, and is purposely limited and difficult to understand since it directly contradicts the vendor's interests to maximize data collection, usage, and monetization. This was evident, for example, in Zuckerberg's testimony to the U.S. congress about Facebook's cryptic privacy settings. This paper builds on top of Lina M. Khan proposals for 'essential facility' or 'common carrier' antitrust and regulatory reform as described in "Amazon's Antitrust Paradox" (Khan, Yale Law Journal Jan 2017), by identifying that the "Identity and Privacy Management" layer is an important candidate for such regulation (e.g. requiring identity portability) and/or antitrust (divestiture) which will effectively de-integrate identity and privacy management from the existing vendors' control. An important step in this direction has already been taken by GDPR in Art. 20 Right to data portability. Importantly, this de-integration may facilitate the formation of new class of companies/non-profits/user-unions dedicated exclusively and unbiasedly to allowing users to collectively control their identity and data.

RN18_04b | Roundtable: Social Sciences, and Digital environment. From theory to practice

How Is the Collaboration of Interdisciplinary Studies of Digital Social Science Possible? A Posthumanist Perspective

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The digital technologies are not only prevalent in everyday life, but also involved in the production of knowledge today. Thus, in addition to the introduction of new tools, researchers in digital social sciences currently experience a fundamental transformation. This study attempts to discuss the transformation from the theoretical perspective of the posthumanism. The author argues that, from the posthumanist perspective, we can elucidate, on the one hand, how the practices and collaboration of the interdisciplinary studies are possible, and on the other hand, how researchers and their digital tools collaborate to produce knowledge. This study takes a social media research team as a case. The team was built with funding from the Ministry of Science and Technology in Taiwan since 2013. The author argues that the researchers are not independent actors anymore. Most of the time, they not only need to cooperate with data scientist, but also rely on the mediating of digital tools. In other words, the author argues that the social media research team, as interdisciplinary cooperation of digital social sciences, is a hybrid network composed of multiple relationships. First, the researchers from different disciplines need to be made interested and be enrolled in the network. Second, from the perspective of the posthumanism, the researchers using digital tools are becoming the "hybrid subjects". It means that the human and the digital tools are not separated ontologically, but becoming intra-related to each other. Besides, third, the digital tools also can "act" to mediate and affect the production of knowledge.

No Lunch Today?! An Analysis Of The Digitalization Assemblage In Higher Education During A Power Outage

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Digitalization processes are often seen as one of the hallmarks of modernity in Europe, as the EU continuously support the nationwide implementation of digital technologies through policies that allow citizens faster, safer, and increasingly easy access to the Internet. In Sweden, the government supports the use of digital technologies in the personal and professional every-day life, with increasingly available online-based services in such diverse contexts as healthcare, travel, and education. The way communication is conducted in higher education institutions bears the mark of these changes as well as challenges, as digital artifacts are used every day. As digitally-based means of communicating and working in universities in Sweden are becoming normative, this paper aims at uncovering the ramifications of such practices by studying the sudden inability to use digital technologies for a limited time. Drawing on new materialism, specifically assemblage theory, this paper looks at the entanglement of material and immaterial components of technology use during a power outage at one of Sweden's largest universities. Using ethnographic methods such as observations and informal interviews, results show that within the assemblage of higher education digitalization, clear expectations are created in regards to what it means to work, study, communicate, etc. When these common cultural expectations are not met, this assemblage collapses, leading not only to the impossibility to continue work, but also to symptoms of stress and anxiety, as well as creative workarounds.

Online-Mobilisation Of Right-Wing Actors In Germany

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The majority of immigrants from Syria and North Africa is seeking asylum in Europe, and with it in Germany. Since 2014 this influx of migrants has been (made) an issue of concern on the political agendas of democratic and anti-democratic parties Europe-wide, each trying to mobilise the public for their political goals. In this regard, Germany is not an exemption. The political discourse on migration has shifted from granting asylum towards (national) security and "Islamisation". Interrelated to that shift in discourse, we have also witnessed reactions of the broader public. All over the country, local, seemingly spontaneous demonstrations against short-term shelters for asylum seekers in their places of residence have appeared. Several demonstrations went violent and ended in physical attacks against refugees, arson on their shelters or attacks against local politicians and supporters. Some events like the knife attack on the mayor of the small city of Altena and obviously the outbursts in the city of Chemnitz last August were even covered by the New York Times. Very often, these protests are organised via social media, like Facebook or Twitter. Those developments have raised questions with regard to mobilisation strategies of right-wing actors in social media: Are those event acts organised by established right-wing structures, or spontaneous outbursts of so-called "concerned citizens", or both? And how do these group-structures influence possible violent dynamics? What kind of patterns can be observed by looking at their mobilisation strategies and furthermore do they have the potential of becoming consisting political actors? On what grounds and through which strategies can right-wing collective actors mobilise online milieus and do they have the potential of building new (virtual) social movements?

Hate speech against Muslims on social media in Italy and the United Kingdom. Evidence from European project Hatemeter

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In the last decade, Islamophobia has gained momentum through the use of the Internet. Thanks to new media technologies - including social media platforms and global digital networks - anti-Islamic and anti-Muslim discourses reached a worldwide audience. Internet thus fostered the online or cyber-Islamophobia allowing for a platform to spread a rhetoric where xenophobic viewpoints and racist attitudes towards Muslims are being easily disseminated in the civil sphere. According to Oboler (2016), anti-Muslim hatred is

unlikely to remain purely virtual. On the contrary, online Islamophobia is likely to incite religious hatred and xenophobia leading to real world crimes. Moreover, a rise in political extremism seems likely to rise. On the one side a far right, anti-Muslim and, on the other, the radicalisation of Muslim youth responding to social exclusion. Thus, as Larsson (2007) points out, it is important to question to what extent the Internet is being used to spread and foster anti-Muslim opinions in contemporary society. Nowadays, hate speech is on the rise and, with it, xenophobia, Islamophobia, anti-Semitic and racist messages. These seem to be the result of both the migrant crisis and the terrorist attacks. Using a combination of natural language processing, machine learning and big data analytics, this paper aims to: a) underline the topics and the social network structure of the users involved in online anti-Muslim hatred in Italy and in the United Kingdom; b) make comparisons on online anti-Muslim hatred beyond language borders, thus connecting content in Italian and English.

Upside down populism. The Case of European Parliament elections in Romania

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Recent media reports (e.g. The Guardian, 2018, Nov.20) have shown that populist parties have tripled their electoral support in Europe over the past 20 years, and this fact should be put under serious reflection, as it does not represent an exception, but a mainstream political evolution. According to academics such as Paul Taggart (Populism, 2003) or Cas Mudde (Populist Radical Right Parties in Europe, 2007), the alternation of contradictory messages that cause emotion and anger, highlighting the problems faced by ordinary citizens, outline the profile of populist politicians as "ordinary people" fighting along the people against the "corrupt elites". In Romania, things seem to be similar as in Europe, with several exceptions, which might prove important in understanding this phenomenon. To reveal this differences, but also the similarities, I will empirically analyze how populist and anti-system tendencies have evolved through the social media, and I will test the hypothesis according to which, on the European Parliamentary elections in Romania (May, 2019) both: the traditional and the alternative parties that have recently formed will use populist messages and will approach similar topics. In testing the hypothesis, I will use a quantitative analysis of a rating scale, through which we will test the frequency of specific "populist" terms used by the candidates of the traditional parties represented in the EP vs the candidates of the new parties or independent candidates. The survey will be conducted in Romania, between April 1 and May 26, and will include the analysis of official webpages of the parties, and of their social media accounts (Facebook, Tweeter, Instagram, and LinkedIn).

452

Second Generations And Identity: Between Research And Communication

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The study presented in this paper develops in the context of the EU funded project OLTRE (ISFP- 812584) coordinated by the University Tor Vergata, with the aim of reducing the risk of radicalization of young second generation Muslim living in Italy by offering alternative narratives to radicalizing messages. During the project, issues of belonging and identity of second generation Muslim will be explored through in-depth semi structured interviews and communication workshops- using photography, video and digital methods. This paper will question and blur the line between qualitative research, action research and communication problematizing issues such as representation, knowledge, participation and change in the social sciences. Supported by critical reflections on communication and participation (A. Volterrani 2018) and on visual methods (Pink 2013. and A. Frisina 2016) the paper will compare interviews and communication workshops to show how the self-representation of second generation migrants changes in relation to context and research approach. It will also discuss how research and communication can empower target groups and involve communities/groups in new ways of making futures. The study will show how collaborative methods can provide researchers with opportunities for new knowledge on identity and belonging because of a) the focus on group rather than individuals; b) the capacity of collaborative creative methods to displace historical power relationships. On the other hand, the implications and processes activated during the communication workshops will be considered in relation to the elements that Volterrani (2018) identifies as crucial : sharing, protagonism of the actors, relationality, change, future. Key words: participatory visual methods, identity, second generations, belonging, communication, participation

The “Macerata Case” in the Italian Electoral Debate: Crime, Immigration and Media Logics

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It has already been explored how electoral campaigns can be shaped by particular events, which enter the electoral debate through the media, focusing the public attention on a particular issue or actor rather than others. The media - always

very responsive to such “key” or “trigger events” (Dearing e Rogers 1996; Boydston 2013)- can impose in the electoral debate some event-related issues. That is what happened with the “Macerata case”, namely a sequence of events that took place five weeks before the 2018 Italian national elections, composed of a murder allegedly committed by Africans and a shooting against migrants. This study investigates the role played by the press in the electoral debate, considering that some news events can be subject to politicization and emotional transformation, as underlined by studies on the relationships between entertainment and politics (van Zoonen 2005; Baum e Groeling 2008) and the so called “politics of fear” (Altheide 2006 and 2009). Through the Iramuteq software, we analysed a corpus of 3196 articles, published by 14 newspapers in the last 6 weeks of electoral campaign. The aim of this research is investigating: a) The evolution of the journalistic attention on the “Macerata case”, compared to the attention for the immigration issue; b) The evolution of the sub-issues connected to the case, in particular its politicization and the emergence of the “fascism theme”; c) The association between the issues and the political actors; d) The segmentation of different newspapers up to their distribution (local or national) and their ideological leaning.

Communication Studies in Turkey: An Inquiry on Critical Knowledge Production

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The main problematique of this study is to specify the potentialities and limitations of the recent communication studies in Turkey with respect to the production of critical knowledge of social reality. The object of study consists of the academic communication research in Turkey. The study conducts a methodological analysis of a total of 474 academic studies, which includes 130 Ph.D. theses and 344 academic papers. The findings of the study indicate the basic methodological tendencies of communication studies in Turkey. The study interprets the data collected via content analysis within their historical and social context and discusses the results of the methodological tendencies and the limitations they present to critical knowledge production. The findings reveal that the academic knowledge produced in communication field has crucial limitations for a critical scientific approach.

453

RN18_05a | Social Media, Identity and the Personal

Personal Time Capital in the Digital Society: An Alternative Look at Social Stratification Among Three Generations of Highly Skilled Professionals in Estonia

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Waves of social transformation and technological innovation have entailed profound changes in various dimensions of society, including new demands put on labour (e.g. Allmer, 2018 discusses structural transformation in the academia). As proposed by Rosa et al. (2017), the 'escalatory logics of capitalist modernity' and the increasing pace of technological advancements contribute to a climate of 'social acceleration', from which different social groups benefit to a different extent. Moreover, individual variation in technological skills, networking capabilities and adaptation to the increasing complexity and pace of life create new forms of social stratification. By using Vihalemm and Lauristin's (2017) time-bound social stratification model, we aim at analysing how highly educated professionals, often among the first labour market segments to experience rapid technological changes (e.g. digitalization), cope with social acceleration. The model is based on two dimensions of agency: 1) the capability of converting 'individual time capital' into other types of capital, as conceptualised by Preda (2013); 2) the capability of coping with societal changes and social acceleration. Empirically, our study is based on the data from a representative survey conducted in 2014 among the Estonian population aged 15–79 (N=1,503) and focus groups conducted in 2017–2018 among three generations of academic professionals (n=24). Our findings confirm the assumed importance of age-related factors: the youngest professionals (born 1989–1994) tend to be most flexible, and the middle-aged (born 1969–1974) most efficient, in developing time-use strategies to cope with social acceleration, while the oldest (born 1949–1954) win the least from rapid developments.

Bodies in Digital Space: “Grindr Tourism” in Tel Aviv, Israel

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As an app for gay and bisexual men to interact, Grindr has become a fixture in the landscape of what is often uncritically and broadly called “the gay community.” However, narratives about a singular community used by the gay tourism industry undermine nuances of the boundaries, roles, and prejudices

that exist within LGBT+ spaces. Grindr's geolocate features make it a unique tool for tourists to interact with local LGBT+ people and spaces. Grindr reconfigures gay tourism practices away from a community-structure by allowing for a form of engagement through technology; it facilitates novel individual habitation of local spaces and interaction with the people who make them. The research project discussed examines how Grindr reconfigures practices of space specifically within tourist-local interactions in Tel Aviv. It employs a multi-method qualitative sociological approach. 19 tourists and locals in Tel Aviv, Israel were interviewed by the researcher. Prior to the interview, some also chose to complete an audio diary recording their daily Grindr routine. Participants were recruited using snowball sampling with multiple entry points: online in public forums, through email, and via posters displayed around Tel Aviv. This presentation focuses on initial findings regarding perceived spatial assumptions on Grindr, norms of interaction, and objectification. The presentation speaks to Grindr's potential as a space with alternative boundaries and regimes, but also alternative possibilities.

“Tindered” Romance: Identity, Sexuality, and Gender on Mobile Dating Applications

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Mobile dating applications have increased in popularity in recent years, and transformed the ways in which people interact, perceive identity and form relationships. In the process of pursuing a variety of relationship goals, users negotiate romantic connections through strategies that juggle selective self-presentation, and the assessment of potential dates. To achieve their romantic goals, online daters need to construct versions of self that are attractive to potential partners, and to simultaneously decipher their potential partners' profiles, anticipating they will also attest to embellish their own images. In this framework I will discuss understandings of self-presentational practices, the shared expectations that are relied upon during mediated communication -that is how descriptive terms are typically interpreted by those in the dating community-, and how these reproduce or challenge gendered offline expectations. Drawing from research data on the use of dating apps by undergraduate students at an international institution (The American College of Thessaloniki), I will examine how users conceptualise their online dating experiences in light of the factors described above. Data was gathered during the academic year 2018-19 through questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. According to preliminary findings, especially heterosexual males tend to project traditional expectations about female users, confirming the traditional heteronormative matrix. This means that although new media offer multiple options for young people to challenge the given gender order and identify outside the gender binary, interestingly they are also a place where patriarchal perceptions are being reproduced.

From Self-representation To Self-repression: The Silent WeChat Users

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Individuals increasingly inhabit a digital society where their self-representations take place in a highly networked and mediated landscape. Understandings of how digital environments shape and transform self-representation practices are based on dominant western platforms. Yet, other widely used platforms, such as WeChat, may transform self-representation in different ways. WeChat is an all-inclusive app which offers users integrated and wide-ranging services, including instant messaging and social sharing, payment and entertainment, transportation and food delivery. The characteristics of WeChat necessitate questioning assumptions and assertions about self-representation on digital platforms that have dominated academic debates to date. Challenging what is assumed in Western media sociology about self-representation and social media in the 'platform society' (van Dijck, Poell and Waal, 2018), this paper focuses on the role of WeChat in mediating the way we interpret our self-representations and in shaping the way we perceive connectedness. Drawing on ethnographic interviews (and linked diaries) with 41 WeChat users, I highlight how users of this platform are reluctant to engage and connect with others on WeChat, especially within WeChat groups (similar to WhatsApp groups) and in Moments (known as friend circle, equivalent to Facebook news feeds). Such 'reluctance to share' ranges from feeling disinclined to express oneself in individual chats to being passive within WeChat groups, from rarely posting on friend circle to not commenting on or liking posts. I argue that as the platform currently operates, WeChat constrains people's willingness to self-represent, and so in place of self-representation we see self-repression.

RN18_05b | Migration and Media

The Objectification Of Migrants In Television News Discourse On Slovenian Public Television

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This paper provides discursive analysis of how daily TV news »Dnevnik« on Slovenian public television reported about the attempts of migrants to reach Western Europe across the Balkan borders in the period from 2015 to 2018. On the basis of the selected TV news we argue that migrant objectification in media reporting is the basis for the normalisation of migrant criminalisation. The migrant objectification is related to the effects of formal procedures of television reporting, i.e. the use of audiovisual as well as verbal techniques of television

narration and representation on viewers' perception and understanding of structural relations among instances implied in reporting. Our analysis showed that migrants are merely passive objects of control and care, mute objects when spoken of by the media, politicians, police and care providers. They are rarely allowed to actively speak on their own behalves and voice their concerns. The combined elements of voiceless migrants and discursive construction of migrants as an invisible danger, threatening to invade Slovenian and EU territory by illegally crossing Slovenian border, normalises their criminalisation. Additionally, not allowing migrants an autonomous, self-representing voice, enables a variety of other discourses, primarily humanitarian discourse and discourse related to securitisation, to be applied to them as exclusively externally defined, mute, and thus objectified topic of discourse.

Online Migrant Communities And Transnational Digital Communication Networks: Italians Of London

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The aim of this study was to investigate the participatory processes and aggregation/integration dynamics of migrants in online communities. We focus on the Italians of London community, analyzing the storytelling of the users on the website, discussion forums, and the Facebook social platform. The conceptual frame of the research is the narrative element, considering that experience can be translated into stories which are able to describe and preserve it. The Web is viewed as a narrative meta-medium consisting of "fragments" of narrations that, through devices and the logic of user generated content, are shared and made public. The research employs a mixed methodological approach encompassing digital ethnography, the narration of experiences and the Social Network Analysis (SNA). It was found that storytelling is strengthened by digital networks which help to enhance their performative nature, in the form of perception and action schemes that guarantee the compliance of practices and their constancy over time. This collective and connective capital of digital networks plays a key role in cross-cultural integration in the host community. The importance and the performative nature of the narratives characterize the new Italian emigration. Italian emigration, represented in online stories, is transformed from a simple reproduction to a new experimental medium in which to explore the new identity of the 21st century man.

On Migration in the Media. Comparison of Media Discourses in Poland, the United Kingdom, Ukraine, Albania and the Czech Republic

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Attitudes towards migrants significantly differentiate the societies of EU countries (PEW Research Center 2015). Migrants and migrations are also one of the most important topics in the European media. "Refugee Crisis" is a phenomenon inscribed in the process of politicization and mediatization of immigration (Krzyzanowski, Triandafyllidou, Wodak 2018). The aim of the text is to discuss the preliminary results of "The Migrants project. Analysis of the media discourse on migrants in Poland, the United Kingdom, Ukraine, Albania and the Czech Republic". We want to show a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the discourse in the media in Poland against the background of corresponding discourses in other countries. The countries under analysis find themselves in different situations in terms of the real movement of people there. The study consists in the monitoring of the most important (the largest) media in a given country (press, internet) and then conducting a comparative analysis. The analysis includes: number of mentions; sentiment of discourse; topics of texts; differences between political discourses within the media (left-wing vs. right-wing, liberal vs conservative). The study used Natural Language Processing tools (Leetaru 2012, Manning, Schütze 1999), which allowed us to automatically assign the text to the theme and the sentiment of the utterance. This in turn made it possible to analyze not only mainstream media but also social media. The research uses the Critical Discourse Analysis approach (Wodak, Meyer 2001), which allows for a description of the communication of individual actors of the public debate (political parties, NGOs, celebrities). This method enables one to take into account the differences on the internal political scene and allows comparisons between countries.

RN18_06 | Media, Patriarchy and Gender. Perspectives on (in)visible violence

The new Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and the value systems about violence against women in Europe and North Africa

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Information and Communication Technologies (hereinafter, ICTs) seem to have a great influence on value systems. The main objective of our paper is to learn how the new ICTs influence on violence against women values in Europe and North Africa, and between different social groups within each country. In methodological terms, the relationships between ICTs (both traditional, press, radio and television, and new ones, ie mobile phone, internet and social media) and the violence against women attitudes will be analyzed by comparing different societies. The social center will be compared with the social periphery according to Galtung's Center-Periphery Theory. In order to undertake the proposed objectives, four main hypotheses have been formulated: H1. The social center uses new ICTs more than the social periphery (internet and social media) while the social periphery makes greater use of traditional media (television, radio, printed media); H2. Values related to violence against women of the connected citizens (who use the new ICT) differ significantly from the values of citizens who consume traditional ICTs; and H3. Values (on security and equality) of the connected citizens of the elites and the peripheries from the central countries will differ significantly, so that the elites of the central countries will be show less support than the elites of the countries in the periphery; H4 The values (about violence against women) of the unconnected citizens of the peripheries will differ significantly. The citizens of the social periphery in central countries will show less support for violence against women than the citizens of the social periphery in countries of the periphery. The main database that will be used is the World Values Survey, 2010-14 and 2017-18 waves.

456

Political Economy of Newspapers Coverage of Maternal and Child Healthcare Issues in Nigeria

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Nigeria is a developing country with varied developmental challenges. It has one of the worst indices on maternal and child healthcare (MCH), globally. The media, as a vital element within the society, has the potential to contribute to improving maternal and child healthcare through appropriate framing and communication of MCH issues. Achieving media inclusion poses a challenge as media contents are often products of varied power relations. Extant studies have established that health is often not primed in Nigerian newspapers where politics and business hold sway. News media contents are also influenced by varied factors which exists both within and outside of news media organisations. Premised on sociology of news as critical perspective, this study examines power relations in newspaper representation of maternal and child healthcare in Nigeria. Combing content analysis of MCH-related items in newspapers, with in-depth interview of newspaper health editors, it explores factors and underlying reasons driving coverage of MCH. It finds that government, local and international aid agencies, and civil societies often influence coverage of MCH issues. These groups drives media representation of MCH through established journalistic routine, and reporter-source relations often favouring priming of official news sources and 'powerful' elements within the society, as a necessity for maximising limited news media resources. This paper identifies various forms in which these groups manipulates media representation of MCH and call for the media to be more proactive in driving agenda for improved MCH for the citizenry, and not accede to satisfying peculiar interests over public interest.

Media, Patriarchy and the (in)visible Violence

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Death, injury and violence are unequally represented in the media, depending largely on the nature and circumstances of the violent act. As Butler (2004) notes, not all lives are perceived to be of equal value. Furthermore, not only all lives, but not all deaths, are visible. Thus, acts or threats of violence are not neutral or stable as regards value or meaning; rather, significations are assigned to violent events through complex processes of evaluation and assessment. Here, we argue, attributes attached to the perpetrator as well as the victim – race, ethnicity, gender and one's general position in the global hierarchy – come to define (in)visibility, and therefore, the differential value assigned to violent acts and their

consequences. What follows is normalisation of certain types of violence. In order to understand the co-constitutive relationship of patriarchy and violence and how the varied responses to different types of violence sustains patriarchy (Enloe 2017), we analyse media representations of diverse types of violence: terrorist violence, gendered violence, and sexual violence. We ask, first, what types of violence are normalised in and by patriarchy and thus not worthy of attention, and, second, what types of violence are turned into spectacles. Empirically, we approach these questions through a selection of cases: we examine both the invisibility of gendered violence and the hypervisibility of racialised sexual violence in the context of the Nordic welfare state, as well as the broader context of terrorist violence in Beirut, Paris, and Turku.

Is This Just Ordinary Crime News? Reflecting On Media Representations Of Femicide In Four Italian Newspapers

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Gender inequality represents on of the most urgent challenges that need to address to reach a more fair and equal society. In particular, violence against women remains the most distinct manifestation of the structural imbalances of power between women and men: as such its eradication has been recognized by the EU and its member states to be a political and social priority. Our contribute will address violence against women from a socio-cultural prospective (Moscovici, 2005; Lalli 2005; Tuchman 1978b) looking, in particular, at how the representation of femicide, the most severe form of violence against women, plays a crucial role in the circulation of specific cultural discourses on femininity and masculinity (Bollock and Cubert 2002; Gillespie et al. 2013; Kuperberg and Stone 2008; Meloy and Miller 2009; Mendes 2011; Meyers 1997). Building on the results of two different qualitative researches conducted in two separates years (2012 and 2016) on the news coverage of femicides perpetuated inside a relationship of intimacy (i.e. amongst partner or ex-partners) in 4 Italian national newspapers we will show how Italian media heavily rely on traditional ideas of romantic love and passion in order to make sense of this specific crime. The implications of the use of these frameworks on issues of masculinity, femininity and power, as well as the difficulty to elaborate alternative discourses on this particular kind of violence, especially when it is perpetuated inside of a relationship of intimacy (i.e. amongst partners or ex partners), will also be discussed.

RN18_07 | Labour and Employment in Platform Capitalism

Platform Cooperativism and Social Change

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Platform cooperativism proposes to create an alternative to the corporate sharing economy based on a model of democratically owned and governed co-operatives. The idea sounds simple and convincing: cut out the corporate middleman and replace Uber with a service owned and managed by taxi drivers themselves, create a version of Airbnb run by cities, or turn Facebook into a platform democratically controlled by all users. This paper discusses the ambivalences of platform cooperativism, exploring both the movement's potentials to subvert digital capitalism from the inside and the risk of being co-opted by it. Platform cooperativism aims to foster social change by creating a People's Internet and replacing corporate owned platforms with user owned co-operatives. It yokes social activism with business enterprise. As a result, the movement is shaped by tensions and contradiction between politics and enterprise, democracy and the market, commons and commercialisation, activism and entrepreneurship. This contribution explores these tensions based on a Marxist perspective on the corrosive powers of capitalist competition on the one hand and a Foucaultian critique of entrepreneurialism on the other. It concludes with a reflection on the politics of platform cooperativism, drawing out problematic implications of an uncritical embrace of entrepreneurialism and highlighting the need to defend a politics of social solidarity, equality and public goods.

Three Interpretive Lenses on the Role of Subjectivity in Platform Capitalism

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In the light of the expansion of digital communications, interdisciplinary efforts to understand contemporary capitalism are growing, in which the observation and study of existing platforms are in dialogue with the production of new technologies. The paper describes three interpretive lenses relevant to the analysis of subjectivity in platform capitalism, focusing on the relational and hybrid processes producing the contemporary digital subjects in factories, in the ubérisation of work, and in the design of alternative platforms. The so-called "Industry 4.0" focuses on process innovation in relation to

manufacturing platforms, reshaping the complex relationship between machines, people and information. In particular, a socio-technical analysis will be proposed of the impact on work of innovations that enable industrial platforms, IoT systems and smart machinery. On another side, the critical vision that emphasizes the ubérisation performed by the lean platforms help to highlight and theorize the ongoing deregulation, starting with the French debate and referring to critical studies on logistics. In an action research mode, recent efforts on platform cooperativism and digital commons open new questions, both for the practice of technological design and implementation, and for the understanding of the social and economic conditions in which design takes place. In these three interpretive lenses, all the attention is placed not so much and not only on the technological dimension of the platforms' capitalism, but rather on relational processes – in particular on the logic of connection/disconnection and on connectivity – on the hybridization between human and technology, and on the production of new subjectivities.

Airbnb And The Platform City: An Ambiguous Overlap Between Digital Workers And Citizens

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As a socio-economic actor within contemporary urban space, the digital hospitality platform Airbnb has created a network of hosts offering real estate listings for short-term rental. While the platform has undergone a widespread professionalisation, it is still often considered part of the so-called sharing economy; currently, Airbnb is propagating the idea of hosts renting out (part of) their own living space as home sharers or Airbnb citizens, positioning hosts as a hybrid form between autonomous platform workers and part of an altruistic grass-root society. This project builds on the notion of digital capitalism and its particular facet of platform capitalism, adding the dimension of platform citizenship (Parisi, 2018) as an evolution within the neoliberal frame. It explores the ways Airbnb hosts perceive their own role in relationship with the platform, and related political-economic processes, focusing on the shift from the perception of themselves as workers to that of members of the "Airbnb citizenship". We focus in a comparative perspective on the neighbourhoods of Neukölln (Berlin) and San Lorenzo (Rome) – two new urban tourism hotspots – as well as on digital "home sharer" profiles, choosing a qualitative research approach to analyse Airbnb hosts' conditions and self-perceptions as workers in relation to the concept of platform capitalism. First findings seem to confirm that hosts undertake extensive self-branding efforts, balancing professionalism and informality to attract guests. Their Airbnb activities require high flexibility with the need to always be connected. In line with conceptualisations by Fuchs (2017) and Srnicek (2016), despite the platform's insistence on the "Airbnb citizenship" narrative with a focus on community, "home sharers" de facto experience their platform work rather as self-employed entrepreneurialism.

Changing Nature of Work and Workplaces in “Digital Capitalism”: The Emergence and Growth of Coworking Spaces

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Nature of organizations, work and workplaces significantly changes with the changing relationship of work with time and space, particularly because of the rising flexibility. Accordingly, coworking spaces have emerged and proliferated around the world in the last decade. “Coworking” as a concept was first used in 1999 by Bernie DeKoven in order to describe the collaborative work through computers and new technologies. Yet, contemporary “coworking” concept was first used in order to describe a physical workplace for independent and remote workers in a casual environment in 2005 by Brad Neuberg, a computer programmer who established the first coworking space in San Francisco. These spaces offer an alternative work setting combining open physical space with the characteristics of the third place (community, flexibility and social ties) and features of traditional office space (Wi-Fi, office tools, security, and consistently available space). With this combination, independent workers which constitute the fastest growing group in the labour market have started to prefer coworking spaces as an alternative to home-working and semi-public third spaces such as libraries and cafés. Since then, coworking is rapidly becoming a global urban phenomenon particularly among freelancers, creative workers, academics and micro-businesses. There exists a newly emerging literature on these spaces but mainly from a mainstream celebratory framework. This paper examines the coworking spaces and tries to situate them in “digital capitalism” from the Marxist political economy perspective. It also highlights that coworking spaces may have an emancipatory potential if they share the values and practices of commons.

RN18_08 | Neoliberalism and the Political Economy of Culture Today

Risk Factors in Google’s SEC 10-K Filings: Financialisation, Markets and Public Interest

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Financialisation is key to the development of new business models on the internet (Lazonick, 2009). Risky businesses promise high returns for capital investors, yet actual risk bearing is not proportional to financial awards and profits distributed to capital investors (Lazonick & Mazzucato, 2013). In this presentation, we provide a diachronic analysis of risk assessments reported by Google in its SEC 10-K filings between 2005 and 2017. Formally standardized risk assessments include information about significant risks that apply to companies and their securities. We used a simple “in vivo” document coding procedure to minimize our interpretative interventions and to code risks recorded under section headings (N=58). Based on the diachronic analysis we can discern three periods of Google’s development: (1) post IPO growth and expansion (2005-2008); (2) further growth, strengthening of the market position, and investment diversification (2009-2013); (3) increasing legal struggles and international regulatory scrutiny (2014-2017). Our historical reading shows that while public strategic orientation and investments are a necessary driving force, socializing risks to develop new advanced technologies, the presence of the discourse of public interest in financial regulations and the distribution of financial rewards do not reflect this. Financial capital creates inequalities in risk and reward distribution between actors interested in the economic performance of the company, neglecting actors affected by the business model of the company, ignoring the historical and contemporary aspects of public interest in risks and rewards associated with the development of new technologies.

Chicago Boys 2.0: The Expansion of Universities as New Imperialism in Higher Education

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Around the turn of the millennium, social theory rediscovered the idea of imperialism. Notions such as the 'Empire' (Hardt and Negri 2000), 'New Imperialism' (Harvey 2003), and 'Empire of Capital' (Wood 2003) appeared discussing in how far contemporary capitalism can be characterised as imperialist. This paper wants to revisit the discussion by applying the theoretical notion of imperialism to the example of global University practices. Universities play a central role in informational capitalism. The realm of academia is a specific subsystem of the information and knowledge sector. Universities nowadays aim to respond to market demands and compete on a global market for students through different practices including international recruitment programmes, satellite branches, and online education technologies (McGettigan 2013). While the official claim is to promote openness, inclusiveness and diversity, it can be considered as a further strategy to access the population of countries such as India, China and Indonesia. This sheds light on higher education as instrumental training for knowledge workers to make them fit for global capitalism (Ross 2009). The overall aim of this paper is to analyse if and how global universities are engaged in quasi-imperialist practices and to contextualise universities within the global power structure of informational capitalism. I address these aims based on a critical social theory approach. In particular, the paper firstly engages with different concepts of imperialism. It then analysis if and how global universities are engaged in quasi-imperialist practices by focusing on different case studies. Thirdly, critical education of global citizens is discussed as an alternative potential to the imperialist character of global universities. The paper concludes with a summary and discussion of further implications of the findings.

Freelance Work in Media Industries: A Comparative Analysis of the UK and Turkey

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Freelance work, which involves flexible hours and intermittent contracts, gradually occupies a significant role in media and cultural industries particularly in advanced capitalist countries. However, the significance of freelance work in the labour market differs greatly with respect to an economy's position in the international division of labour. This difference becomes even more pronounced in media and cultural sectors, in which the vulnerability and precariousness of working conditions vary across countries depending on how their media and cultural industries are located in the global economy. Hence, it becomes crucial to situate freelance work in particular economic and social contexts in order to shed light into the consequences of changing forms of employment. This study attempts a comparative analysis of the state of freelance work in the UK and Turkey based on a combination of data from preceding studies as well as national and EU statistics. The preliminary survey of the available data will be used to map out the similarities and differences between the place occupied by freelance work as well as appraising the place of the media sector in freelance work in both economies. In the light of this appraisal, the study will try to distinguish in which capacity freelance work is integrated into media and cultural industries and the specific characteristics assumed by freelance work in accordance with the form of integration comparatively in the UK and in Turkey. The study aims to locate and understand the discrepancies between freelance work in media industries in these two economies in order to provide a basis for a cross-national assessment of the extent and significance of social change brought about by new forms of employment.

Challenging the Primacy of 'the Digital' and Examining the Role of 'the Neoliberal' in the Practice and Study of Journalism Today

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Academic volumes and conferences keep telling us that the future of journalism is digital and, consequently, that a (new) technological framework is the key to understand changes in the news and its social impact. This paper argues that, while useful in some respects, this perspective significantly constrains journalism studies. As an alternative, the paper proposes a more thorough engagement with neoliberalism. It makes the case that switching the focus from (primarily) digital to (primarily) neoliberal enables us to deal more productively with crucial contemporary developments in journalism and to better address urgent calls for normative debates. The first part of the paper examines the primacy of the digital in contemporary journalism studies. Although the literature acknowledges the existence of other socio-political factors shaping the conditions under which journalism operates, the dominant focus on technology obscures crucial socio-political forces. Moreover, the technological explanation tends to be a disruptive one that neglects historical continuities within journalism as well as relevant connections between journalism and other fields. The second part of the paper underscores the advantages of a neoliberal framework. There have been valuable efforts linking neoliberalism and the news. However, for the most part, journalism scholars have treated neoliberalism as a top-down economic force rather than a rationality of self-government, one that pervades a diversity of spheres and actors of society. The paper shows how the latter conceptualization is particularly useful to understand and critique current developments in journalism, including crucial shifts toward participation, de-institutionalization, innovation and entrepreneurialism (Kreiss & Brennen, 2016). Reference: Kreiss & Brennen (2016). Normative theories of digital journalism. In Witschge, Anderson, Domingo (Eds). The SAGE handbook of digital journalism (pp. 299–315).

RN18_09 | Journalism and Political Representation

Understanding Communication From Networks To The Digital Era: The 1972 Delos Ten Symposium

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This paper deals with the works of the 1972 Athens Ekistics Month Delos Symposium (Delos Ten), in Greece, organized by Constantinos Doxiadis and the Athens Ekistics Center, and the wide range of theoretical issues about the multiple forms of communication as basic axis of all kind of networks. Communication as a part of technological systems of-course also concerned the discussions held during these Doxiadis's Symposia. At the beginnings of the 21st century, global communication networks are being powered by microelectronics, operated by fine software, and are giving birth to communication technologies not as virtual but as real extensions of the human body and mind. Nowadays, communication in our digital era expands crucially the novel societal structures. Communication as a concept concerning not merely technology but social phenomena as well was being introduced in the Delos symposiums since 1966 (Delos Four, topic: "Transport and Communication Networks in Relation to Human Settlements"). In 1972, communication was already included between the essential and required parameters for understanding networks. Greek visionary architect and urban designer Constantinos Doxiadis, Canadian communication specialist Marshall McLuhan, British philosopher of history Arnold Toynbee and several other participants, rallied their thought round the multiple meanings of communication during their longstanding and fruitful debates about physical and metaphysical networks. In the core of that multidisciplinary dialogue issues about media, arts, music, communication, experience, theories, epistemology, technology, universality, man and networks were drawing sketches of the globalization of communication and the dawn of digital era.

461

The Ordinary “Superleader”: the Self-Representation of Salvini on Facebook

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Today’s politicians face the so called “paradox of democratic leaders” (Kane and Patapan 2012): they have to act as strong statesmen, in possession of specific skills that gave them the authority to rule, and at the same time they have to appear as common people in order to gain voter’s trust. Through this study, we analyse how the Italian Deputy Prime Minister, Matteo Salvini deals with such paradox. Salvini is the spokesman of the right-populist “League party”, and he is the politician most appreciated by Italian voters, as shown by all the polls. The main goal of our study is to answer the following question: “what kind of leadership does Salvini improve in order to maintain his high consensus?”. We investigate the pictures that Salvini publishes on his Facebook profile between July and September 2018. Despite the persuasive potential of images, they are often overlooked by scholars. Our main hypothesis is that Salvini faces the “paradox of democratic leader” thorough a strategic use of his “political body”, mixing the features of a “super leader” with the ones of ordinary people. We demonstrate that he can identify himself with the community he wants to represent thorough a strategic use of images. For a better understanding of Salvini’s leadership, we compare his Facebook pictures with the ones of other politicians (Trump, Le Pen, Orban), to assess if Salvini’s communication has features in common with foreign right-wing populist leaders.

Cultures And Information Networks In The Twitter Era

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Web 2.0 is an umbrella term that include numerous typologies of technologies, devices, applications and social spaces. The structures of digital social spaces are defined by micro- and macro social phenomena and communication issues. In this framework, digital public opinion relies heavily on social media as a source of information for news. The digital public is fed by specific activities: comment, share and like. The extent of these actions determine specific subcultures (commenter, hater, conspiracy theorist) that use the computational tools to spread, polarise, amplify and distort information as professional opinion leaders. In relation to the different polarisation of opinions within the Twitter social media frame, our aim was to investigate the information flow related to specific ‘hot’ issues in Italian news. We generated a data warehouse using Twitter’s streaming API from a selection of conversational frameworks on specific events reported. The combined steps were: 1) Data collection; 2) Visualization and labelling of conversational structures of the clusters; 3)

Semantic analysis and classification of the hashtag; 4) analysis of the accounts that were most relevant for the creation of consensus or conflict; 5) Evaluation of the quality and sources of shared links. We mapped the influence of specific subcultures of information towards the orientation and reorientation of public opinion.

Choosing Sources Out Of Digital Landscape: The Criteria Of Legitimacy And Of Authority Used By Journalists In The “Black-out” Media Event Construction In Belgium

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This paper analyzes the selection and hierarchy process used by journalists in their interactions with communication officers of Belgian nuclear electricity producers and of Belgian anti-nuclear organizations in order to cover the threat of an electricity “black-out” in the Winters 2016, 2017 and 2018 in Belgium. This “black-out” threat was linked to a possible lack of electricity due to incidents in several of the 7 Belgian nuclear reactors. Using interviews with journalists and communication professionals of pro- and anti-nuclear organizations about the black-out, our study aimed at 1/ describing the digital tools that journalists use to interact and retrieve information from their pro- and anti-nuclear sources (Twitter, blog post, youtube video...), 2/ identifying the criteria used by journalists to choose and classify their sources among the digital landscape of the nuclear debate and 3/ analyzing the processes of discourse transformation throughout the different interactions between communication professionals and journalists (Guilhaumou 2006; Calabrese 2013; Turbide 2015) in the digital context. We especially focus on the interaction with actors from the civil society (anti-nuclear actors particularly active on websites and social media) in order to understand how they gain – or not - media worthiness from journalists. Our results show that different kind of arguments (emotional vs rational) corresponding to different figure (concerned citizen vs expert) are used by the different actors on different digital media (texts, video, tweet) to interact with the journalists and that the legitimacy and the authority granted to the actors by the journalists vary according these different strategies.

RN18_10 | Experts and Audiences in the Digital Age

Instrumentalization of Emotion During the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election – A Neopragmatist Analysis of the Presidential Nominees' Media Communication

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To the surprise of many and despite Hillary R. Clinton being the clear favorite to win the 2016 U.S. election, Donald J. Trump won the race for the Republican party. Trump's campaign was defined by "nationalistic" and "populist" narratives, following a strategy of political marketing which was designed to emotionalize the political discourse, in a quality usually reserved for autocratic regimes (cf. Gillies 2018: 2). In this part-sociological, part-media communication and part-neuroscientific study I will be focusing on each candidate's argumentative structure as well as their employment of three key emotional stimuli (sex, fear and violence) throughout their public speeches, interviews and debates. The method applied will be a qualitative discourse analysis based on the Pragmatic Sociology of Critique (PSC) according to Boltanski and Thévenot and will be further developed into a critical media analysis method, serving as a flexible framework for analyzing emotionalized political media content. By sociologically examining the occurrence of these key emotional stimuli in combination with (political) arguments, the study is introducing established neuroscientific theories (regarding the role of emotions within human attention- and memory-processes) into the realm of media and communication research. I strive to identify each campaign's distinctive argumentative pattern as well as to highlight the importance of emotional stimuli within (political) communication and especially populism. The general goal of the paper will be to develop and introduce a neopragmatist method for media research using the example of the 2016 U.S. electoral communication. Additionally, the differences between 'populist' and 'regular' communication shall be discussed.

Warm Experts Revisited – Why Are They Still Needed?

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Although digitalization is renowned of its capacity to create new connections and opportunities for the majority of people, not all benefit from digitalization in the same way. It is not uncommon that especially senior people experience difficulties in keeping up with the changing landscape of ICTs. In this research, we focus especially on the ways senior members (75+) of the family have adjusted to the ongoing digitalization of family life. In this context we examine warm experts as proxies or teachers who share their technological expertise with seniors and ask why are warm experts still needed today. How do warm experts contribute to the digitalization of the senior members of family and what has changed since 2005 when Maria Bakardjieva first introduced the concept? The research data consists of twenty-two (22) reports based on extended group interviews (EGI) and observation carried out in Finland between 2014 and 2015. The total number of informants in this study is therefore 133 including the 22 key informants. All families participating in the research were studied in the context of three generations including children, siblings, spouses, parents and grandparents that typically formed the immediate family of the key informants. According to our results, warm experts do not only pass on new skills and serve as important motivators to older family members. In addition, they provide the necessary continuity to keep up with the development of technological landscape as people get older, and experience age related changes in their social circles, body, and mind.

No Standards for Balance or Fairness: the Partisan Audience

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The interest for journalistic principles and standards has increased in recent years due to the extensive use of new technologies in news production, a change of patterns in news consumption and the rise of partisan media (Merril, 2004; Lasorsa et al, 2013; Nelson, 2019). Moreover, studies that tackle with the social perception of both news and news media show a uncertain prospect for the future of Journalism (Gil de Zuñiga and Hinsley, 2014; Van der Wurff and Schoenbach, 2014; Lin, 2014; Mitchell et al, 2014). Within this challenging context, this study was motivated by the concern over the “Fake News media” campaign lead by Donald Trump, and its possible effect in reinforcing post-truth and negative attitudes towards mainstream news media (RQ1). To give an answer to the RQ, 892 tweets published in March-May 2018 -out of 166.700 filtered by keyword “journalism” (Slavtcheve-Petkova, 2016; Craft, Vos and Wolfgang, 2016) containing key words “Fake news” plus either [at]nytimes and [at]foxnews- were analyzed to check for the presence of a given set of “fake news” frames and Trump’s narrative keywords (Nielsen and Graves, 2017; Perreault and Newly, 2018). Results supported our hypothesis, as they showed a strong association of [at]nytimes and Trump’s narrative (MAGA, Failing, FakeNewsMedia, MS13, Fakenews CNN, Mueller) within a “poor journalism” frame, as well as worrisome post-truth constructs. We found also persistent framing of [at]fox news as “fake-news”/propaganda with an opposing narrative and alternative discourse (Impeach Trump, “Notmyresident, Resistance or Blue Tsunami).

Reconsider Visuality and Personality Cult

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Since Chinese President Xi Jinping formally took office as the top leader of the country in early 2013, there has been an excessive concentration on his personal leadership compared with his low-key predecessors. It is observed that the state propaganda strategies have witnessed a visual turn with softened tactics in fortifying Xi’s personal image online. Three biggest state media as the official mouthpieces for Chinese government play their aiding role in this process as all of them opened specialised web pages under their official websites compiling multimedia package as databases. Since in historical cases such as Lenin, Stalin and Mao, personality cult has been associated with mass media through which visual images of the

leader are disseminated as cult products, this study sets out to re-examine the relationship between visuality and personality cult through the lens of visual representations on the web pages owned by the state media. Theoretically, the leadership of President Xi constitutes one form of charismatic authority so that the formation of Xi’s cult is analyzed with the theoretical concerns that the concept of charisma encompasses. Focusing on the site of the visual image itself, the methodological framework compiles two qualitative methods, i.e. Bakhtinian dialogism and link analysis. Specifically, dialogism enables the researcher to identify a polyphony of voices in the visual products of President Xi. Further, link analysis, shedding light on the peculiarities of media infrastructure of the websites as technology, can help to map out the politics on the webpages by tracing the articulation of the voices. In the end, it is expected to find out how visuality functions in the projection of personality cult in contemporary social and media context.

RN19 | Sociology of Professions

RN19_02 | Autonomy despite Hybridization?

The Impact of Workplace Change on Professionals' Skills and Knowledge: Engineers in Canada

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Professional workplaces have experienced considerable change over the last several decades, impacting professional work and workers. Although numerous changes have been identified in the literature, it is not clear what impact they have had on the work that professionals do. The proletarianization thesis, prominent in the 1980s, held that professionals were being deskilled by organizational & technological change and managerial control. This thesis was largely rejected and replaced by the now-dominant hybridity thesis, which holds that professionals are increasingly taking on managerial responsibilities, skills and training. The hybridity thesis suggests professional skills are either expanding or changing. An alternative perspective – a stratification hypothesis – argues the impact of change on skills might vary within the profession across structural location, gender, age, and race. Despite these differing accounts, there has been surprisingly little empirical exploration on this topic. Through an analysis of in-depth interviews with engineers in Ontario Canada, this paper explores engineers' perceptions of how workplace change is affecting them, and what the impact is on what they do and how they do it. Particular attention is paid to structural location, as well as gender, race, and age in their accounts. Findings suggest that trends are complex, and that structural location strongly shapes the impact of workplace change on skills. The implications of workplace change for professional work, and professional skills and knowledge more broadly, are discussed.

'Protected Professionals'? How Well-Connected Professionals Can Remain Autonomous and Authoritative

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Traditionally, professionals such as medical doctors, academics and judges are well-protected. They work within well-defined jurisdictions, belong to specialized segments, and are granted autonomies and discretionary spaces. In this way, they can be

trained and supervised, case-related considerations can be highly substantive (instead of e.g. commercial), and they can take decisions independently. Ideally, these decisions are authoritative and accepted, both by the clients and society (stakeholders). This ideal-typical but also 'ideal' imagery has always had its flaws; nowadays its shortcomings are increasingly clear. 'Protected professionalism' as well as 'protected professionals' have become outdated. Due to heterogeneity and fragmentation within professional fields, interdependencies between professional fields, and dependencies of professional actions on outside worlds, professionals can no longer isolate themselves from others and outsiders. This is fuelled by financial-economic pressures (e.g. cost control), socio-cultural transitions (e.g. multi-problems, declining trust), political turmoil (e.g. polarization), and technological innovations (e.g. social media, Google and Facebook, algorithms). This might lead to a 'decline', 'withering away' and 'hollowing out' of professionalism, stimulating a 'return to' professional values and spaces. It might also lead to a 'reconfiguration' of professionalism, with more 'hybrid', 'organized' and 'connected' professional identities and actions. This paper contributes to the debate on connective professionalism, arguing that connectivity calls for more fundamental reflections and redefinitions of professionalism/professionals. How can professional action be related to others and outsiders and remain 'autonomous' and 'authoritative' at the same time? This can no longer be 'autonomy' and 'authority' as fixed entities; these dimensions become fluid. They have to be enacted continuously, backed by certain mechanisms that accentuate (instead of 'protect') key aspects of professional acts, such as 'independence' or 'integrity'.

Unionism in the Name of Professionalism? On Solidarity, Professionalism and the European Central Bank

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The paper discusses the role of collective action in the field of professional work. A binary approach, distinguishing between unionism and association versus professionalism and social closure has long been refuted. But with regard to the ongoing debate on structural changes of professionalism, hybridization and the frequently discussed phenomenon of situated or organizational professionalism, occupational politics and employees' interest representation might further amalgamate and develop new patterns. Based on an empirical study the European Central Bank (ECB), which combines a bureaucratic and strictly hierarchical organization with aspects of an epistemic community, will be discussed as an example of emerging unionism in the name of professionalism.

Medical Career Systems and Professional Space. Conceptualising Clinical Autonomy from a Professions Perspective

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This paper presents the evolving conceptual framework of an ongoing multi-method study of Finnish medical profession that focuses on medical work and clinical autonomy. The study that is conducted in collaboration with the Finnish Medical Association is carried out in two stages, the first of which involved semi-structured interviews with 38 doctors, half of whom were in an early career stage and the second half in a late career stage. The second stage, which is planned to begin in early 2020, builds on the analysis of several different sets of already collected survey data with representative samples of Finnish doctors. Results from the interview study have been reported in a research report and analysed in one article focusing on the early career stage from a gender perspective. This paper develops a conceptual framework based on these analyses. The paper considers insights from the qualitative interviews and from survey data, respectively for developing understandings of how medical career systems structure clinical autonomy. We argue that professional agency is shaped by the ways doctors perceive the professional space available to them in different career stages and organisational positions. We consider examples of unequal career patterns and career paths within the profession and argue for the need to consider intersecting inequality regimes as dynamics underpinning medical career systems.

RN19_03 | Digitalization in the Field of Professional Work

Modernization of Professions and Specialties. Transformation from Offline to Online Ones: Russian Case in the World's Tendency

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Today in the modern Russian society many kinds of different offline professions can be replaced by the online ones. This transformation takes a place by the performance of the

technological and digital progress. Many new resources and opportunities are becoming available by the development of the internet and new electronic devices. In Russia people are able to do daily necessary things just with the help of a computer or even a smartphone connected with the net. So there is even no need to leave the house, especially it is a great benefit for the people with limited mobility because of different reasons: disabled people, people with little children, people living in a remote regions etc. So that's why this digital breakthrough is of a great interest of sociologists. Moreover, the world of professions has also changed and the same categories of people are able now to work like all other people. Employees have bigger choice (working online) and employers can get a better worker even if he lives in another city or country. But the question is if it's already the time when there is almost no need in offline workers, or there is just a tendency of transforming offline professions into online ones. We have conducted the study with interesting results using the content analysis method to find out if the online world of professions has overcome the offline one.

Beyond Professional Employment: What Do the Young Want?

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In Russia, present day possibilities, in particular those offered by the National Digital Economy programme, as well as the availability of IT specialists and advanced technologies in this field, inspire optimism regarding motivated professional employment of young people in the regions of Russia. This enables them, in particular, to work remotely, which reduces differentiation between regions in terms of average pay. According to polls conducted in the regions of Russia in 2016 and 2017, the employment problem is indeed perceived by young people as an important modulator of their lives. It is important to note that there was no direct correlation of the replies of respondents who are satisfied with the situation and objective indicators of the lack of relevant vacancies in their respective regions. This means that people tend to assess similar situations differently, which results from the following: between the regions, in spite of common institutions, language, historical and cultural legacy, the conditions of socialisation for young people vary from region to region and as a result the young people are not at a similar starting point when it comes to implementing whatever they have planned for themselves in terms of their lives and career. This proves that pay alone is not sufficient and they need the "full package" (e.g. quality of life, availability of cultural and educational institutions, social interaction) to obtain "the feeling of happiness". The lack of professional opportunities is a self-evident fact and an essential prerequisite for a young person to participate in the community and the society, but it is not enough to have a job; their requirements are broader, which is demonstrated indirectly by the poll data.

Digital Professionalism – Opportunities and Barriers in the Care of Older People

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In aging societies scarcity of public resources motivates the development of welfare service efficiency. Digitalisation of public service work is one of the factors currently influencing public policy-making by restructuring and recreating public sector institutions, including its professions. In the context of care services for older people, public service professions are expected to demonstrate trust, transparency and accountability to care managers and clients alike. New technologies are implemented with expectations of delivering these goals in an efficient and standardized manner. Meanwhile, they raise new demands about the skills and role of public service professionals. My presentation discusses the above developments in the context of care of older people in Finland. What are the opportunities and barriers digitalization poses to meaningful professional agency for care professionals in long-term care (LTC) work? The analysis is based on a qualitative interview data (n=25) collected in 2018 from registered nurses and practical nurses in Finnish LTC units. Focus on this group is important for two reasons. First, workers in LTC report high levels of work-related stress. Second, due to introduction of enterprising ideals in the management of care services, care professionals face expectations as being proactive and self-steering individuals. Preliminary results of my study suggest that digital professionalism is currently a strong managerial discourse implemented 'from above'. Nurses, however, remain critical about its possibilities especially in promoting trust between them and service users. This suggests that the promotion of digital professionalism supports organizational rather than professional forms of occupational control.

Data Science – The Answer To Everything, But What's The Question?

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The rapidly progressing datafication leads to a shift in the demands on employees. We will show that this change on the one hand leads to new negotiations of spheres of competences and authorities at the organizational level and on the other hand to negotiations of new capability profiles and subsequently changes in training and education contents and strategies. The requirements of many jobs today range from creative handling of unstructured data, to an economically useful interpretation of data and to the communication of results in the various areas of the company and beyond. This creates new necessities of cooperation and communication that are often not anchored in organizations, which leads to

new responsibilities. The answer to this new challenge seems to have been found in the job profile of the "data scientist", who as an all-rounder combines all the necessary skills. However, our qualitative data show that it is an ongoing negotiation as to what skills are actually in demand. Should data scientists be "translators" who extract information from data provided by the IT specialists and thus create a new level of communication within the organization? Or is a data scientist him/herself an IT specialist with special communication skills? Hence, wide-ranging and unstructured training offers arise. For employees, this means that there are no ready-made career paths and investment in education is characterized by uncertainty. The purpose of this work in progress is to clarify and analyse these imponderables on the part of companies, trainers and employees on the basis of further data.

RN19_04 | Professional Handling of Vulnerability

Public Service Professionals' Attitudes towards Socially Vulnerable Groups

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Modern welfare state plays an important role in social cohesion of the society, forming mechanisms of social inclusion of socially vulnerable groups. Institutions of social support and cultural integration can promote the development of such forms of public solidarity where diversity is considered a value, and individual choice is guaranteed by the law. The survey and qualitative interviews were conducted in public services in spheres of social protection, education and culture in three Russian cities in 2018. Based on the concept of inclusion and analysis of empirical data, the authors reveal the attitudes of professionals towards migrants, persons with disabilities and LGBTQ people. The hypothesis of contact is verified: the presence of representatives of socially vulnerable groups among relatives or friends of the respondents contributes to the formation of tolerant attitudes. Some differences in the assessments of the friendliness of society and organizations towards socially vulnerable have been revealed among specialists working in social protection, education and culture. It is shown that the specialists of social protection assess their institutions as the most inclusive ones, while assessing the attitude of the society towards, for instance, migrants more critically than other professional groups. The organizations of the sphere of culture, education and social protection are more friendly towards migrants as clients than as staff. The data are contextualized within the frameworks of the contemporary welfare state reforms in Russia. The task to construct an inclusive professional culture within the contexts of public services is formulated.

467

Professional identities in inter-professional teams. The example of the Swiss Child and Adult Protection Authorities

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Within organizations, inter-professional collaboration challenges professionals both to identify with their respective professional background and to develop a common, inter-disciplinary understanding of the work to be done at the organizational level. As collaboration supposes an orientation towards the organizational mission and related tasks (Lindh Falk et al. 2017; D'amour und Oandasan 2005), it may lead to a blurring of professional boundaries in favour of a more general organizational identity. At the same time, inter-professional collaboration is inherently collaboration within and across different frames of reference and may thus contribute to sharpen the professional profile and strengthen professional identity, as Abbott 1988 convincingly argued. The Swiss Child and Adult Protection Authorities serve as an interesting example for such phenomena and the related ambiguities. Mainly legal professionals and social workers are engaged as (quasi-)judges to act as 'child and adult protectors', a trans-disciplinary concept with little common profile due to large organizational heterogeneity in the Swiss federalism. Combining ethnographic observation with data from a national survey, we focus on professionals' balancing between professional-disciplinary and organizational-transdisciplinary orientation and identity. Our data suggest three main conditional dimensions: (1) the legal conditions defining the roles and their action space; (2) the larger organizational environment specifying the overall task and thus the professional profile required, and (3) a profession's collective identification offer as support for individual positioning. Whether intra-organizational inter-professional collaboration strengthens or weakens professional identity, depends on the interplay of these dimensions.

'This Is What We've Ended Up In, So To Speak': Administrators' Perspectives On Their Professional Role After Changes In Child Maintenance Regulation In Sweden

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This study explores the effects of the amendments in the Swedish legislation that governs maintenance support transactions between separated parents, which became effective in 2016, through the perspectives of administrators

at the governmental authority Social Insurance Agency (SIA). These amendments imply that maintenance support should to a larger extent be transformed into maintenance allowance, whereby the handling of maintenance is transferred from the SIA to the parents who are expected to initiate a dialogue to secure the best interest of the children in financial terms. However, this may be problematic. Possible occurrence of violence or threats from one parent to the other may complicate these processes and if a parent claims that s/he has been exposed to such abuse, this can be viewed as grounds for continuing maintenance transactions via the SIA. This means that the administrators to a much larger extent have to incorporate the discourse of intimate partner violence in their work after the implementation of the amendments. The study that this paper is a part of aims at exploring how experiences of violence and financial oppression has affected these processes and what implications this may have on the financial situation for parents and children. Drawing on interviews with ten SIA administrators across Sweden, this paper analyses and discusses how the administrators conceptualize the changes in their work and how the strategies they deploy in order to navigate in this in many respects new problem complex may be viewed as a form of boundary work since the administrators' work moves closer to a social work paradigm as a result of the amendments.

The Professional Parent

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In many professions, including social work, professionals are expected to keep their distance from clients. Acting professionally is associated with expertise and neutrality, as opposed to getting close and becoming familiar, let alone becoming friends. We studied refugee social work in two sociologically different districts in the Netherlands. We interviewed refugees, volunteers and social workers. We found that refugees often feel quite alone, as they lost family through war or persecution, or left them behind in their native country. Hence many of them (especially the younger ones) long for someone to take on a pseudo-parental role. They need someone who cares about them as a mother or father, who contributes to their sense of security and well-being, and who helps them face a plethora of practical issues. Surprisingly, many refugee respondents found this pseudo-parent. Sometimes this was a volunteer, but in other cases professional social workers had apparently adopted a pseudo-parental role. In our paper we will discuss what this entails for the ideal of professional distance in social work. We argue that this ideal needs revision since both refugees and social workers favour a warmer, family-like relationship. In addition we will reflect on the conditions required for social workers to adopt such a parental role. Building a pseudo-parental relationship requires a supportive organisational, policy and political context. Mostly it seems to demand a small-scale organisation.

RN19_05 | New Dynamics in Academia

The Ecology of a Professional Field: Higher Education in Sweden

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Ever since Andrew Abbott's seminal work on the system of professions, research on the professions has acknowledged, in principle at least, the necessity to consider professions in their relation to other professions. The division of labour, jurisdictional conflicts and intra-organizational interactions between professions have received their due share of scholarly attention. But less effort has been spent on understanding other ways in which a profession can be shaped and conditioned by its relations to its professional surroundings. In this paper, we examine how the reproduction and expansion of the Swedish corps of University teachers were conditioned by the manner in which universities were intertwined with the professional labour market which they increasingly supplied with PhDs. We argue that Swedish universities depended on these labour market niches to absorb an over-production of PhDs – thereby simultaneously establishing secure career paths extra muros and securing a pool of future would-be University professors. Equally important, the University and its teacher corps were shaped by these interconnections. First, individual career trajectories served as the warp that linked the University to neighboring organizations. Second, disciplines have their specific hinterlands of employing organizations, and the extent and type of external career paths differentiates the teacher corps with regard to its conditions of reproduction and expansion.

One or Many? Scholarly Profession Inside and Outside Academia

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Traditionally the academic profession has been considered to be heterogeneous because of its fragmentation vertically to disciplinary subcultures and horizontally to different staff categories (Teichler 2010). However, there has been a common understanding that academic profession shares at least two unifying characteristics: global academic values (Altbach 1998) and national institutional environment i.e. universities (Light 1974). However, the academic profession is reflecting the changes in its environment (Musselin 2013). One of the most fundamental changes is the change in the role of universities in a knowledge production; the knowledge is produced also in organisations and networks outside universities (Välimaa, Hoffman & Papatsiba). In addition, the role of universities' personnel policy has shifted from support

of professional inclusion and exclusion towards more open approach to support the national development of talents and human capital. In this paper, seek an answer to the question: does organization context matter for professional identity. We use the survey data collected in 2017 from PhDs working in universities, private and public sector in Finland (N=1226). Very preliminary analysis shows that PhDs work tasks are rather similar in every sector (teaching emphasised in universities). In addition, many PhDs working in other sectors than universities still felt e.g. belonging to the academic community. In all of the sectors, PhDs did not felt strong organisational commitment towards their employer organisation and they reported wide collaboration with other sectors than their own. This paper discusses on new forms of academic professionalism that is possibly emerging in collaborative network environments.

The Academic Profession In The Context of NPM. Empirical Evidences From The German University System

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During the last decades, German universities have undergone profound changes as part of governance reforms. These reformations encompassed the introduction of NPM practices that were implemented to facilitate the quantification and comparability of academic performance in order to allocate resources and to improve the "quality" (whatever this may mean) of research and teaching. As a consequence, professors are increasingly expected to provide an account of their performance and to adhere to new evaluation criteria. However, little attention has been paid to exploring the mechanisms and boundary conditions that inform individuals' perceptions, responses and acceptance or rejection of evaluations and associated criteria. Starting from a sociology of professions' perspective, I will argue that a true deterioration of long-established values and practices has not taken place since academics are still able to maintain personal standards of performance and incorporated criteria of worth. However, while some academics obtain a sense of recognition by experiencing a congruence between own performance/evaluation criteria and those installed by NPM, tensions and ambivalences similarly emerge as other academics struggle with NPM and feel that their academic identity and professional convictions become endangered by NPM. The reasons for this variance are associated with various factors: individual scientific motivation, disciplinary affiliation, career stages, and the institutional/governance context function as relevant boundary conditions. In this sense, individuals' resistance can be understood as a struggle over jurisdictions amongst and across professions and as an acrimonious fight on the predominance of values and beliefs in academia. The paper draws on 64 semi-structured interviews with University professors from five sub-disciplines, which were conducted as part of a qualitative study on the consequences of performance measurements at German universities.

The Development of Academic Community in Portugal-The Relevance of Internal Segmentation

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Academics have been classified as an elite profession. The special status academics had in society, in a great extent resulting from the state protection sustained in the need to preserve autonomy and freedom, allows their classification as organic intellectuals. Nevertheless, in the last years the academic profession has been submitted to similar pressures and challenges as other professional groups. The working conditions are said to be deteriorating with an increase in precarity and casualisation, configuring deprofessionalisation processes. However, the analysis leading to these conclusions do not consider the relevance of internal segmentation. This paper intends to address this gap in the literature by analysing the evolution of the working conditions of Portuguese academics in the last 10 years taking into consideration the relevance of age, gender, participation in the governance roles and the type of Higher Education Institution where they develop their activities. Empirical data is based on a quantitative approach, sustained in 2 online surveys distributed in 2008 and 2018 in Portugal. Both surveys were part of international research projects (CAP - Change in Academic Profession and APIKS - Academic Profession in Knowledge Society). Responses of 1320 academics in the first survey and 2206 in the second sustain the analysis presented. Data analysis allows concluding that the working conditions of Portuguese academics deteriorated in the last ten years but significant differences emerge based on gender, age and the participation in management bodies. These results reveal that internal segmentation is a relevant variable when the professionalisation process and professionalism of academics is under analysis.

RN19_06 | The Current State of Cultural Professionalism

Designer Profession - Relational Contexts In Defining Dimensions Of A Professional Role. The Case Of Polish Designers

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Contemporary society, and especially the sphere of economy is saturated with design. Scott Lash and John Urry (1994) drew attention to the fact that that the Post-Fordist society is more reflective and is based on the flow of symbols and signs, so the production system in opposition to mass-produced goods increases the need to look for functional and aesthetic distinctions. Therefore, when uniqueness, idea, individuality counts, it is the work of designers that is becoming a good tool in striving to exist among other competitive sets of offers. However, how to describe a designer's work today, whose education can be comprehensive (no longer limited to artistic or technical schools), and which can be realized in the field of design, from designing everyday objects to solutions in the field of services and activities of the nature of social intervention, close to the artistic sphere. The designer's profession can not be limited to simple classifications, so referring to Abbott's (1988) definition, in this description it is worth to use a relational orientation. Proposition, which most justifies the use of this category, is close to examining the professional role as part of the social network, inspired also by the concept of "the world of art" of Becker (1982/2008), "art field " of Bourdieu (1992). With full awareness of the complexity of the issue, this work attempts to systematize the above issues by embedding designers' work in a wider socio-economic context. The case study, which will provide empirical descriptions concern research carried out among Polish designers of industrial design and graphic design in the years 2017-2018.

Invisible Professionals Doing Invisible Work: Professional Identity Construction in the Translation Industry

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This paper presents preliminary findings from a PhD project that aims to demonstrate how translators construct professional identities in the face of significant challenges. Translators seem to be at a professional tipping point, faced with multiple and conflicting processes and drives. This cohort enables and relies on a globalised economy while being largely freelance, female, and unregulated. Within the industry, the push towards professionalization runs alongside technological developments in machine translation that change how translation is done. End-users of these services often seem unaware of the value of 'professional' translation. The organisation of translation work – mainly funnelled through agencies –, the desire for translations that 'don't read like a translation', and the lack of awareness on the part of clients make translators and their work 'invisible'. This paper uses assemblage thinking and emergence as a theoretical and methodological underpinning to explore how translators understand their role as 'professionals' in a fierce and unregulated market; and how a largely freelance cohort, without the backing of an organisation, incorporates 'traditional' professional values and ethics into their ongoing professional project. By foregrounding relations and interconnections, assemblage focusses on how professionalism, in this arguably fledgling professional group, is produced and enacted at micro and macro levels through the interactions of heterogeneous actors. Lastly, this paper demonstrates how the seemingly unstoppable rise of machine translation – perceived as both threat and opportunity – emerges in the professional identities of translators and how it interacts with the value of 'traditional' and industry-specific professional skills and traits.

"Coaching for Happiness" An Emerging Professional Field

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The contribution discusses the emergence of a specific professional field: coaching for happiness, as a case study which illustrates current dynamics of international professional regulation and deregulation, in an emerging global digital market of happiness industry. The case study is part of a research which uncovers the organizational field of the happiness industry (The Happiness Industry Project, funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science, Innovation and

Universities, 2016-2019, Ref. CSO2016-77248-P). The research uses traditional qualitative methods mixed with digital methods very close to the Big Data approach. We have observed the emergence and consolidation of a new field of expertise within the coaching profession: the happiness coach, differing from the regular life coach, with several agencies providing specific accreditations. This professional field is organized, set and regulated by so-called "international" accreditations, disconnected to the national accreditation systems regulating classical professions. The happiness coacher, as a new profession, emerges from the positive psychology and the business coaching, operating in the space we define as a happiness market. As a relevant fact, the identified accreditation agencies are offshore, and national states don't show intention until now to regulate them. We have found two types of life histories amongst these coaches. One type of coacher comes from universities with a degree in a regulated space, in the boundaries of the national professional organization. Coachers in the second type, do not have a regulated background with University degrees. Both have international accreditations from regulatory agencies offshore.

Internships and Building a Career in Journalism

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In this paper, I will review the role of internships in the career of Brazilian journalists. A career can be defined as a typical sequence of statuses, roles and remunerations by which a profession is chronologically defined (Tréanton, 1960). Careers establish behavioral patterns that develop in an orderly manner over the course of time. The internships represent a phase within the career of journalism. They are learning stages and would provide practical experience for the professional world and one of the mechanisms that would allow the individual to foresee any uncertainties in the labor market and guarantee (or facilitate) their entry into the profession. A survey conducted by Mick and Lima shows that only 23.7% of active journalists in 2012 had not taken an internship. The increase in the number of internships could be an indication of a broader change within the labor market and job instability within journalism itself. In order to discuss these issues, I conducted interviews with 32 journalists across several generations and different outlets. These journalists' reports were confronted with other quantitative and qualitative data. The results show that more than just a learning and preparation experience, these experiences make up a career of socializing in journalism and managing the uncertainty of future journalists in newsrooms. Internships are also telling of the transformations in journalism. The streamlining of the hiring process for interns in some more reputable media companies is evidence of increased competition in journalism. This scenario also refers to changes in newsroom hiring procedures which tend to "formalize" this process - which could be seen as increased power for HR sectors in media companies.

RN19_07 | Architecture as/of a Profession

New Risks, New Distinctions. Architecture in the Age of Digitalization

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As one of the oldest professions, architecture is largely concerned with the general functions of social economy. Architects do not only provide shelter for people but bear a central responsibility for the set-up and workings of society. Digitalization seems to pose a threat to this: Tasks that used to be performed by architects, are becoming increasingly automated. Technologies like BIM (building information modelling) are changing the process of designing, constructing and operating buildings. And while 'architecture without the architect' may seem improbable today, software makes it conceivable to think of automatically generated or partly transferred designs that ultimately render architects obsolete. Against this backdrop important questions arise: In what ways do architects use, acquire and assimilate digital technologies at their disposal? How do architects perceive processes of digitalization? And how does all of this possibly alter results and working conditions of the domain? On the basis of in-depth interviews with architectural offices in Germany, the paper addresses how digital technologies set new conditions for architects. As our research shows, digitalization is no news for architects, but enforces collaborative arrangements, which potentially blur the lines between human and non-human actors. Simultaneously, digitalization functions as a means of differentiation among the highly competitive field of architectural firms that strive to distinguish themselves from their competitors on the basis of their use and framing of analogue techniques. Methodologically, our research challenges the aptitude of existing theories of the sociology of professions: Defining the impossibility to standardize actions as one of the characteristic features of professional practice, theories may have to be revised to account for digital technologies that heavily rely upon standardization.

The Knowledge Practices Of Mid-Career Architects: Building A Career And Responding To The Internationalisation Of Professional Activities

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In the context of growing globalisation, architecture has come up with new forms of professional practice that have been manifested in the emergence and increasing dominance of global architectural firms. These international offices have become an attractive employer for mid-career architects, as they hold the promise of prestige and invaluable experience, by enabling professionals to work on transnational large-scale and design-ambitious projects. Yet, although these professionals are crucial for the generation and implementation of designs, and thus for the functioning of global architectural offices, they have remained invisible in the public and academic discourses that have been dominated by the figure of the "starchitect". This paper addresses the outlined gap by focusing on the knowledge practices of mid-career professionals, namely on the skills, codified strategies and implicit know-hows these actors develop, in order to respond to the ongoing internationalisation of professional activities. This complex set of practices is strongly interwoven with architects' professional development, which is often shaped by labour-intensive, underpaid and intermittent employment, and uncertain contractual conditions. Hereby, architects inevitably need to negotiate between the desire to build a career, and the precarious and volatile working conditions that impact their personal path. Moving beyond the common perception of professional roles as prestigious and privileged, the paper explores empirically the knowledge practices of these less visible actors, and contributes to the conceptualisation of how these practices impact professionals' identities and career development, and of the role they play for the generation and reinforcement of barriers and inequalities within the profession itself.

Working As An Architect, Surviving Architecture: The Grand And The Mundane

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Working as an architect, surviving architecture: the grand and the mundane The sociological literature on architectural practice is predominantly concerned with its external boundaries as a profession, presumed challenges to architects' authority from other occupations and the 'external' constraints on the pursuit of design ambitions. Two dominant themes can be discerned: architecture has failed to establish monopoly over a clearly defined area of expertise (Kaye, 1960; Larson, 1977; Abbott, 1988; Gutman, 1992) and there is a strong dissonance between the image of independent artist and the reality of practice (Cuff, 1991; Caven and Diop, 2012). The focus is very much on strategies of occupational closure and architectural firms (Blau, 1984; Symes et al, 1985) whilst the divisions and relations that structure architectural practice are little examined. Holding a Bourdieusian field lens (Bourdieu, 1993; Stevens, 1998) onto experiences of working as an architect, this paper shows that architects operate in a field divided by conflicts between competing interests, capitals and narratives. The dominant representation of architecture as an independent, client focused and creative endeavour is contested with reference to technical and managerial expertise, inter-dependence between construction occupations and architects' social responsibilities. At the same time, architects are united by shared beliefs and ideals and in meeting the rules and requirements of the field, they contribute to the reproduction of its divisions and illusions. Above all, individual accounts are indicative of the social, economic and political relations that structure the field of production (of the built environment), within which architects are positioned, with implications for the classical theories of the architectural profession.

RN19_08 | Clinic in Change

Professionalism as Social Closure or Self-Techniques: the Sociological Implication of CanMEDS in medical education

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In the past decade, competency-based or outcome-based education (CBE or OBD), in contrast to content-based or time-based education, has become the mainstream way in medical education around the western world, such as Canada (CanMEDS roles), the United States (ACGME, six core competencies), the United Kingdom (Tomorrow's Doctor), and Scotland (the Scottish Doctor). Among these programs, the CanMEDS not only has its virtue of simplicity, in which the "medical expert" role is surrounded by six additional roles—communicator, collaborator, leader, health advocate, scholar, and professional, but also has been widely-adopted outside Canada. However, researchers in the sociology of professions have not yet noticed this new and contested trend. In this paper, I first examine the changing educational context of medical profession, and then focus on the sociological analysis of CBE, especially the case study of CanMEDS. The substantive analysis of CanMEDS and its CBE background demonstrate the following arguments: (1) for proving positivism in professionalism as competency, the reformers paradoxically introduce the CBE ideas from vocational education and unintendedly formulate closure in medical education; (2) the practice of CanMEDS roles echoes a foucauldian theme in professional ethics, transforming from 'knowing oneself' to 'caring for oneself' in the figure of an ideal doctor; (3) only taking into account the self-cultivated nature of professionalism can sociologist complement the neo-Weberian theory of the profession with its ethical or subjective element. In short, although neither the neo-Weberian approach nor the Foucauldian-governmentality approach scrutinizes the contested nature of CBE, the sociological implication of CanMEDS lies in the ambivalence of competency-based professionalism, which can be viewed as social closure and self-technique.

Barriers To Clinical Academic Careers For Nurses, Midwives and Allied Health Professionals In The UK

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NHS healthcare professionals are encouraged to pursue careers combining clinical practice and academic research. However, data from a mixed methods study reveal that research conducted by nurses, midwives and allied health professionals (NMAHPs) is not adequately valued, leading to barriers to clinical academic career progression. This paper reports on experiences of 67 NMAHPs in the East Midlands area of England who were pursuing a clinical academic career. Survey and interview data revealed that NMAHPs struggle to maintain their joint clinical and academic roles through lack of support at line management level and a perceived lack of value placed on their research aspirations. Participants compared their experiences with other medical colleagues (e.g. doctors and surgeons) who are supported to do research because it is typically embedded within their career development structures. In contrast, some NMAHPs reported experiencing barriers to progression such as pay cuts, reduced hours, or having no job to return to post-PhD. Despite their innovative research, potentially improving patients' safety and satisfaction, with substantial potential cost-benefits for the NHS, some participants were considering navigating to a purely academic career path which would result in a loss of clinical expertise for the NHS. We argue that knowledge created by clinical academic NMAHPs can be as valuable as that generated by medics. Furthermore, having research-active NMAHPs benefits the NHS by encouraging recruitment and retention of talented staff. However, management support is crucial in facilitating NMAHPs to progress in their careers and to continue to utilise their experience and expertise post-PhD.

Prudential Professionalism and Social Innovations: Shifting Relationships

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In prudential activities, professionalism used to be closely related with an original form of innovation. In the singular and complex situations in which prudentiality (or practical wisdom) is needed, practice often requires deliberating not only about the means to implement but also about the prioritization of the ends of the activity itself. When the activity is routinized (which means here that it is practiced without deliberations on its ends), some members of the profession may criticize the dominant practice and propose an alternative one, based on another prioritization of its ends. Classical examples are the criticism of authoritative education on behalf of a more liberal conception (putting emphasis on the autonomy of the person), or the promotion of post-modern architecture, which prioritizes esthetics, vs. the functionalism of modern architecture. This has big theoretical consequences, as this kind of commitments and innovations sheds light on an original type of segmentation (agonistic segmentation), on the propensity for commitments, on the intraprofessional competition in markets, etc. The presentation will argue that such phenomena associated with prudentiality are becoming rare while another kind of commitments of professionals is becoming more frequent: commitments to fight the increasing obstacles to practical wisdom and restore a conception of professionalism more in line with the need of prudentiality in situations of irreducible uncertainties many professionals have to face. I will present examples of this new kind of innovations in medicine and propose a precise way to use the concept of practical wisdom to guide empirical work on them.

RN19_09a | Too cool for School? Changing Professionalism in the Educational Field

Changing Professional Knowledge and Authority of School Teachers

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Globalisation of education led to the understanding that Russian school is not effectively preparing graduates for life in the modern world. The Ministry of Education and Science fostered changes in school education. It proclaimed the need to change the content of the school teachers' job and to build an open and collegial management system in school education. In this article, we consider the school teacher's views of the changing nature of their professional knowledge and authority. We rely on selected results of a focus-group study conducted in six cities of the Moscow region within the framework of the project of the Institute of Education of Higher School of Economics Universal Competences and New Literacy. Focus groups were held in May 2018. The introduction of new school standards resulted in the increased workload of teachers, who were burdened with extra bureaucratic responsibilities. The research showed that the professional community was discontented with the implications of diminished discretion and with the fall of authority. There was no much freedom of choice regarding learning programmes, textbooks and working routine. The All-Russian population survey showed that only 39% of adults were ready to acknowledge the authority of school teachers. Schoolchildren challenged the authority of school teachers too. Even primary school children were aware of the various ways to acquire knowledge. They did not need teachers as a source of knowledge in the same way as pupils did a few years ago. Teachers could not derive their authority just from their position and knowledge. As teachers reported the most desirable type of authority was personal authority, based upon merit and respect.

On the Emergence of a New Expertise: Contextualizing the Educational Turn in the Resilience Discourse in Israeli Schools

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A new paradigm of "resilience education" has emerged over the past decade through efforts by international organizations, states, and local communities to provide their constituencies with means to cope with disasters and risks. While the topic of resilience has benefited from an explosion in academic and policy interest over the past decade, there has been little scholarly attention directed at examining how resilience education becomes embedded in particular social contexts. Based on interviews with key professional experts who have developed resilience projects within/for the educational system in Israel, I will sketch the main tendencies in the local history of resilience training in Israeli schools from the early 1980s to the present. I will illustrate that this history has been influenced by various mutually related factors: extension of insecurities and risks, the broader theoretical developments, the transformations in cultural understandings of human suffering and coping, and the establishment of educational counseling as a profession within the Ministry of education. I will argue that the development of the resilience training practices in Israeli schools was accompanied by the process of alignment between various potential insecurities and risks in terms of the mechanisms of potential injury and coping resources, and de-centralization of knowledge on resilience capacities, which has challenged the traditional expert/lay hierarchy. These tendencies brought about a gradual process of extension in the scope and format of resilience training. They interwove the normal with the extreme, the expert with the lay, and brought about the "routinization" of war-related insecurity and the emergence of a new professional expertise. The sociology of expertise appears to be a particularly useful approach for investigating the educational turn in resilience discourse.

In Search for the Professional Core: How Secondary Schoolteachers Navigate on the Swedish School- Market

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This presentation focus on how secondary schoolteachers navigate in the Swedish school-system, a system that has developed into a school-market after several market-oriented reforms during the 1990s. This development has intensified the possibilities for every pupil to select and deselect specific schools, something that have increased competition and social differences between schools. Less is known about how teachers navigate on this socially fragmented market. By interviewing secondary schoolteachers working on a wide social range of schools the use of navigating strategies of avoiding and searching has been exposed. Some interviewed teachers seek to avoid low status schools dominated by pupils with weak school performance, low social origin and wide ethnic heterogeneity. Others actively search for these schools and avoid high status schools populated by high performing pupils mainly from the middle-class. In preliminary analysis different forms of capital held by the teachers are used to understand what strategy the individual deploy. No matter what navigating strategy the interviewed teachers search or avoid, the possibilities to work with professional teaching is a common reason for their course of action. The professional core in teaching is differently described though. It is described as caring and social work by teachers navigating towards low status schools and as didactics and subject-matters by teachers searching for schools with higher social status. To the dimension of social fragmentation on the school-market, another dimension concerning differences in how professional work is interpreted and carried out in different types of schools therefore can be added.

Primary School Teachers' Images Of Their Profession In A Context Of Change. A Study Of The French Case

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In many countries, the teaching profession currently meets with many changes at the workplace, relating to a great extent to the introduction within educational systems of New Public Management methods. Concerning the French case, several surveys have demonstrated that teachers have a poor image of their profession, and are not satisfied with their working conditions. In the same time, the social trajectories leading to the teaching professions have changed over the past years: at the primary level, teachers come from higher social backgrounds and have a higher educational level. Thus, focusing on primary school teachers, our presentation will tackle the relationships between, on the one hand, the images teachers have of their profession and, on the other hand, both characteristics of the workplace and characteristics of social trajectories. Our analysis is based on a research programme granted by the French Ministry for Education, that have enabled the implementation of an empirical design consisting in a first-handed questionnaire-survey and in-depth interviews. We insist that primary school teachers' job satisfaction mainly varies according to the professional autonomy they benefit on their workplace, which largely depends upon the relationships with the local school team and hierarchy. However, we uncover inequalities among primary school teachers regarding professional autonomy: some social and educational backgrounds seem to better prepare to adapt to the contemporary design of the teaching profession.

RN19_09b | Changing Context - Shifting Identities?

Varieties of Professionalism: A Comparative Study of Workplace Cultures and Professional Role Identities in Two Swedish Welfare State Bureaucracies

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Professionals in welfare state bureaucracies face the challenge of negotiating their professional identity in the context of changeable policy priorities, organizational pressures and managerial styles. Previous research has contrasted two types of professionalism: occupational vs. organizational (e.g. Evetts 2011, 2013), the latter a type of professionals without a profession. Others talk of hybrid professionalism (e.g. Noordegraaf 2007). Based on ethnographic studies of seven local offices of the Social Insurance Agency (SIA) and the Public Employment Service (PES) in Sweden, this paper identifies a third type of professionalism, provisionally conceptualized as 'task-defined professionalism'. Empirical evidence comes from the comparative analysis of case workers in these two agencies, which represent very different public sector workplace cultures and professional role identities, even though management systems are similar and case workers in both agencies lack a common professional training. The case workers differ in terms of embraced notions of professionalism; view of discretion; relationship to clients, managers and external parties; emotional alliances and reward at work; as well as loyalty to current organizational goals. While SIA caseworkers represent a distinctive form of organizational professionalism, which make them highly adaptable to shifting organizational imperatives, the PES caseworkers, representing 'task-defined professionalism', are highly flexible in their task orientation but more resistant to shifting organizational goals. Keywords: activation policy, caseworkers, profession, professionalism, organizational professionalism, street-level bureaucracy

Professional Cohesion in Classic and New Occupational Groups under the Current Reforms of Welfare State in Russia

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In today's Russia the NPM reforms are in progress, the liberalization of welfare state is complemented with statist interventions. Such processes create the dynamics of struggle and control outside and within the professional groups. The paper is based on the analysis of survey (n=200) and qualitative interviews (n=20) with medical doctors and social workers (SW) in a large Russian city. The research shows that cohesion in two professional groups is distinguished by features of mechanical (SW) and organic (doctors) solidarity in Durkheim's terms. Comparing to that of medicine, the 'professional project' of social work in Russia started quite recently, and this occupation is characterized by low level of autonomy and social closure. SW more often talk about the homogeneity of the group, and mutual aid practices. Cooperation between members of professional group and competition with other groups are more characteristic for doctors. They more often than SW say about the heterogeneity of their community, the uniqueness of each member; perceive themselves as members of a professional group and report about positive emotions of belonging to it. The division of labor in a group of doctors employed in the same organization, as well as a higher level of professional autonomy, make this group cohesive, despite the differences in value orientations. Mobility opportunities into a commercial sector undermine the organizational cohesion of doctors. Sources of a stable professional cohesion of SW are to be found in similarity of vocational attitudes and competencies, since this group is weakly specialized; its members lack autonomy and have fewer career opportunities and employment alternatives.

Professional Dynasties as a Social Mechanism for the Reproduction of Professional Identities

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Project Professional Dynasties as a Social Mechanism of the Reproduction of Professional Groups is directed towards the studies of reasons and circumstances of the rise and fall of professional dynasties. By dynasty we understand a social group localised in the industrial and socio-economic sphere characterised by kindred relationships, where several generations do their professional work in the same sphere. We have studied the professional dynasties of doctors, teachers, lawyers and engineers under contemporary conditions of work. We have undertaken in-depth interviews with the members of these professional dynasties engaged in the public and private sector in Moscow, Moscow region, Ekaterinburg, Ufa and Samara in 2018. The phenomenon of 'professional dynasty' was brought to life by the Soviet state in the 1920-s. Dynasties were social constructs done by the state that aimed at producing elite professions and professional layers. Later, professional dynasties were formed in various spheres by professionals themselves through parents' expectations and passing down of professional knowledge. Contemporary dynasties still constitute professional identities and provide the passing down of knowledge from parents to children. Dynasties may become a resource for a family professional mobility. The members of dynasties use various informal methods and practices for the upbringing of next generation in the context of changing economic, technical and social realities. Dynasties may provide conditions for the effective professional adaptation and career realization of young generations. Dynasties no longer guarantee an elite professional standing. However, dynasty professionals have a stronger professional identity and they report to be better adapted to the changes in the labour market.

True Believers And Basket Weavers: Tensions in Role Formations between Higher Education And Irish Military Professional Identity

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The 1960s saw a signal development in role of the Irish Defence Forces, with greater involvement internationally starting with the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) in 1960, and a deteriorating internal security situation with start of "The Troubles" in Northern Ireland. In this same period, the general staff of the Irish Army started sending officer cadets to civilian University during their training, at a time when ever greater demands were being put on the army to prepare young officers for immediate deployment. Since

then the Defence Forces has maintained – and expanded – its policy of sending officers to civilian higher education institutions. Military training and education as theorised in the literature is a relatively clear-cut example of secondary socialisation whereby the military organisation sets out explicitly to turn civilians into military professionals. By sending officer cadets to University, in Ireland this military socialisation process is interrupted, with potential for role ambiguity in the formation of a professional military identity, and "corrective" processes brought to bear on and by the individual. This paper explores how military identity is formed in light of possibly conflicting demands by examining three points of contact between officer socialisation and University: choice of course, commissioning and graduation, and returning to military life from University. Data was generated as part of a broader study of higher education and the Irish Defence Forces since the 1960s, drawing on 50 semi-structured interviews with both serving and retired officers.

RN19_10a | Law and Legitimization

The Discourse of Professionalism as Instrument of Legitimization: case study Czech civic sector

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In last year a different interpretation of the concept of professionalism is developing. This article is framed within the interpretation of the concept as a discourse (Evetts, 2003). In this paper, I will try to answer a question: How and in what ways the discourse of professionalism is being used by actors of Czech civic sector as an instrument of legitimization of sector? This study is framed within the theory and methodology of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). It analyze the linguistic ways in which legitimization is constructed in discourse (Fairclough 2003). The study use the set of categories proposed by Van Leeuwen (2007) addressing legitimization in discourse: authorization, moral evaluation, rationalization and mythopoesis. It includes an exploration of empirical studies of text and talk of representative of civic sector organizations to other members of society. This article aims to introduce different paths in which legitimization takes place in discourse of professionalism.

478

Gender and Age Inequalities in the Professions: Careers and Work-Life Reconciliation in Canadian Engineering and the Legal Profession in Finland

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The article explores men's and women's experiences of professional careers through an intersectional lens by focusing on the intersection of gender and age. Engineering and the legal profession are male-dominated, which is reflected in divisions of labour, hierarchies, career choices, recognition of skills and returns on career investments that have traditionally favoured men. Nevertheless, there are signs of significant change. Over the last several decades engineering in Canada has taken steps to encourage women's entrance and retention in the profession. Finnish parental leave policies have been undergoing changes to encourage fathers' involvement in caregiving responsibilities for their newly born children. Do these policies contribute to more gender equality and work-life balance among professionals? By combining intersectionality theory with a life course approach, this paper sheds light on the impact of family life on careers, among Canadian men and women engineers, and Finnish men lawyers. Our analyses show that experiences of work-life conflict – and its impact on careers – differ significantly across age and gender in Canadian engineering. Moreover, our analyses demonstrate that Finnish male lawyers of different age cohorts negotiate diverse narratives of fatherhood. In both professions experiences of work-life conflict are individualised by being seen as a private challenge rather than professional or organisational issue. The article contributes to literature on inequalities in the professions by demonstrating the ways in which gender and age converge to confer privilege and produce disadvantage, and the ways in which gender inequality is reproduced, and disrupted, through the activities of professionals on the job.

Ethical and Economical Challenges of Italian lawyers. The Case of Lawyers Defending Mafia Clients.

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The paper deals with the ethical and economical challenges faced by Italian lawyers in the last thirty years by exploring the case of lawyers defending mafia clients. Starting from the assumption that lawyers of mafia clients might perform their role in different ways - from the legitimate defence to the direct participation into the activities of mafia associations, given their expertise and social capital- this paper explores the structural and individual mechanisms influencing the lawyers'

shift from a legitimate conduct to a criminal one. Focussing on the case of Sicilian mafia, Cosa nostra, the paper argues that such mechanisms are linked, on the one side, to the changes undertaken by this mafia organization, that have led to increase its demand for professional services and, on the other side, to the challenges faced by lawyers as professional category due to the growth of market competition. The research is based on a mixed-method approach, combining the analysis of secondary literature and quantitative data on the transformations experienced by the legal profession in Italy with the analysis of a set of case studies of lawyers charged with the crime of mafia association through interviews with key observers (including a lawyer, who turned state witness) and judicial files. By framing the analysis within neo-institutional theories, which understand professionals as "institutional agents" that contribute to shape various social spheres (Scott 2008), the paper addresses some pivotal ethical and socio-economic questions related to the impact of lawyers' misconducts on the professional environment and the broader society.

RN19_10b | Adjustments and Ambivalences in professional work

Adjustment Of German Doctoral Candidates In France And The Netherlands

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The research we would like to present has been conducted in the realm of a project funded by the German research foundation (DFG). The project has been conceptualized and developed by Prof. Dr. Karin Schittenhelm and looks at the migration of PhD students (EU-graduates of the Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences), who have concluded their higher education studies in Germany and moved to France and the Netherlands to continue their scientific career (i.e. PhD). Our research focuses in particular on the adjustment process the academics experience in the host countries. The research discusses factors that exercise positive and negative influence. With regard to theoretical frameworks the paper will discuss the different adjustment areas (Black 1988; Black & Stephens 1989) as well as a number of propositions developed and put forward by Black et al. 1991. It will also include the concept of self-efficacy (Bandura 1977) and theories of Church (1982), who argues that previous international experiences aid adjustment as more accurate expectations can be formed, which in return positively influence anticipatory and actual adjustment. The empirical data was gathered through the conduction of autobiographical narrative interviews (Schütze 1983). Conducting in-depth interviews und utilizing the documentary method (Bohnsack 2014) for analysis allows a comprehensive understanding of the decisive factors in the adjustment processes.

Mètis: A Concept To Capture The Blurred Culture Of A Constrained Occupational Group?

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This communication explore the complex interplay between several components of professional culture, such as common values, rites and group beliefs, as well as the interplay between individual and group scales, and the coexistence of different sub-cultures. We conducted a meaningful qualitative survey with 33 technical advisors of French agricultural cooperatives (33/161) and a questionnaire (97.5% response rate). We show that "semi-remote" work sites provided to a large extent freedom of interpretation and application to the technical advisors, which develop operational autonomy and strong coping skills. This area of freedom is an offer of space for their sub-cultures to be expressed. We identify three professional subcultures. Each allows the job to be performed, but leads to different work practices and social interactions. These professional subcultures are reflected in the various debates that took place at professional meetings or in informal exchanges between technical advisors. For instance, the professional purpose of their interventions, the appropriate relationship with farmers and the desirable characteristics of a "good" farm advisor are different among our respondents. We explore how the porosity between farmers and technical salesmen professions helps acculturation and explains the similarities between their respective professional cultures. Bound together by this social proximity, farmers and technical salesmen have a significant impact on the cooperative cultural system. Finally, we propose the concept of "mètis" to analyze the professional skills of technical advisors, developed under this very specific cultural transmission that gathers 3 major vectors: (i) organization (professional training, management), (ii) peer group (transmission), (iii) social capital.

Obscured by Ambivalence: Managerialist Institutional Work in Israel's Welfare Ministry

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The encounter between managerialism and professional discourses is mainly presented as hierarchical where managerialism subjugates previously predominant professional discourses. An alternative stream of literature illustrates this encounter as mutual and hybrid, combining managerialist principles with professional ones. However, these portrayals fail to allow for a more complex analysis of the power relations between managerialism and professional discourses, particularly regarding critical professional discourses. Specifically, insufficient attention has been paid to the possibility that the ambiguity created by a stated willingness to promote critical-professional change, and actual

practice directed at impeding such change, could shape power relations in a specific way. This study uses the framework of institutional work to investigate this possibility by clarifying the power positions of managerialism and critical-professional discourse in a unique moment when the Israeli Welfare Ministry invited scholars who promote the critical-professional discourse to formulate pilot programs for families living in poverty. This created an analytical encounter allowing the examination of the unique institutional work of senior agents under conditions of ambiguity, where the opposing critical and managerial logics have to work together but implicitly challenge one another. I conducted 23 interviews with social workers and 14 interviews with administrators identifying practices, routines and discursive power positions operating four forms of institutional maintenance work: underfunding, conditionality, suspicion, and rejection. My contribution lies in elaborating the institutional work directed at maintaining the institutional superiority of managerialism, under conditions of ambiguity. This ambiguity allows the appearance of hybridity while concealing the hierarchical position of the managerialist stance.

The Difference In The Ways Certified Care Workers Understand Tasks Based On Varying Vocational Education And Training In Japan: Making Reference To The Idea Of 'Dignity And Independence'

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The purpose of this research is to clarify how Vocational Education and Training (VET) affects the ways in which certified elderly care workers understand tasks differently in Japan. In Japanese VET of elderly care, there are two ways to receive a certification as a professional elderly care worker, and there are many differences in how VET is conducted in each office. Therefore, this research will clarify how the difference in the experience of VET affects workers' understanding about their tasks. To achieve the purpose, semi-structured interviews with certified care workers were conducted; 13 of whom receiving their certificates by graduating from elderly care vocational schools and 10 of whom receiving their certificates by passing the national examination after spending necessary years on the job. In the interviews, we asked what types of VET the workers have experienced and how they understand their tasks. From these interviews, the following results were obtained: (1) The certified care workers can be classified into two categories. The first one is those who received enough VET (group A). The second is those who experienced insufficient VET (group B). (2) The workers of group A considered that user-oriented care is important, but they endured their poor working conditions to keep the quality of care. In contrast, the workers of group B considered time-saving as more important than user-oriented care, but they had critical attitude toward poor working conditions. The present result suggested that elderly care workers acquire self-sacrificing attitude by logic of user-oriented in VET.

RN20 | Qualitative Methods

RN20_02 | Media

Transposition I: Visual Recording and Visual Data

Capturing the Interrupted Boundaries of Public and Private Experience at UK Pedestrian Crossings

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This paper details the development and employment of a method designed to capture participants' experiences of pedestrian crossing use in their routine walking journeys through Manchester. The paper describes how pedestrian crossing practice in the UK can be said to be characterised by a 'normalised incoherence', with a tendency to favour individual judgement, over adherence to what the signals advise, leading to frequent occurrences of awkwardness, confusion, poor-judgement and hazard. It was posited that this might, in part, relate to the crossings representing interruptions of 'publicness' in routine experiences of pedestrianism that have been increasingly framed by privatised and individualised notions of mobility. The paper details how this hypothesis was investigated through a two-part ethnographic process. Initially, a period of participant-observation was undertaken, with a route through Manchester featuring significant interruption by pedestrian crossings being repeatedly walked, with audio field-notes recorded in situ. This was complemented by a visual method, 'Dual Perspective Go-Pro Ethnography', which involved participants recording their pedestrian journeys using a head-mounted camera, whilst the researcher followed them, also wearing a camera, to capture a contextualising view of the trip. The captured footage was edited such that both recorded perspectives could be viewed simultaneously and used as means of elicitation in discussions about the journey between the researcher and participants. The paper goes on to discuss the effectiveness of this method as a means of obtaining reflections on and insights into mobile social experience that might otherwise escape a participant's or researcher's attention, and describes how it facilitates the ability to discuss these journeys as shared experiences, despite participants (mostly) behaving as they would if walking alone.

Visual Diaries of the Border. Methodological Challenges of Researching Everyday Practices with Smartphone Application

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In our presentation we will refer to project "De-Re-Bord. Socio-spatial transformations in German-Polish interstices. Practices of debordering and rebordering", implemented in the framework of the Polish-German NCN-DFG Beethoven 2 program. Its aim is to research Polish-German border and to reconstruct spatial discourses and the knowledge systems they imply, as well as actual practices of residents. Particular attention is paid to material and visual manifestations of the border. We implement in the project multidimensional qualitative research design. Document analysis and expert interviews are used for the reconstruction of discourses. Within participatory observations researchers use photographic shooting scripts. Participants are asked to create spatial-temporal visual diaries. In order to reconstruct the materiality of borders, we use the walking-with-video technique. Following the illustration of the methodological challenges, we will focus primarily on the presentation of an smartphone's application, designed specifically for the needs of the project. The application allows to record the daily activities of research participants, as well as patterns of their daily mobility. It also enables participants to produce visual diaries showing the daily experiences of the border and the debordering and rebordering processes present there. In our presentation we would like to point out such aspects of the application's functioning: • The way of designing the application and its basic functions • Problems encountered by participants while using the application and ways to avoid them • Ways of collecting, storing and distributing materials from the application, taking into account legal and ethical conditions • Possible ways of analysing data collected by the application • Possible ways to use the data collected by the application in subsequent stages of research.

The Use Of 360°-Videos In Qualitative Social Research

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The advantages of video recordings for observation are manifold. But despite the advantages of videography, the use of video for observation is repeatedly critically questioned. A frequently discussed problem the related question of whether or to what extent the position and direction of the camera influences the analysis and evaluation of the recorded situation (eg Reichertz, 2014; Bohnsack, 2010; Frankenhauser, 2013; Knoblauch & Schnettler, 2015; Jewitt, 2012; DuFon, 2002, Luff and Heath, 2013). Because framing only reveals what happens in front of the camera, it is also determined what is outside. Framing separates the visible from the non-visible (Godman, 2007). For video-based observation, this circumstance appears to be highly problematic. In practice, the camera holding person has a great influence on the analysis and a massive impact on the results. With an almost clairvoyant ability the videographer has to determine situationally, what should be in the focus of the camera and what not. However, what has been ignored in this discussion so far is the use of 360° video recordings. At first glance, it seems like this technique could be a great advance for scientific observations. Framing is lifted, a "before and behind the camera" doesn't seem to exist anymore. Multi-perspectives become superfluous and the person holding the camera no longer needs clairvoyant abilities. However, this technology also raises many new questions. In the present paper we would like to discuss the impact of 360° video recordings on existing "techniques and rules" of scientific videography. It will be questioned whether current findings on this subject should be rethought or at least revised.

Qualitative Perspectives: Visual Methods (Family map and Life line) in Children of Divorce Research

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Many changes are affecting the family today, transforming the foundations of self-identity, which are the core models for everyday personal life. The situation of family disruption, such as separation and divorce, raises either a number of human and social issues, and transitions which deserve to be better understood. Results from a PhD research thesis carried out on a sample of young Italian adults, showed in the form of qualitative data the main features of two visual methods, the Family map and Life line. They defined the structure, the positions of family members, the relationships between them and conceptualized who belongs to a family that has changed, with crucial events related. The interviewee could actively identify and describe graphically (within the four sections and the concentric circles of the map and along the line) which relations and facts were or are more or less relevant. The interviewer could ask questions in order to get some processes of change and the actors' own perception of such change, e.g. with reference to current state or past events. Along a specific visual development of the graphs -while providing a helpful framework- this throws some light on what family relationships, events and representations were/are on the perception of the person involved. The challenge posed for this visual methods is to continue to conceive of individuals in terms of relational approach, through the interdependence with self, others, and the world during the course of life. A great contribution of this tool sui generis is that it opened and opens the door to numerous additional questions that need answers and further research. Keywords: children of divorce, visual methods, qualitative research, network maps, relational approach

RN20_03 | Media Transposition II: Acoustic, Olfactory, and Visual Data

Abstract Music Videos, Pop Culture Media and Social Media Comments: Challenges and Perspectives for the (Audio Visual) Grounded Theory Methodology

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Since decades the Grounded Theory Methodology (GTM) is one of the most popular methods among qualitative researchers around the world. One reason for that success might be the "All is data"- credo (Glaser 2007) promising the opportunity to integrate every data type into one methodological approach. On the other hand the GTM has not always taken the chance to develop methods in reaction to new challenges of data. Especially concerning audiovisual data (with their complex interplay between text, tone and moving image) GTM has not offered adequate methods yet. Apart from the fact that methods for the analysis of audiovisual data still tend to be neglected in qualitative methods, the lack of visual methods in GTM has two negative consequences: One is that researchers in areas that are traditionally focused on empirical research (e.g. in youth culture research) might have to switch their method – another is that the integration of methods rooted in other theories tends to produce incompatibilities. Based on our project "Music Videos, Scene Media and Social Media - on the Negotiation of Racism in German hip-hop" (funded by the German Research Foundation), we would like to discuss two questions: First, how can we analyze and reconstruct socially polarizing thematizations (e.g. 'racism') in pop cultures (such as hip-hop) on different levels of discourse (e.g. in music videos but also in digital pop culture media and social media comments) and how does their interplay shape the discourse? Second, how does an (Audio)Visual Grounded Theory Methodology (Mey/Dietrich 2017; Dietrich/Mey 2018) deal with pop cultural audiovisual products (such as hip-hop videos) and how do maps help to create a "situational analysis" in a digital area (Clarke 2018)?

Depicting and Visualizing Boundaries and Borders

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'Border studies' have developed into a varied and promising field of research, involving scholars from many disciplines such as political science, social geography, visual social science, (visual) communication studies, visual culture, multimodal and linguistic landscape studies. After a period of widespread belief in a 'borderless' globalizing society (the post-1990 era) geopolitical borders and bordering processes again have become a harsh reality. But the concept of borders has also expanded beyond the geopolitical sphere and today may comprise ethnic, socio-political and economic, linguistic, sociolinguistic, mental, virtual and metaphoric dimensions. Each of those spheres tends to have both visible and invisible traits. My presentation involves a systematic discussion of the scholarly practice of creating a visual essay as part of a broader research project on developing an innovative and integrated visual and mixed-method approach of different concrete political and non-political border situations and conceptualizations. The aim of this larger 'Borders and Borderlands' project is to build bridges between several fields in the social sciences, the humanities and beyond, involved with the study of borders and bordering. But the project also seeks to promote and strengthen a more visual (and multimodal) research and communication practice. I will discuss and illustrate my visual preoccupation with different types and conceptualizations of boundaries, borders and borderlands through a series of researcher-produced images which try to embody these different dimensions and takes on borders and bordering in both documentary and more expressive ways. Most images will have a metaphorical layer or employ rhetoric devices to construct an implicit argumentation (supported by an introductory text and caption).

Sounds And Knowledge. Animal Bells As Prototypical Technology

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In my paper i want to investigate on an ancient acoustic technology from a sociology of knowledge point of view: the handling and use of animal bells. At first glance, this technology seems to be irrelevant and completely outdated to modern man. But the implications of the mastery of sounding artefacts that produce acoustic, non-linguistic knowledge are manifold: bells produce prototypical structures of knowledge and power in functional, aesthetic and symbolic regards (Augoyard et. al. 2009). And the sounding artefacts allow the formation of unexpected stocks of special knowledge in relation to the uses of time, space and social relations: I will illustrate the production of audibility by means of bells for animals as an audio-technical structure of power, a kind of "Governmental Soundscape" which shapes the boundaries in the man-animal relation. Put together we are looking at, and hearing an auditory culture (Bull & Back 2003) which is far more reaching and complex than the simplicity of the sounding artefact - the bell - implies. As empirical data I will use photographs and video strips of exemplary situations in which animals and humans are governed by sounds in the Swiss Agriculture. The data used will finally bring me to the question of how to do research on non-linguistic acoustic phenomena: is the non-linguistic character of a phenomenon observed a boundary for qualitative research? Augoyard, Jean-François, Henry Torgue, Andra Shirley Jean McCartney, David Paquette, eds. 2009. *Sonic Experience: A Guide to Everyday Sounds*. Reprinted. Montreal: McGill-Queen's Univ. Press. Bull, Michael / Les Back. 2003, eds. *The Auditory Culture Reader*. Oxford: Berg Publishers. Maeder, Christoph. 2017. «Bells and Social Order: Analysing Sounds in Ethnography». SAGE Research Methods Datasets. London: SAGE.

Olfactory Perception – A Neglected Sense In Social Research

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Qualitative social research has been preoccupied mainly with verbal statements and descriptions, only a few include auditory and visual data as data in their own right. Other sensory data have remained strikingly absent or downplayed in sociological research. This implies that the actual life-world of social actors is considerably reduced in sociological investigations. My presentation will put an analytical focus on the olfactory sense. This sense has been regarded as "brute" and "animalistic" throughout the history of Occidental philosophy, and it comes as no surprise that this disrespectful attitude persisted in the social sciences. In everyday life, however, human perception is always multimodal, including several senses at the same time. We may often concentrate on visual and auditory information, but olfaction is always included, too. In certain situations olfactory perception stands out, for instance, when tasting wine or fine food or when smelling blooming flowers or perfumes. In other situations bad smells are avoided or managed, for example, by deodorants or other smell neutralizers. But even when we do not perceive it consciously, each space has a certain smell (odor, scent) and co-constitutes a locality's atmosphere. Smells can often be recognized, and memory studies reveal that olfaction and memories are intimately interrelated – a smell can bring on a flood of memories. I will ponder the methodological question, how we can integrate olfactory experiences into sociological research. My thesis is that a phenomenological analysis can clarify the difficulty to transpose pre-predicative experiences into verbal statements, and that it is crucial for qualitative social research to adopt a methodology which covers that realm of pre-lingual experiences and a-semiotic communication.

RN20_04 | Drawing (New) Boundaries In Qualitative Research Methodologies

The Practice, Strategies and Boundaries of method making in qualitative social science Research: A Meta Analysis of Discourse production in English- and German-speaking journals since 1995 to 2018
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As well as cultural diversity across and beyond European boundaries is researched and discussed it is to ask how qualitative research as discursive practice is presented in social science journals and how this is bound to different research cultures. Scientific writing is a materialized discursive practice and part of a discourse-formation which (re)produces procedures as well as quality criteria of qualitative research. This paper focuses on the practices of presentation of qualitative inquiry in social science journals as social scientific practices. We propose that the production of discourses justifying qualitative social science research is a scientific practice as such distinct independent from doing research itself. In a meta-analysis of articles in highly ranked sociological journals from 1995 to 2018 we compare the discursive practices and strategies of presenting qualitative inquiries published in journals printed in English or German. How do researchers present their selection of studied object, research design, and their applied methods? How are techniques and procedures presented, reflected, and justified in the written publication? Our comparison reveals specific commonalities and differences between the English- and German-speaking communities regarding the representation of qualitative research and the sociological production of knowledge: Statements and arguments in the articles offer insights into the stabilization and justification of qualitative inquiry of research practices.

Reconfiguring Realities: Addressing Boundaries through New Materialist Analysis

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A recent nexus of theories subsumed under the notion of new materialisms is increasingly recognized within sociology. Theories, such as the agential realism of Karen Barad (2003, 2007), the posthumanism of Donna Haraway (1992, 2008) or the Deleuzian materialism of Rosi Braidotti (2002, 2006) claim to rewrite definitions of humans, overcome dualisms and representationalism, include material processes into research and redefine the relationship of subject and object in research. Material-discursive boundaries play a major role in this theoretical perspective. Karen Barad theorizes the universe as intra-acting matter. Intra-action then defines boundaries, hence separated entities. These boundaries and entities do not exist by themselves, but they are inseparable from other boundaries, because they are part of the general mattering process. Boundaries are specified as fixed and sometimes extremely durable, but as never ahistorical or universal. Consequently, many boundaries do not erode or diminish easily but sustain constant redefinition. However, since intra-action is always boundary reconfiguration the extent of the redefinition of boundaries matter. The process of research is simultaneously defined as a response to and a reconfiguration of existing boundaries. The process ontologies of new materialisms define "research objects" as well as research processes and methods as bounded entities intra-acting and creating research outcomes (which are bounded entities themselves in the form of articles, talks or books) (Schadler, 2017). Research therefore is not just an innocent intra-action but an intervention that reconfigures realities, while the entities researched leave their marks on research. If we take this concept seriously, how should we rethink the reproduction of boundaries in research? The talk shall address this issue and proposed solutions from the perspective of new materialisms.

Beyond The Human: Pros And Cons Of "Post-Qualitative" Methodology

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Materialisms and posthuman concepts have given rise to what has been termed "post-qualitative" thinking in qualitative methodology. Broadly, new materialism can be understood as critique of the predominance of human mind in western culture. One common feature of materialisms consists in the rejection of taken-for-granted ontological assumptions. In this line of reasoning, entities such as, for example, "subject" and "object" are not conceived anymore as prior to the relations in which they arise (see, e.g., Kissmann & van Loon 2019). In this paper, I will ask what it means for the collection and analysis of qualitative data if subject and object are engendered in the process of investigation. One might opt for "mess" in social science research such as John Law (2004) in order to resist the pitfall of Cartesian and Kantian divide of matter and human experience. As a consequence, human and nonhuman are equated from a methodologically point of view. Or one might take up a stance on materialities such as, for example, Karen Barad (2007) and perceive the investigating human subject entirely as effect of an apparatus. Here, the distinction of human and nonhuman as prior to the process of investigation is negated. Finally, I will show how empirical inquiry is currently conducted in the post-anthropocentric. Barad, Karen (2007). *Meeting the Universe Halfway: Quantum Physics and the Entanglement of Matter and Meaning*. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press. Kissmann, Ulrike Tikvah & van Loon, Joost (ed.) (2019). *Discussing New Materialism: Methodological Implications for the Study of Materialities*. Wiesbaden: Springer. Law, John (2004). *After Method. Mess in Social Science Research*. London, New York: Routledge.

Indigenous methods (IM): Qualitative research as "boundaring"?

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Indigenous researchers claim a need for their own methods different from methods used by their colonisers. Indigenous methods (IM) are communicated as indigenous peoples' tools to seek social justice after centuries at the margin. Indigenous research is part of the strategic decision to centre-stage indigeneity and to talk with one voice by downplaying regional, historical and political variations. The contemporary preference for storytelling as the dominant way of representing experience, facilitates IM as a tool by, for and with indigenous peoples inspired by early feminism to accentuate the indigenous insiders' collective story. Methodologically, criticism ranges from indigenous methods as nothing but variations of existing methods to all methods as indigenous. I explore into the political and emotional of IM by their romantic call for the authentic - in times of populism, and claim IM holds a problematic status between methods and politics.

RN20_05 | Situatedness and Data Collection I: The Power of Situations and Going Along

Towards a Situational Understanding of Qualitative Interviews

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This paper extends on discussions after Jerolmack and Khan's article 'Talk Is Cheap', which proclaims ethnography as superior to interviews, in regards to whether people's accounts and attitudes reflect their actual behavior. Criticisms followed from DiMaggio, Cerulo, Maynard, Vaisey, and the debates have been picked up by e.g. Lamont and Swidler. One central theme in these debates, explicated in most detail by Maynard, is the micro-interactionist notions of the social situation and the interaction order. Fruitful as these debates are, there has been fairly little subsequent elaboration on understanding the interview as a social situation. We contribute by discussing the methodological implications of the perspective that interviews are locally produced realities in themselves. We revisit Goffman's microsociology, and his notions of interaction order and face-work, while also highlighting a neglected issue in an influential branch of cultural sociology – the French pragmatist school's (Boltanski & Thevenot) emphasis on peoples' creative capacities to switch between situations, situations that relate to different macro-cultural resources. Next, we discuss two studies of middle-class cultural distinctions (or lack thereof): Investigating the same topic, Skarpenes and Jarness make contradictory conclusions. Their disagreements, we argue, pertain to their respective interviews being different social situations, which entailed different cultural repertoires. For further illustrations, we use examples from own research (top-bureaucrats; cultural capital). The task ahead for qualitative sociologists, we argue, is to reflect critically upon how researcher and interviewee co-construct the interview as a social situation, and next, which situations outside the interview that any given interview may mirror.

Passivity and Resistance in Focus Groups: Analysing Power Relations and Identity Performances in Interview Settings

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It has often been argued that the focus group method has a potential to democratise social scientific research as it permits participants' own voices to be heard in their own terms. While the objective of the focus group method is usually to enable interaction and to provide a natural setting for joint production of accounts on a given topic, interaction is never neutral but always involves positions of power. Moreover, participation requires both capabilities and reflexive skills that depend on resources and forms of capital that are bound to social position. The paper draws on the experiences of a focus group study that examined adolescents' meaning-making of alcohol in different social class milieus. In the discussions, significant variation was found in the ways the participants reacted to the study setting and interacted in the groups. Thus, rather than concentrating on the outspoken attitudes towards alcohol use, we ask what kinds of roles participants mobilized in order to mark their positions. We further analyse these roles as situated identity performances. We concentrate especially on passive and resistant participant roles that may appear problematic in terms of what kind of data is produced. We argue that resistance or passivity can be viewed as actively taken positions that reveal how participants interpret the setting and what kinds of competences they are able and willing to mobilize in the situation. We conclude that identifying participant roles is especially important in studies that involve minors or other vulnerable groups.

Going Along Strained Creativity

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This paper reflects on the potential of 'go alongs' – in Kusenbach's version – within ethnographic disability studies. Despite noble policy declarations about an accessible society, people with disabilities still face numerous obstacles in their everyday life, sometimes emerging here-and-now, and thereby hard to predict, prevent or even name. When we go along persons with disabilities in urban settings in Sweden, they are given a spatial and discursive arena in which to display and explain their daily accessibility troubles. So far, the informants have shown and narrated what seems to be a set of ethno-methods to overcome or manage various barriers, such as (a) using others, (b) making deals, (c) following routines, (d) "piggybacking" the conventional, (e) debunking inaccessibility accounts and (f) doing politics. Disabilities are still, as Fred Davis put it in the 1960s, expressed in "a

pronounced stickiness of interactional flow", but today this is revolving not only around difficulties for others in relating to persons with disabilities but also around a particular tension that is continually situated: a celebrated ideal of universal access in combination with scanty practice. When we as fieldworkers accompany individual informants in their daily routes and errands, there seem to be fruitful opportunities to get a glimpse of what might be called today's strained creativity among persons with disabilities inside this tension. The paper argues that to use go alongs can work as a way to understand both the everyday frustration when handling inaccessibility today, and the everyday basis of political frustration among disability movements regarding a "too slow" struggle against discrimination. Policy-driven evaluations, on the other hand, seem not able to fully grasp these things.

Expanding The Concept Of Situatedness Through The Notion of Temporality

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This presentation engages in a critical reading of Donna Haraway's concept of situated knowledges (1988) through the notion of temporality. As a methodological tool, the concept of situated knowledges challenges objectivity and universalist understandings of knowledge in that it aims to demonstrate the subjective character of objectivity, and more specifically, the situatedness of scientific knowledge production. Reading Haraway's outline of the concept of situated knowledges, it is noteworthy that she frequently employs spatial metaphors, in particular anywhere, nowhere and somewhere, to illustrate the idea of situatedness. Saying this, while the concept of situated knowledges takes into account the location and embodiment of the researcher subject, less is said about the researcher's constraint to particular temporal frameworks. As such, Haraway's notion of situatedness seems temporarily oriented towards the researcher's present. Inspired by the work of Barbara Adams (1998), Rob Nixon (2011), Kim Fortun (2014) and Erin Fitz-Henry (2017), this presentation engages in potential ways in which Haraway's concept of situated knowledges can be used as a means to acknowledge questions that adheres to temporality, and more specifically the short-time temporalities that characterizes much of contemporary (capitalist) life. Haraway has indeed showed the importance of acknowledging the researcher's own situatedness when it comes to space, and elaborating on the concept, this presentation aims to show that the positioning of the researcher subject is not temporarily indifferent.

RN20_06 | Situatedness and Data Collection II: Transcending the Boundaries of Situations

Transcending the Boundaries of Doing interviews

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Interviewing used to be seen as a well-defined setting of doing qualitative research. In most cases, interviews were conducted in a face-to-face situation between two people (interviewer and interviewee) in a specific room for example. Interviews mostly were limited to one meeting. They are usually based on a common language and a number of implicit assumptions about cultural background knowledge shared by the participants. Many studies relied on one type of interviewing used as a stand-alone method. This well-defined setting has recently been challenged not only by online or Skype based interviewing or by using mobile methods with participants in the fields. Complex issues of research also ask for transcending the interview setting in other ways, which are the focus of this paper. Its background is a study about labour market integration of refugees who came to Germany lately. The interview setting had to be transcended in several directions: Many interviews were conducted in Arabic, either with interpreters or followed by translation into German afterwards. For covering the process of integration over time, repeated interviews in a longitudinal design are necessary. For more comprehensively understanding the process of finding long-term gainful work, episodic interviews with the refugees are triangulated with different methods – expert interviews with other actors such as employers, job centre staff, activists from informal initiatives etc. This paper will discuss these challenges and examples of our experiences with transcending the interview setting for their methodological implications in conceiving relations and communication in interviews.

Discourse Ethnography. On Analysing Structures That Transcend the Boundaries of Situated Action

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Discourse ethnography can be understood as research design that uses ethnographic fieldwork to study how macro-level structures are intertwined with micro- and meso-level contexts in shaping locally situated action. Situated action is also (but not only) constrained by elements external to the situation. Such external constraints do not necessarily need to become manifest in the situation to be relevant for action: Departing from a (radical) situational and interactionist perspective, I suggest to conceptualize such elements as meaning contexts. Such macro-structural meaning contexts do not, however, govern local action in 'unmediated' ways; rather, meso- and micro-level knowledge conglomerates are fundamentally implicated in shaping how macro-level processes produce specific social outcomes. Discourse ethnographies can be used to pursue a range of analytical purposes. Amongst these are the following: (1) With an interest in understanding and analysing local settings in their complexity, discourse ethnographies aim at studying how a more or less diverse range of discourses shapes a given local setting that is additionally structured by local knowledge. (2) If interested in studying a particular discourse, a discourse ethnographic approach entails sampling and comparing a range of different micro contexts to reconstruct the typical ways in which this discourse constructs social reality, inflected and co-produced by the local knowledge in these different contexts. In the paper, I address some of the methodological challenges that such research designs pose, particularly what type of data is needed to plausibly reconstruct how discourses as macro-structures shape situated action. The paper draws on an ethnographic case study of a large-scale transformation process of groups that are embedded in a shared organizational contexts.

Disentangled Drug Trajectories And Recursive Methods: How Young People Use Illegal Drugs During Transitions From Adolescence Into Adulthood

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Contemporary drug research conceives addiction as a mental disorder with harmful individual and social consequences. From this perspective, drug addiction develops through continuous stages comprising a drug trajectory. Each stage outlines different risk characteristics and entails different consequences for the individual's social life, family, etc. This study analyses drug trajectories in a non-clinical sample of 49 people selected from a cohort survey to 6,000 children born in 1995. The 49 interviewees participated in biographical qualitative interviews at age 17, 19 and 22. Focusing on the 29 interviewees with illegal drug consumption experiences, the study plots everyone's drug trajectory from initiation, via experimentation, regular and risky use, towards addiction. The analysis gives special attention to the nine interviewees who reported risky use touching upon drug addiction. Rather than focusing on the boundaries delimiting the different stages of each drug trajectory, the analysis explores the young people's transitions between stages, including changes in the interviewees' risk perceptions and to their social lives. The analysis finds that drug trajectories for this sample are not always linear but more often recursive with several interviewees moving "back" and "forth" within the same trajectory over time. Based on the empirical analysis, the study concludes that to conceive drug trajectories as linear and somewhat logical pathways towards (eventually) addiction may not apply to non-clinical drug users. Instead the study proposes three new types of trajectories: 1) straight-forward trajectories (consistent with current conceptions), 2) recursive trajectories and 3) non-trajectories.

Changing Stories or Stories of Change? The Restructuring of 'the Self' Across Multiple Interviews with the Same Informant

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This paper explores how multiple interviews with the same informant carry important knowledge about social change and the use of interview data. Qualitative researchers largely agree that interviews are interactional events that enable interviewees' to manage and accomplish consistent presentations of 'self'. From a social interactionist perspective, the narrative construction of self is always conditioned by the social context in which they are produced. However, when analysing interviews their interactional structure is often set aside in order to conceive data as valid expressions of the interviewee's 'real' self. This paper analyses four interviews with two different interviewees; a young man with experiences of living in out-of-home care and a young mother who had her baby girl placed in out-of-home care. Both of their lives are thus in different ways are structured by interventions from the child protection system. By comparing the different interviews, the analysis focuses on how the interviewee's stories are not fixed over time and across interviews. Rather, the interviewee's stories and presentations of their self change – sometimes dramatically – between interviews. The analysis highlights three dimensions that influence these changes 1) the micro-organisation of the interview situation, 2) the organisation of everyday life, and 3) macro-level structures – such as social welfare interventions. The discussion interprets the dimensions as facilitators of stories of self-change, rather than documentation of how interviewee's deliberately manipulating their stories of self. A focus on analysing changes in stories from one interview to the next can contribute important knowledge to our understanding of the interviewee's sometimes fragile experiences of self and, more generally, the significance of such changes for our interpretations of qualitative data.

RN20_07 | Situatedness and Data Collection III: Comparing and Extending (Ethnographic) Cases

Pushing the boundaries of Ethnography: doing Comparative, Collaborative and Continuing Ethnography

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Since 2016 we have been setting up a large-scale study on eating, drinking, physical activity and sleeping of children between the age of 0 and 4. Our research is intended to shed light on health practices in everyday life. The ethnographic panel study is concerned with practices within the family and socio-environmental resource pathways leading to health inequality and child overweight. The study is part of a cohort research programme initiated by Sarphati Amsterdam. Our design is meant to lead to a large data set which enables ad-hoc and post-hoc questions and can help to make sense of epidemiological and register data. In this paper, we want to share our methodological reflections on setting up and performing this Comparative, Collaborative Ethnographic panel study. We will show how we designed the comparison of practices within the family with different researchers while trying not to sacrifice depth. This is only possible when trying to push the boundaries of what is commonly considered ethnography.

The Elephant In The Room: Reflections On 'Comparison' From An International Study Of Childhood Publics

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In idiomatic English to invoke 'an elephant in the room' is to indicate an unspeakable problem. It is a declaration of knowledge held in common by those present in the room and an invitation to address it, in conversation. In the ancient

Indian parable of the blind men and the elephant, the animal is not known and the blind men must come to know it and define it by feeling their way around its body. The figurative elephant prompts us to think about the relationship between Europe and its beyonds, as that relates to practices of knowledge construction. This contribution problematises one particular 'elephant' which we encountered in an international ethnographic study of childhood publics in two European cities (Athens, London) and one Indian city (Hyderabad), namely: the elephant of 'comparison'. Comparative practice is the bedrock of much qualitative research whether acknowledged or not. Yet, to compare also suggests a number of boundaries, divisions and binaries, of similarities and differences, which sit awkwardly in a globalised world and within an ethnographic sensibility. In presenting our study to different audiences we invariably received questions about within city and between city comparisons. These were questions we tended to resist. In this contribution, we explore the narrative arc of the 'comparative' in the study -with all the boundaries, divisions and binaries it invokes - in an attempt to, like blind people in the presence of a proverbial elephant, feel our way, piece together and eventually, articulate ways in which the study practised comparisons and why questions of boundaries, divisions and binaries caused such discomfort.

Qualities of Practising Cross-Jurisdictional Comparison

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Learning from currently non-standard practices of comparative qualitative research demands further methodological reflection and articulation. In this paper, I explore how comparative moves deployed in an ongoing qualitative comparative case study set in Denmark into three emerging professional 'proto-jurisdictions' of water-related climate adaptation, prevention of lifestyle-related diseases, and innovation management may help to push at a field of doing comparison within which linear-causal comparative ambitions might not be suitable. By demonstrating our collaborative research practice on professional boundary work, I show how our comparative strivings have had potentials – or 'qualities' (Pink & Morgan 2013) – to opening methodological boundaries for doing comparative qualitative research. Such potentials will prove important as we try to evaluate: what is relevant to compare; what are implied comparisons; how to get them visible; which 'language' or common terms can we develop; when are the comparisons (needed to be) intensive or extensive; what are the best units of comparison; what are the relationship between units; how to find variation among relational forms, for example when not only stating a hierarchy among professional groups but also degrees of kinds of hierarchies.

Distinguishing the Typical From the Idiosyncratic. On the Adequacy of Using Ethnographic Case Studies as Pars Pro Toto Representations of Society

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The process of becoming a minority after the end of Apartheid has been contradictory and ambivalent for the relatively small white Afrikaans-speaking population segment of South Africa: While for some, social downward mobility has become a reality, the majority remains privileged when compared to the rest of the South African population in terms of wealth and income. However, an increasingly uncertain socioeconomic outlook as well as symbolic and political marginalization have created an overall sense of decline and precarity. This paper gives an insight into an on-going ethnographic project that examines how white Afrikaans-speaking students who live in student residences on two University campuses in South Africa perceive, experience, and cope with precarity and socially downward mobility. Based on data from an initial phase of fieldwork, the paper addresses the question of how in-depth interviews, participant observation, and photo-elicitation interviews can systematically be triangulated in order to generate findings that are relevant beyond each of the examined cases. How and to what extent can the investigated phenomena – the heterotopias of the student residences, the perceptions of the students – be interpreted as pars pro toto being representative for or typical of the wider South African society? How can the findings be regarded as relevant on a larger scale, e.g. for specific wider population segments? Given the specific methods employed, what other data is potentially needed to make such inferences? The paper thus discusses the methodological question of how to distinguish the 'typical' from the 'particular' or 'singular' in qualitative research projects.

RN20_08 | Collaborative Data Collection/Future of Qualitative Research

Supporting Data Collection Techniques in Qualitative Longitudinal Research

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Incorporating a range of qualitative methods into longitudinal research designs has been increasingly popular in recent years as researchers seek to investigate the dynamics of the ever-evolving social reality. A temporal perspective, which – from a practical standpoint – broadly aims at empirically capturing change between the timed waves of data collection, tends to rely primarily on interviewing techniques. While the conceptual contributions that pertain to strategies and challenges of interviewing within qualitative longitudinal research (QLR) are quite well-documented, less is known about the more technical side of this type of research, even though supporting techniques of data collection are often used. Therefore, this paper recounts the characteristics of the QLR and discusses which supporting techniques (ST) might contribute to a better understanding of the temporally-framed research problem. Specifically, we draw on three qualitative longitudinal projects that utilized concentric circles, trajectory drawings, activity cards, tables and genograms. In assessing their usability and efficiency, we focus on how well ST of data collection fit into the QLR designs, as well as discuss the value that different techniques may bring to the fieldwork and data analysis.

Collaborative Online Interpretation

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One main requirement of hermeneutic methods is the joint interpretation of data in groups. The aim of the joint interpretation is to broaden the spectrum of possible readings and understandings of the material, based on the assumption that the interpretation is always related to on one's own experience and perspective. The joint interpretation of data allows for generating research results and explanations based on inputs that are more diverse with people who are involved in the analysis being from different social backgrounds, gender and age. For joint hermeneutic interpretation, it is necessary to find an interpretation group, ideally a heterogeneous interpretation group. Therefore, it was explored whether it is possible to interpret hermeneutically online. A wiki-based tool was developed and tested for this purpose. Narrative interview material from the open science project "Use of digital technologies for the study and habitus of students" was used for the test (see: www.sozmethode.de). The presentation will tackle the following points: 1) Which conditions must be fulfilled in order to be able to interpret collaboratively online? This concerns issues of data protection, access possibilities and technical boundaries. 2) How does the process of interpreting online look like? The tool, the methodical and theoretical background and the possibility to use the tool will be presented. 3) What results can be achieved? Reflecting the participation online, the differences of the interpretations between the online group and a real interpretation (control) group will be presented.

RN20_09a | Measuring, Automation, Diagrams, Podcasts: Extending Qualitative Data Analysis

Automated Text Analysis In The Domain Of Qualitative Research. A Methodological Approach

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A new development in qualitative research methods challenges the drawn boundary between quantitative and qualitative research. Qualitative researchers are currently confronted with a growing number of software solutions for automatic 'qualitative text analysis' that were engineered by computer linguists, computer scientists and others (see e.g., Ignatow and Mihalcea 2016). As a consequence, researchers with a background in qualitative research are now confronted with text mining tools, which support interpretive social sciences to a limited extent. Moreover, as latecomers, they are in a position to assess the usability of automated text analysis

tools rather than advancing software solutions dedicated to qualitative research. My presentation discusses challenges and opportunities to implement and apply text mining technologies in qualitative research. My main objective is to identify requirements that support qualitative inquiries. It starts from the observation that text mining tools enable researchers to classify, group and rank a large textual corpus. Such an approach might offer new and unfamiliar perspectives on data for qualitative researchers. However, I argue the salience of text mining technologies for qualitative research will increase if we shift away from methods of grouping and clustering whole text corpora to processes that automatically detected documents that do not fit into applied conceptual constructs provided by interpretively oriented social researchers. Especially textual data that deviates from proposed conceptual constructs offers empirical material to interpret contrasting documents and then to specify and adjust existing assumptions, hypotheses and theories. Reference Ignatow G and Mihalcea R (2016) Text mining: A guidebook for the social sciences. London et al: Sage.

What Do Sociologists 'Measure' When Speaking of Happiness (and How)?

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In recent years, the issues of happiness have become phenomenally popular especially for different global rankings. There is a wide range of quantitative studies (mass surveys), whose authors seek to characterize population of different countries by the level of happiness, and, thus, present international ranking of countries according to this level. Even without taking into account a certain absurdity of attempts to compare multi-million communities by their level of happiness, the results of such surveys raise a lot of questions for they are often contradictory, especially when it comes to international comparisons and national surveys (in an international study a country can be presented as quite unhappy while according to national polls its population is much happier). Many scholars admit the necessity to systematize interdisciplinary definitions of happiness, to create typologies of factors influencing everyday interpretations of happiness (dominant media discourses in particular) and lists of empirical indicators to 'measure' it. However, this is not enough for clarifying what people really mean when answering surveys' questions and describing themselves as happy/unhappy. Qualitative methods can be a solution here, for instance a combination of the unfinished sentences technique, narrative interview and Twenty Statements Test. Such a combination can serve as a methodological experiment and a preliminary stage for designing a mass survey questionnaire, because it allows to make necessary changes in the standard questionnaires on happiness, thus, ensuring more valid and reliable results of mass surveys.

Sound as a Landscape for Reflection on Thesis Writing

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This presentation discusses the use of podcasts to inquire how students cope with writing their final master's thesis and shows how this approach offers a qualitatively rich way to support future thesis writers. The last decade has seen the publication of vast numbers of study skills books and an increasing focus on study skills on University webpages so, as podcasts are becoming increasingly popular, I wanted to examine whether this aural medium can provide a useful space for students to reflect for on their own writing processes. Sound offers the listener possibilities to engage with content in other ways than text or videos, so podcasts may provide a fruitful alternative to existing formats. I contacted five students for whom writing their thesis was an ongoing process and arranged to interview them five to seven times from the outset through to submission. I talked with the students about their thoughts, considerations, fears, and hopes in relation to the task ahead. These differed considerably for each student, partly depending on students' life-styles, their prior experiences in school and at University and their aspirations for the future. From the interviews I created podcasts around the students' experiences of thesis writing to make a space for reflection for new thesis writers. The presentation will discuss theories of sound, present the intentions behind the making of the podcasts and how they aim to meet students known and unknown needs as writers, and offer examples from the podcast.

Towards An Ethics Of Rupture: Diagrams As Technique In Social Research

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This paper focuses attention on one of the most under-discussed yet widely deployed conventions for the analysis of social processes: the creation of diagrams. We argue that these are only fully productive if they take relational form. Often, they do not. One aspect of the productivity of such diagrams is examined: their ability to encourage an estranging move from both scholastic a priori theorisation and sedimented common-sense understandings of the world. They are then a key technique for what we have termed an ethics of rupture. Their implications for the practice of sociological research is considered via reference to the writing of Bachelard on the requirement in science for artificial technique (Bachelard, 2002 [1938], 1968 [1940]) and Bourdieu's imperative that researchers work towards sociological reflexivity (2019; 1991 [1968]; 1992). These themes are illustrated through interview data generated during a study of media filesharing activity: the

necessary diagrammatic principles are applied to this setting. The result is contrasted with a well-known diagram, Howard Becker's (1963) classic typology of deviant behaviour, that, we argue, does not succeed in making the necessary break with non-relational conventions. In presenting our analytical shift, we introduce an alternative mode of diagramming the social, Social Activity Method (Dowling, 2009, 2013). Through this organisational language, the paper questions the taken-for-grantedness of the 'conceptual exercises' (Bailey, 1994) of some sociological research and draws attention to the way that diagrams may become corrupted via traces of the 'known.'

RN20_09b | Relating to Research Participants: The Self and its Boundaries in Qualitative Research

On the Issues of Being a Stranger and a Confident: Researching Biographical Crises

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Interviewing a person who has experienced a difficult or even traumatic event in her/his life can be considered a privilege, in the sense that we access a private and intimate domain of that individual. But it also raises a number of issues that need to be addressed to ensure the protection of both participant and researcher, as well as the validity and objectivity of the study. There is a difficult balance to be made between the need to collect data to meet the research goals and the need to empathise with the respondent's experiences and perceptions, especially considering the sensitive nature of the inquiry topic and the interviewee's vulnerability. This presentation is focused precisely on the different challenges encountered in a sociological study focused on biographical crises – i.e., stages of life marked by the disruption of habitual frameworks of action and thought, which have a substantial impact in the lives of individuals – and the strategies developed to cope with such issues. It is argued that the problems faced (i) begin before meeting the participants with the procedures of accessing the studied population, (ii) are particularly visible during the interaction between interviewer and respondent, and (iii) also manifest themselves after the interview ends, since the researcher has herself to cope with the crises narrated during the interviews. The role of emotions of both researcher and participant in this three-folded process, as well as the reciprocal character of the interaction situation are key to this discussion.

Self-disclosure as a Means to Transcend the Boundaries Between the Researcher and the Subject

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This paper will present autoethnographic reflections on how self-disclosure contributed to breaking down the boundary between myself and an inmate convicted of terrorism during an interview. After I told the inmate that I had myself been involved in leftist extremist organizations in my early youth, I felt that the ice between us was broken and he opened up to me. Simmel (1950) writes that "obviously, all relations which people have to one another are based on their knowing something about one another" (Sociology Inquiries into the Construction of Social Forms). In the beginning I presented myself to the inmate with all the necessary information about my research. However, my position as a detached researcher became untenable when he began elaborating the "void" inside himself, and how he filled it with Islamic State's ideology. I felt the need to tell him about my youth. My identification with some of his initial intentions helped me to question my own over-demonizing and over-exoticizing of him and seeing him as an example of the "ultimate other". The inmate was not merely a "research object" any more, but a human being who had chosen a wrong path to realize his political and religious ideals, a "lost soul" - just like I had been in my late teens. Moreover, my engagement on a personal level and building up a rapport with him led me to see more clearly the similarities between all the extremist and violent ideologies and groups, notwithstanding their various religious and political positions.

The Complexities of Studying 'Up'

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In 1972 anthropologist Laura Nader urged her colleagues to turn their gaze upwards and start critically engaging with the (re)production of what seems to be given and uncontroversial positions of power rather than focusing on the sociological darling of the underdog. Since then, Nader and many of those who followed her call has presented convincing arguments as to why this shift of focus is important but very few has presented methodological reflections concerning the question of how to do it. In my current research I engage with the challenges of studying the privilege of normality within a range of different areas (such as whiteness, middleclassness, straightness and ablebodiedness) and in this presentation I will discuss the complexities and uneasiness of keeping a steady focus 'upward' (or perhaps: sideways) when recruiting and interacting with research participants. As Bob Pease has noted, people tend to get angry or defensive when confronted with their privileges (2010:9) and navigating these reactions as well as challenging the unmarked status of normality are at the core of what I refer to as 'Studies of firstness' which aims to enhance the awareness of what Alison Bailey calls

"systematically conferred advantages individuals enjoy by virtue of their membership in dominant groups" (1998:109). In this presentation I will discuss the strategies of poking, flirting and being a killjoy which are some of the methods I have tested when trying to sensitize participants to their privileges during interviews.

Situating the Self in the Field: Biographical Echo in Ethnographic Research

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Ethnography as a research methodology reads context as a form text. In the postmodern sense, ethnographic reading is a mediated process and what goes between the researchers and how they read the research field is their biography. By extension, there will always be biographical remnants in all ethnographic enterprises. The challenge, therefore, for researchers is to be able to discriminate which portions of the ethnographic regimen are most vulnerable to biographical bias. Locating these portions allow researchers to create a modus vivendi to satisfy the demands of a sound sociological research. The present paper explores the implications of these challenges by imagining fieldwork as encounter with multidimensional yet progressive modalities- from the archival to the scopic culminating in the biographic. It maintains that the biographical echo of ethnographic productions reverberates more in the research scribal phase than in the actual fieldwork, where the multiple, fragmented and fragile positions (biographic episode) that the researchers invoke and bring into play ultimately displace the authentic context (scopic episode) of the data co-produced and made meaningful with participants during and while in the field.

RN20_10a | Digital and Analogue Discourses

Work-related Discussions and Online Sociality on a Global Online-forum – Studying (Professional) Knowledge in the Making?

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In the proposed paper I want to present methodological reflections on forum discussions as qualitative research material. In order to study work practices and (informal) rules on an online platform for freelance work I have analysed 27 discussion threads including 1427 postings from the lively forum of the platform. What does characterise this kind of qualitative data in the context of specific work practices? Two aspects will especially be considered: 1) the role of sociality / "the social world" of the forum and 2.) role of communicative aspects. I will argue that several characteristic – e.g. the asynchrony of communication, the status of in-between oral and written and the "public intimacy" of the online forum make it especially useful for getting insights into the constitution of meaning. It opens up the opportunity to study these processes even earlier than with other qualitative material (oral, synchronous). In the context of the specific case of forum discussions on working on an online platform this might mean to get an insight on the process of the externalisation of practical experience to (professional) knowledge in an early stage. Thus, I will argue that the analysis of online forum communication can contribute with unique insights to processes of meaning making in general and the work-related / professional knowledge making in particular.

Personal Testimonies from the Times of Boundaries Melting and Crystallising

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The goal of our contribution is to display the value of processual approach to boundary breaking and making in everyday language for the study of living in unsettled political situation. The base of our study are 200 letters written by readers of national dailies in February 1990 in response to the call of the Slovak Sociological Association to share their personal experiences of the days of "Velvet Revolution" (the breakdown of the Communist regime in former Czechoslovakia) in their workplaces, neighbourhoods and families. The letters are believed to present "authentic imprints" of at that time experienced dilemmas, hopes and

worries associated with erosion of settled classifications and hierarchies and organisational and jurisdictional boundaries as well as descriptions of (especially at workplaces) negotiations and crystallisations of new social and moral boundaries. Our study of the procedures of boundaries/categories/identities' melting and crystallising chiefly focuses on the rhetorical figures by which letter writers brought (moral) order and sense into experienced events and negotiated new taxonomies that would make their moral inclusion possible if their former regime identities were stigmatised. Though we both employ dramaturgical sociology perspective of Erving Goffman and some ethnomethodological inspirations, our age difference is so high that dissimilar sensitivity to language tropes and arguments of the foregone period could be expected. That is why we design our study as quasi experiment. In its first stage we do discursive analysis of letters independently. Its second stage is meant as space for discussion of our coding and interpretation and for negotiating consensual interpretations of processes under study. The separation of stages might help make the effect of differing generational experiences on interpretation process more visible.

"Completely Ordinary Girl": Firsthand Narrative from a Swedish Syrian Traveler who joined Islamic State

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This paper presents a single case study of a young female Swedish so-called Syrian traveler (hereafter called Jasmine), who went to Syria in 2014, after IS's self-proclamation of the Caliphate. The analysis takes its point of departure in data consisting of: 1) Visual materials of Jasmine and two blogs (consisting of uploads of texts, pictures and a short story) created by Jasmine a couple of years before leaving for Syria, and 2) A Facebook profile (consisting of uploads of texts, pictures and videos) created by Jasmine around the time she went to Syria. The analysis describes how Jasmine went from, in her own words, being a "completely ordinary girl" to propagandizing for radical Islam on social media from Syria. The analysis is complemented with data from interviews with persons in Jasmine's close social milieu as well as with professionals in the field (such as police officers, social workers etc.). Drawing on Gubrium and Holstein's methodological concept of 'analytic bracketing' (e.g. 1997, 2009), the analysis seeks to outline the complexity concerning why and how young people from the West, more specifically women (as in the case of Jasmine) become involved in violence-promoting Islamist extremism. With this approach the analysis seeks to capture the interplay between Jasmine's narrative work (how she performs and presents herself) and the "narrative environments" that Jasmine was situated in (what the social context of Jasmine's narrative work is). The paper is a work in progress.

495

The Role Of The Generational Gap In Family Practices Toward Social Media

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Children's usage of social media technologies is conceptualised in traditional media and policy as being inherently risky. However, the concept of the generational divide - which sees children as "digital natives" and their parents as "digital migrants" - lacks sufficient empirical backing and overly simplifies the processes that go into family practices around social media technologies. Using data from family group interviews with children between the ages of 4 and 15, this paper argues that there is insufficient evidence to support the idea of a generational gap between parents and children as far as social media is concerned. While there are differences in how family members perceive risk and trust on social media, and differences in social media usage, there is not sufficient evidence to suggest that this is determined by generation alone. Indeed, what this paper will argue is that individual disposition, family environment, and wider social circle, have far bigger influence on children's usage of social media and their families' practices around social media. This has an impact both on scholarship, and on policy, as the generational gap is a widely espoused assumption. This paper will report in part on a wider research project undertaken with the support of the Leverhulme Trust, in collaboration with Royal Holloway University of London.

RN20_10b | Pedagogy and Research Ethics

The Ethics Of Research And Researching Ethics

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There are many phenomena that within specific cultural and social context are 'sensitive'. This is especially true for phenomena that deal with potential fears of stigmatization or reputational damage. As researchers, we are generally well versed in outlining the importance of protecting participants, the way we intend to this and the possible consequences of the research process upon the lives of those being studied. Experience clearly indicates that these are not the only participants affected by the research. Especially with regard to investigating sensitive issues within organizational settings, the researchers and non-participating employees may also be placed at risk. The present paper aims at uncovering a gradually developing 'spiral of fear', initiated by organizations' alleged fear of being publicly blamed, resulting in manifold fears felt by almost all organizational actors as well as the researcher(s). The presentation focuses on the associated implications for field access, methodological concerns, data collection, data analysis and explanatory power. Basis for this

is a critical reflection on a research project examining whether social identity is a predictor of employees' destructive authoritarian obedience within public corporations and agencies in Germany. Despite the successful agreement on the research cooperation, the research project was steadily doomed to failure, among other things because of a strict organizational governance of the research process. For example, interview partners have been directed with regard to their response behavior. The outline field experience calls for strategies encouraging the collaboration of research and practice.

A Method Proposed for the Analysis of Lesson Observations: The Exploration of Social Representations about the Student-Teacher Relationship.

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In this abstract, a method for analysing lesson observations about social representations that both teachers and students can have of their relationship within the classroom is proposed. Although research on the student-teacher relationship has been studied extensively, research on social representations about the relationship is rather scarce. Indeed, the analysis of lesson observations for exploring social representations about the student-teacher relationship is almost non-existent. Considering that social representations are a complex social construct for analysis, it is necessary to reflect on the best way to do it. Even though there are several ways for analysing lesson observations, these methods and techniques have shown to be insufficient for the comprehension of the social representations. As part of my doctoral thesis, I have proposed a method which is based on the mix of three sources: the theory of social representations of Moscovici, the definition of the verbal, non-verbal and para-verbal languages of Van-der Hofstadt, and the technique of Thematic analysis by Braun and Clarke. Eight observations of classes of different teachers belonging to four high schools were analysed with this method. The experience was very positive and provided significant insights into the understanding of social representations about the relationship of both teachers and students in the classroom. The proposed method of analysis turned out to be quite practical and easy to follow. However, it requires some adjustments which are discussed in this document. The limitations and scope of the method are also discussed.

Empowerment And Social Responsibility In Qualitative Research

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The aim of the paper is to open a discussion on the challenges of digital technology for the progress of qualitative research. The benefits are obvious. Recording and transcription is continuously getting faster, more precise and cheaper. With the help of digital tools the analytical process gains in depth, breadth and complexity. The thesis of the paper is that these developments produce challenges, which need new ethical and methodological reflection. This thesis will be discussed by analyzing problems that occur in qualitative research with refugees in Europe.

The challenges begin with the decision, if a researcher should sound record or even video record interviews or rely on handwritten notes. Because of experiences before and during their flight, many refugees have reasons to refuse recording their voice. Methodological decisions to create a trusting cooperation based on safety and empowerment can conflict with the state of the art. By doing interviews with non-native speakers or interpreters another question is, how differentiated such recorded material can honestly be used. A further issue is how to publish this material. While reading phonetically transcribed material is part of the academic culture, target groups often state discomfort, when reading quotations that ignore the rules of correct language, punctuation and grammar. This is especially true for refugees, who experience exclusion in times of growing nationalism that often refers to national language. In order not to reproduce or even strengthen social hierarchy, methodological decisions need empowering solutions beyond the current practice.

origin for this conceptualisation lies in the possibility of exploring consistently policy, knowledge and interaction as a way of an in-depth exploration of the processes and enactment of the pedagogical practice.

This work is presented as a theoretical piece drawing on results from previous research and aiming to support the methodological framework of forthcoming research. Within this context the paper has a dual focus, firstly on lessons learned regarding theoretical and methodological imbrication in pedagogical practice analysis and secondly, the possibility of overcoming the boundaries and barriers presented by the use of combined theoretical and methodological frameworks.

Analysing Pedagogical Practice: Theoretical and Methodological Boundaries

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The present paper aims to explore theoretical and methodological boundaries for the analysis of the pedagogical practice. In this paper, the analysis of the pedagogical practice concentrates on three particular aspects a) the curriculum – as the policy driver, b) the teachers' understating of the curriculum – as the recontextualisation of knowledge and c) the teacher-students interaction within the classroom – as the realisation of the pedagogical practice.

The theoretical combination utilises the work of Foucault, Bernstein and Goffman and the methodological imbrication concentrates on discursive methodology, ethnomethodology and symbolic interaction. Within this work theory and methodology are understood as notions that formulate particular frameworks and in doing so, they also construct theoretical and methodological boundaries and barriers in attempting to use them simultaneously. However, the point of

RN21 | Quantitative Methods

RN21_01 | Potentials and boundaries of analytical techniques

Measuring the Permeability of Class-Boundaries: An Information Theoretic Approach

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Mutual information (MI) is a concept from mathematical information theory, which describes the information-gain about a random-variable Y that results from knowledge about a related variable X. The concept is obviously of interest for intergenerational mobility research: in open societies with permeable class-boundaries the MI of the parental class-position X with regard to the status Y of their children is generally small, whereas in feudal societies with strict class-barriers the corresponding MI is generally higher. Thus MI is an indicator of the inequality of chances. One of the advantages of MI is the possibility to decompose it by the class (a) of the parents and (b) of their children. The first case refers to the information of the class of origin about the child's destination: this is an indicator of the conservatism of the related class as a result of social heritage. In the second case we acquire knowledge about the information contained in the class of destination about the child's origin: this indicates the closedness of a class due to the exclusion of social newcomers. In order to show the utility of the mentioned indicators, the author uses the European Values Study (2008) for an analysis of the intergenerational transfer of educational attainments in different countries. The high standardization of the data-source allows to compare countries with regard to conservatism and closedness of primary, secondary, and tertiary education. The analyses show for the three educational strata a considerable variation of closedness and conservatism within and between countries.

A Phantom Menace: Random Data, Model Specification and Causal Inference in Qualitative Comparative Analysis

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To date, the method of Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) has been employed by hundreds of researchers. At the same time, the literature has long been convinced that QCA is prone

to committing causal fallacies when confronted with random data. Specifically, beyond a certain case-to-factor ratio, QCA is believed not to be able to distinguish anymore between random and real data. In consequence, applied researchers relying on QCA for the analysis of their empirical data have worried that the explanatory models presented to them would be nothing but algorithmic artifacts. So as to minimize that risk, benchmark tables of boundary case-to-factor ratios have been proposed by Marx and Dusa (2011). We argue in this article that fears of inferential breakdown in QCA are unfounded as every set of data generated by any proper causal structure can always be reproduced by an isomorphic set of purely stochastic data. In this connection, we furthermore demonstrate that Marx and Dusa's benchmarks do not prevent but force QCA to commit causal fallacies. Ultimately, we argue that random data are a phantom menace which applied researchers need not worry about when designing their analyses with QCA.

Quantitative Grounded Theory – A Neglected Tool?

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Grounded theory is a methodology for structuring and interpreting research activity, irrespective of the type of data to be gathered. Despite this, 'Quantitative Grounded Theory' is an almost entirely neglected methodological tool. This neglect suggests two things: first, the effectiveness with which grounded theory has been 'annexed' by qualitative researchers, and secondly the degree to its distinctive contribution as a methodology has been lost because of its reduction to a lexicon and set of methods for constructivist qualitative research. This is reflected in the discrepancy between the abundance of methodological writing on qualitative grounded theory, and the limited number of studies that actually adhere closely to its key tenets. Nevertheless, a strong case can be made for applying grounded theory to quantitative research. The distinctive strength of grounded theory is the way that pays close attention to the inductive phase of research i.e. processes of theory-building and the development and refinement of concepts which are frequently 'bracketed out' of accounts of quantitative research. Furthermore, because it aims only to generate working hypotheses for further testing and stops short of claiming to have arrived at robust findings, it has the potential to bridge the divide between University-led 'clean and slow' research and the needs of commissioners for 'quick and dirty' answers.

Interactive Graphs for Lineal and Logistic Regressions Networks

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Graphs have been employed not only to solve topographic problems and to represent social structures, but also to show the correlation between variables according to casual models. Path analysis and structural equations models are indeed well known by sociologists, but both were restricted to quantitative variables at their early stages. In this paper, we propose a new way to display the connections between qualitative variables in a similar way to the correspondence analysis, but using another set of multivariate techniques, such as lineal and logistic regression, mixed with network analysis. The proposed representations are based on solving several equations and selecting only those coefficients with a significant positive relationship. By doing so, graphs are obtained selecting the categories with predicted proportions or means significantly greater than those of the population. Furthermore, to increase their analytic power, they have interactive characteristics, which include either the selection of the elements according to their size or attributes, and the filter of the most central and strongest links. The first part of the paper deals with the statistical basis of these representations; the second proposes programs to make them possible, and the third gives examples of their use in international comparative surveys.

RN21_02 | Comparing Survey Modes

Experimental Evidence On The Effect Of Using Rating Scales With Numeric Instead Of Semantic Labels

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Web surveys are increasingly being completed by using smartphones. This trend facilitates the need to optimize question design to fit smaller screens and thereby to provide respondents a better survey experience, lessen burden, and increase response quality. In this regard, it has been suggested to replace semantic labels of rating scales (e.g., “strongly like”) with numeric labels (e.g., “+5”). However, research on the applicability of these scales is sparse, especially with respect to interactions with other scale characteristics. To address this research gap, we investigated the effects of using numeric labels on response behavior in comparison to semantic labels. Moreover, we tested how these effects varied across different scale orientations (positive-negative vs. negative-positive) and scale formats (agree-disagree vs. construct-specific). To answer these research questions, we implemented a web survey experiment. The web survey was fielded in November 2018 (N=4,200) and quota-sampled from an access panel.

RN21 | Quantitative Methods

Respondents were randomly allocated in a 2x2x2 between-subjects design in which we varied scale labels (numeric vs. semantic), scale orientation (positive-negative vs. negative-positive), and scale format (agree-disagree vs. construct-specific) of a rating scale comprising 10 items presented item-by-item. The experimental variations were assessed based on several response quality indicators (e.g., agreement, primacy effects, response times, straightlining).

Online, Face-to-Face Or Mixed-Mode? Findings From A Methodological Experiment For The Generations And Gender Survey

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In a digitalised world CAWI becomes more and more an option for surveys due to cost savings and the accessibility for young generations. Therefore, the Generations and Gender Survey (GGG) – an international panel study focussing on family-demography and hitherto conducted in CAPI mode – carried out an experimental study which investigates the chances and risks of partly moving online for the next round of data-collection. It tests a sequential mixed-mode (push-to-web) design, combining CAWI and CAPI modes. The particular circumstances to consider are a rather long questionnaire of approximately 60 minutes, a complex routing and a high degree on private and partly sensitive questions due to familial and relational queries. The experiment was conducted in three GGS countries – Germany, Croatia, and Portugal – with more than 1,000 respondents in each country. In all three countries a reference group was interviewed in CAPI mode, while an experimental group was interviewed in a sequential mixed-mode design (CAWI and CAPI). In each country a further specific experiment was carried out: In Germany strategies of incentivitation, in Croatia the timing of reminders, and in Portugal two modes of selecting a contact person within the household were compared. We are comparing response rates, costs, representativity, accuracy of measurement, and further aspects of data-quality for different modes of data collection and the experimental groups. The experiment identifies recommendable design characteristics for a push-to-web design for the GGS and other future surveys and it provides evidence for the importance of the country-context in that respect.

Measurement of Student's Competencies: Effects of Group Testing and Individual Testing

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The German National Educational Panel Study NEPS collects, among others, data on the development of competencies throughout the life span. Generally, assessments of competencies can be implemented as group tests or individual tests. Performance tests of groups in institutional contexts are difficult to organize. That also applies for the NEPS study, which is based on voluntary participation. The implementation of tests depends on the support of the institutions, which have to provide rooms and time slots. Furthermore, participating students must be present at given test times, which can be inconvenient for them and negatively affect their motivation to participate. In the NEPS study competences were also individually tested as computer-based web assessments (CBWA). Individual testing is easier to organize and more flexible for the participants. The students can decide for themselves when and where they want to participate. However, it is unclear whether group tests and individual tests have different effects on the results of competence assessments. As part of the NEPS, a "test delivery study" was implemented in the students' subsample. Applying a split-half design, the participants were randomly assigned to group or individual tests. Competences in science, information and communication technology (ICT literacy), and domain general cognitive functions were measured. In order to answer the research question, the performance rates of the two test conditions were compared and assessed for potential intervening factors. Preliminary results indicate that results of the test groups are comparable.

The Quality Of ICT Skills Indicators - Comparing Self- With Direct-Assessment

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Basic ICT skills are a prerequisite for social inclusion in the information age. Level of population ICT skills as well as computer and Internet usage are of interest to the European Commission and the national governments. This is reflected in numerous strategic documents (e.g. Digital agenda for Europe, A new skills agenda for Europe, Long-term National Development Strategy for Poland). The EU survey on ICT usage provides a proxy on the level of ICT skills among individuals in Europe. However, it is based on individual's self-assessment which may be prone to misjudgements (e.g. Dunning et al. 2004) and which is shown to differ from the results of ICT skills direct assessment from PIAAC survey. Using data from the Polish follow-up study to the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (postPIAAC) we compare self-assessment of basic ICT skills to the direct assessment. The postPIAAC was conducted between Oct. 2014 and Feb. 2015 on over 5000 respondents aged 18-69. The questionnaire included Eurostat questions on computer and Internet usage. Respondents performed also several tasks directly comparable to the Eurostat questions: coping files to a folder, using copy/cut/paste tools for text editing and using basic spreadsheet formulas. Among those who have not completed these tasks in the direct assessment, the majority declared they have carried out these task before (54%, 50% and 59% respectively). The preliminary multivariate analysis suggests that young and higher educated people are more likely to overrate their skills in the self-assessment. The discrepancy between the actual and the declared level of ICT skills poses a question of reliability of ICT indicators based on self-assessment.

500

RN21_03 | The subjectivities of societal exclusion and belonging

European, National and Regional Identities in the UK: An Examination Using Data from a VAA for the 2017 UK General Election

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More than two years following the referendum that decided the country's departure from the EU, "Brexit" continues to be a major point of contention and as late as February 2019, two months prior to the set exit-date, substantively different preferences for the future UK-EU relationship continue to be debated in the British Parliament. Surveys suggest that this ambivalence is reflected in the attitudes of the population with, e.g., the latest relevant Eurobarometer (EB89, Spring 2018) reporting that 25% of respondents perceived themselves "definitely" as EU citizens, while 31% responded either "definitely not" or "not really". This study examines the relationship between European, national and "regional" (in the sense of constituent countries) identity among the British electorate using data from a Voting Advice Application (VAA), an online platform providing voters with measures of closeness to political parties contesting an election, after users declare their agreement or disagreement on policy-related questions. The "WhoGetsMyVoteUK" VAA, designed for the 2017 UK General Election, included three 10-point scales requesting that users report how well three adjectives describe themselves: European, British, English (Scottish etc.). We employ Cluster Analysis to attempt an examination of the degree to which these different identities can be in accord or are in conflict, analysing the four constituent countries of the UK (England, Scotland, Wales, N. Ireland) separately. Finally, we proceed to examine how different identity types (national-only, cosmopolitan, mixed etc.) are distributed among different groups in the population defined by demographic and political identity variables.

Europe - A Community Of Shared Values? The Empirical Construction Of European Values Spaces Using Multiple Correspondence Analysis

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Since the beginning of European integration, the European Union is regarded to be a community of shared values. And the European population is supposed to have a collective identity, being the result of shared culture and history. Instead of being a homogenous group, this empirical analysis makes clear that European citizens and nations are, in terms of their value preferences, rather heterogeneous and divided. European Values Spaces are empirically constructed by using Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) with data from the European Social Survey. Values are operationalized with the Human Values Scale by Shalom H. Schwartz. The centred, recoded ten basic human values of Schwartz are used as active variables constructing the correspondence space. The nationalities of respondents are added as passive variable. The first MCA constructs European community of shared values with data from the latest ESS round (2016). It can be shown, that Western and Eastern European countries differ very much in terms of their value preferences. Religious differences become visible too. The second MCA reveals the development of national value priorities over time, using data from the first (2002), the fourth (2008) and the latest ESS round (2016). Based on these three data sets a shared values space is constructed in order to visualize the spatial movement of nations over time. Results show, that European nations are getting wider and wider apart from each other from 2002 to 2016. In this sense European nations are not on the road becoming a community of shared values. Instead the empirical findings reveal, that the borders between European nations get stronger in the light of European crises.

Carrying The Shackles Beyond The Walls: The Long-Lasting Effects Of Prisons On Recidivism

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The revolving door is nearly unanimously seen as highly undesirable, but who is to blame when someone who has been released from prison relapses into crime and returns to prison? Simplistic solutions are often quoted, such as harsher sentences, stricter policing, etc. On the other side of the road, some advocate for providing ex-offenders with financial support, help in finding jobs, etc. In this research, individuals, as well as their wider social and institutional surroundings, were analysed to debunk the widespread myth that re-offending is the sole responsibility of the persons committing it. Advanced statistical methods were used to obtain prison-specific scores that inform how each prison contributed to their own former inmates' propensity towards re-offending. This is a resisted notion since it is argued that prisons cannot be accountable for something occurring after the institutions have fulfilled their duty. I argue against this and show that prisons have long-standing effects on individuals. This is the result of a combination of factors that are uniquely attributable to prisons, such as staff ratio, overcrowding, health provision, education and psychological support (or lack thereof). Beyond the boundaries of the prisons, this research also comes to the realisation that geographical inequalities play a substantial role, by showing that some territories are more favourable for the social reintegration of ex-offenders than others. This research sought to reinstate the discussion and focus on our responsibility as a society and the need to look at reoffending through a wider, more precise and ultimately fairer lens.

RN21_04 | Current challenges of survey research

Mixing Pretest Methods of Structured Questionnaires

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"Mixed Methods" is considered a new paradigm for new answers to the never-ending debate between quantitative and qualitative sociology (Morgan 2007; Tashakkori and Teddlie 2010). Nowadays, social researchers use this methodological approach in many research stages: the theoretical framework design, the data collection, the data analysis, etc. (Johnson and Onwuegbuzie 2004; Feilzer 2010; Small 2011), but few scholars

explore the usefulness of Mixed Methods for pretesting questionnaires (Mauceri 2018). In this paper, we present the results of a pretest strategy based on mixed methods approach. • Does the mixed-methods-pretest increase the number and the types of problems usually diagnosed by a mono-method-pretest modus operandi? • How quantitative and qualitative pretest methods can be mixed? In this study, three methods have been employed to pretest a questionnaire designed to investigate the attitudes towards immigrants: expert review, cognitive interview, verbal interaction coding. At the beginning we have used the expert review to locate the main problems afflicting the questionnaire. Then, the cognitive interview has been adopted to inquiry the cognitive processes of respondents involved in closed-ended question answering. Finally, we have used the verbal interaction coding to analyze the verbal interaction between interviewer and respondent in a real interview context. Offering different points of view over the problems concerning the questionnaire, the three pretest methods have allowed us to conceive solutions for the questionnaire biases taking into account different aspects of the interview process.

Offering Versus Omitting An MC And/Or A DK-O: The Consequences Linked To The Respondents' Approach To The Topic

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The effect of different numbers of response categories is recurrently examined. Although opinions diverge, offering a five-point scale plus "don't know" option might covers all the respondents' needs. However, it could be that some respondents might tend to choose the "middle category" or the "don't know" option indiscriminately, even if it would be possible to choose a more accurate solution. The paper addresses the consequences of offering versus omitting an MC or DK-O linked to the respondents' approach to the topic. Data was collected by means of an online-survey dealing with student participation at a University in Austria. The analyses are based on 7.3% (n=1,282) of the invited students, who finished the survey. Four types of respondents were classified: "inexperienced", "indifferent", "irresponsible" and "regular". The results show: The proportion of MC of inexperienced respondents decreases significantly, in case a DK-O is available. Vice versa, indifferent respondents choose a DK-O more often when an MC is not provided. Including an MC and DK-O decreases the consistency of the answers of irresponsible respondents, but excluding both does not improve the result essentially. In the end, just the consistency of answers of regular respondents is independent of the provided response scale format.

502

Potentials and Limits of Administrative Data to Adjust Internet Panel Surveys

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Over the last years the use of internet panels to collect survey data has been expanding around the world (ESOMAR 2017). However, this new method is affected by two main issues: undercoverage and non-response. Undercoverage occurs when part of the target population does not have access to the internet while non-response error refers to the lack of response from a sample unit. These errors can affect the representativeness of the sample and bias the survey estimates. The administrative data collected from open sources can be used to compute survey adjustments that, if related to the likelihood of response and the survey target variable, can reduce the bias of the survey estimates. This paper examines the potential of aggregate administrative data to adjust the survey data collected from an internet panel in Spain. To address this research question, I use statistical simulations and data from an internet panel. The statistical simulations are useful to assess the potential of the aggregate data compared to individual data to adjust surveys. Then, two surveys from an internet panel based in Spain are used to implement adjustments using the aggregate administrative data. The estimates from these surveys are compared to a major face-to-face study in order to assess the effect of the weights on the survey bias. The administrative aggregate data have been collected from the Spanish government data repositories as long as the data were available at the municipality level or lower.

Doing research on/ and with youth in the era of the General Data Protection Regulation

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'Youth hold the future' is an often-cited phrase. Organizations such as the UN time and again state that it is important to listen to youth and for youth to be involved in decisions affecting their lives. However, youth are not often provided a platform in which they can speak or be listened to. One way to give youth a voice is through research, yet most research on youth continues to be based on adult assessments, be they teachers, caregivers, health professionals or parents. Additionally, in migration research, migrant youth are often seen as a vulnerable group needing protection, a stance that takes away from youth's own agency. Finally, the newly instated General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the way it is being interpreted by governments and institutions, makes it hard to collect data on youth. Using the experience of the Mobility Trajectories of Young Lives (MO-TRAYL) project, this paper

discusses the challenges that formal ethical procedures present for youth centred methodologies in the era of the GDPR: from strict interpretations of the GDPR to protective gatekeepers, from institutional barriers to ethical guidelines and parental consent. Finally, it discusses ways in which we can use a more youth centric and inclusive approach to study youth mobility.

RN21_08 | The Emergence of new data sources - Critical reflection

Assessing Wearable Sensor Data For Small Group Research. A

Benchmarking And Validation Study

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Wearable sensors are providing exciting new research opportunities for social scientists. The scholarly community has invested considerable effort to assess the validity and reliability of gathered data over the recent years (Kayhan et al., 2018; Parker et al., 2018). The grand majority of these initial studies has relied on laboratory experiments or field studies with single groups. At the same time, contributions are spread out across different strands of the social-, behavioral- and computer science literature. Findings, therefore, are scattered, and mostly limited to one specific group or field situation without means to assess the influence of wider contextual conditions on sensor based data and insights based on them. This paper addresses the problem by analyzing and comparing wearable sensor data of ten, relatively small Research and Development (R&D) teams in the context of the H2020 GEDII project (2015-2018). Inter-group variance of sensor measures are explored in the light of complementary data collected, including socio-demographics of team members, gender stereotype, personality traits, and three round-robin ratings regarding advice seeking, friendship and psychological safety. By examining how important sensor measures vary between comparable teams, a more fine-tuned picture regarding the context-sensitive nature of supposedly "objective" sensor measures starts to appear. Our research contributes to the important task of validating sociometric, sensor-based data as new, quantitative measurement tool for social scientists; a methodological proposal for research design, data pre-processing and analysis is included. Kayhan et al. (2018). How honest are the signals? A protocol for validating wearable sensors. *Behavior Research Methods*, 1–27. doi:10.3758/s13428-017-1005-4. Parker, et al (2018). Using Sociometers to Advance Small Group Research. *Sociological Methods & Research*, doi:10.1177/0049124118769091.

The Applicability of Big Data for Studying Human Socio-Spatial Interactions and Integration: A Systematic Literature Review

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International migration has reached record highs in recent years. Movement of people from their familiar community to a foreign place and culture creates challenges for both migrants and host communities. The need to alleviate possible tensions and support migrants to realize their potentials puts the operationalization of current integration policies under pressure and urges researchers to strive for a better understanding of ethnic relations. Integration is widely studied from various angles such as civic and political participation, education and labour market outcomes. Scientists concerned with the spatial aspects of integration have mainly focused on residential segregation and neighbourhood effects. Yet, meaningful social encounters and interactions take place in the extent of individuals' entire activity spaces – in places they visit for work, education, shopping, services, socializing and leisure time. However, not much is known about those activities and interactions due to the lack of suitable data and methods. We argue that user-generated digital data derived from mobile phones and social media platforms have the potential to narrow this gap by providing a more nuanced understanding of individuals' complex social interactions in space and time, and therefore, open new avenues for integration research. Our research aims to (1) provide a systematic literature review on the big data approaches and methods applied for studying socio-spatial interactions; (2) assess critically the strengths, weaknesses and ethical aspects of the big data sources and methods reviewed; (3) propose a conceptual framework for implementing big data in integration research.

RN21_09 | New Directions in the cross-national measurement of quality of life

Comparing The Measurement Of Subjective Health Related Quality Of Life Between Migrant And Native Populations

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Assuming that mass migration to post-industrial countries inhibits specific selection mechanisms, it could be shown that migration happens overly proportional into the lower social strata. This social structure determines available resources and therefore the probability of typical experiences which in turn translate into varying perceptions of well-being. The subjective experience of well-being and quality of life is either way structured along dimensions of culture, time-varying effects, macroscale changes in attitudes and epistemes concerning indicators about the individual assessment of functioning. Empirical evidence suggests dependant on the region of origin migrants tend to extreme or centred self-evaluation. Therefore, the question arises whether comparability of outcomes can be assumed, especially within instruments regarding subjective feelings, when comparing migrant and native populations. The aim of the study is testing for intercultural and longitudinal equivalence of health related quality of life in form of the Health Short Form 12 - items scale (SF-12), trying to answer the question whether this instrument is useful to compare subjective assessments of health of migrants and native Germans over time. The study contributes to the ongoing discussion on measurement equivalence of the SF-12 by including variables concerning integration and assimilation, employment, family status and varying types of migration and years since migration to the analysis. Using a Multiple Group Structural Equation Modelling approach analyzing longitudinal data of the German Socioeconomic Panel (SOEP), we test the validity and measurement equivalence (configural, metric and scalar invariance) of the latent construct 'health' over time and between (non-)migration groups. The study concludes in recommending a reduced version of the SF-12 to improve the avoidance of measurement artefacts when comparing the health of migrants and native Germans.

Operationalization of Sen's Capability Approach to Quality of Life Assessment within Eurostat Recent Recommendations: Case of Poland

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Improving quality of life (QoL) is the overriding goal of social and economic policies. In the last two decades the increase in quality of life has become one of the main objectives of social policy within the EU. Within the European Statistical System, a general concept of measuring the QoL has been presented in an expert report. The report defines the dimensions and partial indices measuring various aspects of the QoL. The study provides operationalization of the QoL measurement based on the Eurostat recommendations. It utilises the Sen's capabilities approach, which enables taking into account the different ways of achieving high QoL among differing individuals (different ways of functioning) caused by their individual characteristics and differences in the local conditions in which they live. This way, it is possible to compare the QoL of individuals living in different regions, countries, etc. The operationalization of the QoL measurement was conducted using a special case of the structural equation model (SEM), namely the multi indicators and multiple causes model (MIMIC). In this model the Eurostat dimensions of QoL were treated as latent variables, the partial indicators of QoL as symptoms and the individuals' demographic characteristics as causes. The basis for the empirical part of the study was data from EU-SILC Survey conducted in 2015 for Poland. We have estimated the quality of life values for all individuals in the database. This has enabled us to compare quality of life across regions and social strata. Keywords: quality of life, capability approach, SEM, MIMIC.

Well-Being Global Index: Assays of multivariate statistical approaches

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All over the world, populations with fewer resources have worse life chances, health and well-being. The unequal distribution of resources and their consequences in well-being is a current discussion, with growing importance (UN, 2015, OECD, 2015, Stiglitz et al, 2018a and 2018b), as well as the search for informative and analytical elements for greater reflexivity and social intervention capacity (Mauritti et al., 2016, Botelho et al., 2018, Wilkinson and Pickett, 2018). In Europe and particularly in Portugal, where there are great disparities, the construction and improvement of tools for analysing the relationship between social inequalities and well-being is essential. This presentation is part of an ongoing research project on the relationship between welfare and

social inequalities in Europe that have two main objectives: (i) to present dimensions and indicators of well-being perceptions; (ii) and discuss different quantitative methodologies for the construction of a global and integrated well-being index. The well-being approach is based on the multidimensional concept developed by the OECD through the Better Life Initiative (OECD 2013, 2015, 2017). This model is starting to have an impact on how states and reference entities assess the progress of societies. This guidance also includes the work of EUROSTAT (Eurostat, 2017) or other more recent approaches, focusing on the perspective of justice and social progress (Stiglitz et al, 2018a and 2018b). Our quantitative methods support an innovative research line because it analyses the microdata of the European Social Survey (year 2016), aiming to portray the global perceptions of well-being of the Europeans.

RN21_10 | Measuring social inequality in Europe

Does Automation Technology Increase Social Inequality? – Robot Installations and the Individual Unemployment Risk in Germany

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Several scholars argue that the current technological development will change future work. Nevertheless, it is highly controversial how and to which extent employment is about to change. A crucial question in a sociological context is whether employment outcomes vary between different social groups at the labour market. In our study, we focus on the individual risk of unemployment and present two alternative explanations how industrial robot installations may affect social inequality. We argue that automation technology can either create new social inequality due to occupational differences in the vulnerability to automation or reproduce existing inequality to the disadvantage of social groups that already have had a higher degree of insecurity on the labour market before. We use the task-biased approach by Autor et al. (2003) to explain why not only low qualified workers but particularly workers with a high share of routine-task in their occupation have an increased risk of being replaced by industrial robots. Further, in our empirical analysis for the years 2011 - 2013, we introduce an innovative measure for the risk of automation on the individual level by considering two important types of measurements. We include an interaction term between actual investments in robot technology at the industry level and the estimated automation potential of an occupation on the individual level to ensure that an employee indeed experiences automation. Therefore, we merge data from the World Robot Survey to administrative data (SIAB) provided by German Institute of Labour Market Research (IAB). Our findings suggest that we indeed can observe social inequality in the unemployment risk between different occupational groups that we cannot explain by skills and education but only by occupational task.

505

The Effects Of Occupational Mismatches On The Employment Biographies And Income

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The negative outcomes of overeducation are well studied in the literature. Nevertheless, long-term effects of occupational mismatches on the employment biography are less clear. If mismatches are more than a temporary part of the allocation process on the labour market, they become a major driver of social inequality and economic outcomes. In the case of Germany, the results of the literature regarding mobility and mismatches are contradictive. Several studies confirm the negative impact of scarring effects, while others found supporting evidence for the career mobility theory. In this study, we will focus on the long-term effects of the different types of mismatch regarding wage development over the employment biography and the persistence of precarious employment conditions. Adding to the existing literature, we will not only observe formal mismatches, but a broad set of occupational mismatch states. Furthermore, we argue that due to the varying degree of standardisation of academic and vocational education training, the impact of occupational mobility on long-term wages vary between the training groups, depending on the mismatch type. We expect the negative effects of field-of-study mismatches to be higher for occupations with a higher standardisation, while the wage effects of a formal mismatch will be more severe for those with a lower standardisation. To answer our research question, we are using the NEPS-ADIAB. This unique data set links the National Education Panel Survey biographies to the administrative data of the federal Institute for Employment Research (IAB).

Child Deprivation In Europe. Study On Family And Context Factors

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The study of child deprivation in contemporary Europe is a relevant topic for social policies. The paper focuses on material deprivation conditions of children, using data from EUSILC. The analysis has been carried out across 32 European countries and two waves (2009 and 2014). A particular attention has been given to the age of children, splitting up the sample in two groups - pre-school age children (1 to 5 years) and school age children (6 to 15 years) – thus measuring the specific deprivation for each group. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the degree of consistency of different methodologies that allow to capture the multidimensionality involved in the concept of child deprivation. Both synthetic indices (e.g. Alkire Foster index) and clustering procedures (e.g. Self Organizing Map) have been implemented. Our analysis highlights the importance of some heterogeneity factors, such as number of children, family structure, tenure status, living with adults affected of chronic illness, parent's education level and low work intensity, in accounting for patterns of multiple deprivation in both the samples.

RN22 | Sociology of Risk and Uncertainty

RN22_01 | Current Research in Risk Perception and Representation

Social Trust And Representations About Risks Of The Introduction Of Artificial Intelligence Into Everyday Life

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The results of a series of empirical studies (N = 526, N = 129, N = 293) are presented, that were devoted to the socio-psychological predictors of Russian adults' attitudes toward the introduction of AI systems into everyday life. Different psychological types of AI technologies ("cyborgization technologies" and "smart city technologies") are identified, which are influenced by different psychological factors. Different types of fears about the possible consequences of AI adoption in society are revealed. It is shown that the perceived threats of AI are associated not so much with the reliability and predictability of the technology as with its use by the state and other people. At the same time, fears that artificial intelligence will get out of control and subjugate people are more typical for those who are ready to use AI technologies, believes in its rapid development and benefit to society. It is shown that the estimation of the technologies of specialized AI and their possible influence on society directly depends on the person's level of social trust. It was found that the willingness to interact with the general AI as a partner that has consciousness and emotions requires a combination of techno-optimism with social optimism, with confidence in social institutions and other people. Support for the using of AI to improve the effectiveness of social institutions was not associated with prosocial and collectivist attitudes, but with an emphasis on personal success and a low value of safety. Perspectives of further research are proposed.

Beyond Information Control – The Enabling Qualities of Fatalism

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Web-based communication opens up possibilities of unlimited observation, surveillance and data collection by a wide range of institutions and individuals: by platform-based companies like Google or Facebook who monetize data, by seemingly ever-increasing governmental surveillance, but also by other users such as employers, (former) friends, loose acquaintances or hackers. While users are alerted by media, teachers, parents etc. about the dangers of intelligence operations, "surveillance capitalisms" and excessive posting, they can never be fully knowledgeable about what is done to and with their data. In other words, using web-based services entails risks and uncertainty. How do users perceive the risks and uncertainties inherent to their social media usage? The paper addresses this question drawing on qualitative data on young people (aged 16 to 22) collected within the research project B06 of the Collaborative Research Centre 1187 at Siegen University. This age group is engaged extensively in online activities and thus especially challenged to consider questions of information control. Our findings show that the perception of risk and uncertainty in social media relates to their individual understandings of undesired observation. When interpersonal surveillance plays a crucial role the privacy settings of social media platforms count as technical solution offering effective risk management. When institutional surveillance is seen as relevant undesired observation young people perceive themselves without information control and adopt a fatalistic attitude. Fatalism in this case represents a positive coping strategy because it enables users of web-based services to stay capable to act under the condition of constant uncertainty.

European Parents' Risk Perception Of Online Hazards: Identifying Cognitive Styles

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In this study we have carried out a study about European parents' risk perception of online hazards concerning their children using a survey aimed at exploring different dimensions and determinants of risks. In this research, the target population was citizens aged 25–65, with children aged 6–14 living in their household and under their responsibility or care. The survey was conducted by computer-assisted web interviews (CAWI) using online panels in France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Poland, Italy, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, with 800 interviews per country (total N = 6,400). We carried out a two stages analysis, in the first part, we have explored the mapping and grouping of hazards based on participants' assessment. In the second part, we carried a cognitive style segmentation of subjects based on the way how the risk perception judgements are made. This approach draws upon a cognitive sociology approach, which proposed the idea of "thought collectives" or "thought communities" identifiable by means of shared cultural schemas. The analysis was carried out using novel techniques like Correlational Class Analysis (Boutyline, 2017) and Relational Class Analysis (Goldber, 2011). Results indicated the presence of three different cultural schemas defined groups that cut across countries and socio-demographic characteristics. Implications for the study of risk perception will be discussed. Ref. • Boutyline, A. (2017). Improving the Measurement of Shared Cultural Schemas with Correlational Class Analysis: Theory and Method. *Sociological Science*, 4, 353–393. • Goldberg, A. (2011). Mapping shared understandings using relational class analysis: The case of the cultural omnivore reexamined. *American Journal of Sociology*, 116(5), 1397–1436.

Threat Response Over Time: Political Compartmentalization Of Terrorism Risk Perception

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Societal threats are a growing concern in European democracies in light of risks of terrorism. There is a need to understand how risk perceptions have changed over time ideologically and demographically. This article provides a novel look into threat response over time while considering potential ideological links to the phenomenon. The model of threat response over time (TROT) is developed in order to understand how fear of specific threats may evolve societally and ideologically over time given competing risk phenomena. The

analysis is based on four comparable population surveys collected between 2004 and 2017 (N=7,775) in Finland. Findings showed that terrorism risk perception was highest in 2004 and declined during the 2010s despite multiple terrorist attacks in Western Europe. Terrorism risk perception became ideologically based in 2014 and 2017, and the decrease in terrorism was explained by the deepening of political polarization. Overall, the findings reflect the evolution of risk perception over time depending on values, attitudes and goals, here linked to political ideology. The TROT model proved useful for understanding the phenomenon and could be applied to other countries as well. These findings help us to deepen our understanding of the significance of contemporary populists affecting not only political systems but also the realignment of traditional parties.

RN22_02 | Theoretical Advancements in Risk and Uncertainty Studies

On The Relationality Of Risk: Insights From Cross-Field Interactions

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Recent relational accounts of risk explain variation in risk perception across groups not through individual psychological factors, but situated cognitions defining risk as a relationship between "risk objects" and "objects at risk" (Boholm). The present paper extends this relational approach to include not only the relational constitution of risk, but also of the different actors perceiving and assessing risk. Risk in this perspective is relational because it establishes a link between two different objects, i.e. risk objects and objects at risk, and because it establishes linkages between two (or more) actors or strategic action fields. We argue that this is the case when one actor or field becomes the risk object of another field and vice versa, whereby each field retains its distinct objects at risk. This leads to constellations of what we call "risk entanglement" across fields and actors. Typically, these constellations occur when there are substantial and prolonged cross-field interactions and dependencies, for example between investors and businesses or insurances and companies. To illustrate our theoretical arguments, we use data stemming from 53 qualitative interviews and extensive ethnographic fieldwork in the German financial sector, the federal parliament, and federal financial supervisory authorities. Our analyses show how risk entanglement affects and transforms the fundamental logics according to which both of these fields operate.

508

Analytical Perspectives in Risk Theory: Actor, Structure and Ambivalence

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Intersectional risk theory opens up for a critical discussion of whether risk itself is one of today's colonial concepts, which obscure our understanding of the present rather than make it more comprehensible. To make this critical analysis, we must strive to demonstrate the ambivalence of dichotomies such as structure and agency, as well as of the use of risk, to make new understandings of the world possible. In this presentation, our aim is to explore how the interplay between risk and inequality can be understood from different angles: How the subject becomes possible through structure, for example through interpellation and normalization and how the subject as an actor negotiates and navigates among and between different discourses of risk. In this way, we want to highlight the importance of both the external constraints on human beings often conceived of as 'social structures', for example collective habits formalized as legal rules, policy, norms, moral obligations etc., and on the other hand the often contrasting/opposite concept of 'action' or 'agency', for the understanding of risk and inequality. Social theorists have battled structure and agency to and for generations, and as such it is a known picture. However, by mixing pieces from different perspectives and making use of an intersectional approach of inequality and risk, we can find ways to understand and put our own time in perspectives.

Responding To Violent Radicalization: Risk-Focused And/Or Context- Sensitive Prevention In Europe

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Recent terrorist attacks in France, the UK, Belgium, Spain, Germany and Sweden have led to renewed attention being directed towards risk-focused responses to terrorism, such as those exemplified by the Prevent strategy in the UK. There are many equivalents to Prevent across mainland Europe which seek to reduce the threat of future attacks by deploying policies of pre-emption and intervention. Aside from well-documented problems with ascribing risk factors to specific ethnic and religious groups, risk-focused prevention measures have tended to lack appreciation of social, political and economic context. Are policies directed towards preventing violent extremism doomed to approach communities and individuals considered to be susceptible to radicalization in a non context-sensitive way? Addressing the issues raised above, this paper examines policies geared toward responding to violent radicalization by enhancing dialogue through community mediation and improving social cohesion and

discusses the ways in which and the extent to which they contrast with the Prevent strategy. In so doing, we confront critical questions that are crucial in developing appropriate policy responses to the threat of terrorism. In particular, drawing on empirical evidence developed during explorative area-based research in a few European cities recently affected by terrorist attacks (chiefly in Belgium), we question the underlying interpretations of life trajectories bending towards political violence that are at stake in prevention work as day-to-day practice. Along the way, we critically engage with the popular view that 'radicalisation' existed as a process.

Theorizing Inequalities and Emotion in the Sociology of Risk and Uncertainty: a Bourdieuan and Mannheimian Perspective

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The simple-sounding question "Who Fears What and Why?" (Wildavsky/Dake 1990) raises two issues: First, how can we move towards an integration of risk theory and social inequalities beyond Douglas's group-grip scheme which has been criticized for being functionalist, lacking empirical support and neglecting multiple inequalities and their dynamics? Second, how can we conceptualize emotion in risk theory? Scholars have begun to address these issues from different angles. I want to make the ideas of classics fruitful for these new questions by proposing a theoretical framework based on Pierre Bourdieu's and Karl Mannheim's sociologies. To show its empirical value, I provide illustrations from my own qualitative study. Both authors reconcile the objective (social position and resources), collective (styles of thought) and seemingly subjective or individual (perception, thought, action). Thus, particular groups select specific "risk portfolios" they consider relevant out of the universe of risks. Following Mannheim, the individual is part of different groups, and it is to be determined empirically which social differences and inequalities are relevant and how they interact instead of reproducing theoretical assumptions. Within these risk portfolios, I differentiate between the more abstract risk perception and the experience-bound fear. Even though both authors have barely addressed emotions, their distinction between theoretical knowledge and the often implicit practical knowledge is helpful for theorizing emotions. While risk perception is linked to theoretical knowledge, fear is related to practical knowledge, since emotions are "a kind of practice" (Scheer 2012).

RN22_03 | Risk and Uncertainty in Everyday Life

The Fabrication Of Certainty: How Impostors Manipulate Everyday Risk-taking

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Recent research mentions several rational, non-rational and in-between strategies for managing risk and uncertainty in everyday life (Zinn 2016). The presentation addresses the 'weak points' of these strategies by looking how professional fraudsters deceive people to trustfully grant access to their individual assets. Often using typical 'scams and schemes' they successfully manipulate people's perception of (un)certainty and their modes of risk-taking. Based on data of a qualitative study of several actors involved in fraudulent activities (n = 37 in-depth interviews with offenders, victims, police investigators; n = 13 extensive criminal files), carried out as a three-year DFG project at the University Augsburg, we tried to explore how risk-taking in everyday life can be exploited. We therefore analyzed typical scams tackling basal aspects of everyday life: "romance scam" (love), "rip-deal" (business), "grandparent scam" (family) and "investment fraud" (finance). We could identify several techniques to manipulate risk-managing strategies like calculation, trust, intuition, emotion, belief, hope and faith as well as people's motives of risk-taking, their locus of control, their assessment of risk and their (situational) identity. By embedding this in a methodological approach of interpretative sociology we could reconstruct the complex interactive processes of acting and sense-making in fraudulent interactions. These findings will be discussed regarding the necessity and the dangers of risk-taking in late modern society. All in all this sheds some light on the question how people perceive, construct, manage and communicate risk and uncertainty in their daily life. References Jens O. Zinn (2016) 'In-between' and other reasonable ways to deal with risk and uncertainty: A review article, *Health, Risk & Society*, 18:7-8, 348-366

Couples' Construction of Boundaries of Risk and Responsibility during Pregnancy

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From a public health perspective, alcohol has been constructed as an important risk factor for fetal health during the pregnancy period. This is reflected in public health guidelines, which in many European countries advise abstinence during pregnancy. Women's own perceptions of alcohol as risk during pregnancy however, are varied and practices range from abstinence to occasional or regular alcohol consumption. In our study, which focuses on expecting couples living in Switzerland, we aim to understand the way that pregnant women and their male partners perceive this risk and how they construct the boundaries between "harmful", "risky" and "safe" daily habits. To this end, we used a rare methodological set-up among studies on risk and pregnancy: we conducted separate interviews with both partners of 46 couples, in the Lausanne and Zurich areas. Based on a thematic analysis, our findings indicate that pregnancy is a transition period during which boundaries around health risk-assessment emerge within the couple, with women tending to take on the responsibility for the fetus's health, seeking information on everything from prenatal screenings to diet and alcohol consumption. We identified three ideal-types concerning women's risk perception and alcohol consumption during pregnancy, with the women's information-seeking behavior playing an important part in shaping risk perception. Furthermore, we found that male partners take on a supportive role during this stage, enforcing the women's strategies of risk diminution – a dynamic, which can lead to an early solidification of gender roles in child rearing.

Risk Perceptions In Relation To Threats, Violence And Attacks On Higher Education Institutions In

Denmark

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Globally the awareness on safety on schools and higher education institutions is growing, especially in relation to threats, violence and attacks. At the same time, this sector has historically not had a large focus on emergency management. In this study, we explore what this means for the risk perception and knowledge of emergency management on campuses of higher education in Denmark. The study consists of qualitative case studies of ten different campuses spread out over Denmark. On each campus, a number of qualitative case studies have been carried out with students, faculty members and the management. Also, observations of student behaviour and the physical location has been made. The study shows an overall feeling of safety in a Danish context. However, also some important divisions. The students and faculty members express that they see the risk of violence or attack on the institutions as very limited or non-existent. On the other hand the managers and to some extent the facility people, see the risk as real and one that demands attention. For the managers smaller cases of threats and violence are an ongoing part of their everyday tasks. Also, the managers in general express an expectation of high level of knowledge among the staffs and students' of the institutions emergency management plans, which often do not match the knowledge level expressed by the students and staff members in our interviews. In the presentation will be discussed the consequences of those findings. Are they an example of how everyday practices unavoidable influence risk perceptions or should it be seen as a call for action?

From the Problematization of Uncertainty in Iranian Films to the Uncertainty of a Traumatic Everyday Life

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One of the main features of contemporary Iranian cinema is uncertainty. This uncertainty is most recognizable in two forms. The first appears as moral uncertainties in the content of the films, and the second in the neorealistic form of the Iranian films where, often, the viewer is uncertain of the boundaries between the reality of the storyline and the fictional recreations within the film. By problematizing this vital feature of Iranian films this paper answers the following related questions. How is "uncertainty" shaped as an artistic form in Iranian cinema? How is uncertainty understandable as a social concept in Iranian everyday life? Answering these

questions will enable us to understand the relationship between cinema and everyday life and also will help us to portray Iranian everyday life. Keywords: Visual studies, Visual uncertainty, Iranian cinema, Everyday life, Urban Trauma

RN22_04 | Risks in Health and Social Care

Severe Asthma Patients' Risk Work and the Use of Biologicals: Navigating the Risks and Uncertainties of State-of-the-art Medication in Everyday Life

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Severe asthma is by definition difficult to control with standard asthma medication. Patients are always at-risk of new exacerbations occurring. Preventative self-care, medication use and regular hospital visits mean that not only the illness but also its treatment burdens patients' everyday lives. This burden may have changed due to the recent introduction of biologic agents ('biologicals') to the asthma treatment arsenal. Biologicals appear relatively successful in patients (re)gaining control of the severe asthma, however long-term effects are uncertain and because of their high costs this medication is reserved for a select group of patients. In this paper we explore the experiences of risk and uncertainty in the everyday life of patients with severe asthma in the Netherlands in relation to the use of biologicals. We contribute to research on risk work as we emphasize how patients work to negotiate shifts in the 'burden of treatment' and illness in their everyday lives, and how such work is framed by risk and uncertainty. We do so by interviewing 10 patients using life-history techniques and by the use of existing patient stories from an established collection of ego-documents. In our analysis of these patient narratives we focus on how patients work to make sense of the use of biologicals and their effect(s) on patients' everyday lives. We focus in particular on whether and how patients navigate and translate between the risks and uncertainties of state-of-the-art medical technology, self-care and the experienced physical impact of illness itself.

The Formation and Perceptions of Food- Related Risks: Aspects of Food-related Risks in Turkey

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In recent years, food related risks and fears increasingly becoming one of the most heated public discourse. These debates ranging from very often pesticides in produce, hormones in milk, antibiotics in meat to cancerous food dyes, which are said to have been added to brown bread, and may even be related to a wide variety of foods. Even government declared a war against 'the three White Poisons'(namely salt, flour and sugar). Research shows that more than half of the population (% 55) did not find food safe at all. There are some recent media reports about big chicken-farm producers declaring bankruptcy partly caused by this widespread chicken-meet fear's in the media. It is already known that this industry lost its % 40 market shares as a result of bird-flu epidemic occurred ten years ago. Several food-related scandals like detection of anthrax disease in beef meat, GM corn and rice, high level of pesticide residue in agricultural products have promoted public concerns about food risks. The aim of this paper is to find out how food-related risks are perceived, what kinds of foods are often related as risky foods, and what are sociocultural, economic and regional variables. The paper will draw on quantitative questionnaire (N 750) compiled in two different regions in Turkey. Keywords: risk formation; risk perceptions, food safety; food-related risks; health concerns.

RN22_05 | Public Discourses and Media Representations of Risk

Narrating Risk or Debating International Relations? Critical Analysis of Media Discourses on Climate Change

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The aim is to critically analyse the ways that climate change (CC) related risks are being narrated in online news discourses. We draw upon 323 texts sampled through multistage criteria sampling from most popular news portals in Lithuania – delfi.lt and 15min.lt (av. of 1 mln unique monthly visitors) during Nov 2017 – Nov 2018. Fairclough's three dimensional model of critical discourse analysis (Fairclough 1992, 2013) is employed. Analysis is conducted using MAXQDA. The initial linguistic analysis allows insights into the dominant narratives. The

presentation will discuss what risk-objects and objects-at-risk are communicated (following the relational theory of risk; Boholm, Corvellec 2011); what discourse actors are presented as active subjects. The preliminary results show that CC is most often related to health issues (31% of texts), temperature changes (17%), food issues (33% of texts). Yet the intrigue is in the frequent appearance of political figures as active subjects. E.g. words related to leadership are used 201 times, in 58% of texts; Russia is mentioned 378 times (68% of texts). The political figures speak of topics that compete with risk narratives (be it warning, mobilizing or other). Is the CC discourse becoming yet another arena for political power consolidation? This debate question will also be addressed during the conference. The research project 'Public Perceptions of Climate Change: Lithuanian case in a European Comparative Perspective' is funded by a grant (No. MIP-17-126/SV3-0511) from the Research Council of Lithuania.

Framing Safety in Nuclear Waste Disposal: Comparing Finland and France

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Among forerunners in developing final disposal of high-level nuclear waste, Finland and France differ strikingly in terms of two crucial features for radioactive waste management (RWM) policy: requirements for reversibility and monitoring of the repository, and the degree of public trust in RWM institutions. In the Finnish 'high-trust society', the disposal concept is based on the idea of passive safety, i.e. no monitoring is required in the future after the closure of the repository. By contrast, in France – called sometimes a 'society of mistrust' – legislation stipulates that the project must be reversible, and the repository and its environment remain under constant monitoring for a period of several centuries. These countries have therefore adopted different means of building trust in the waste disposal solution and trust in the organisations responsible for RWM. This paper critically examines the dynamic interplay between waste disposal concept, its monitoring, trust, and mistrust in these two countries' RWM policies. By applying frame analysis, we examine the minutes of parliamentary sessions and news articles from the countries' leading daily newspapers – Helsingin Sanomat and Le Monde, especially the ways in which these news media and the various societal actors represented in the debate have defined problems and solutions relating to safety, trust, and repository monitoring. Our analysis illustrates the context-dependence of the roles of trust and monitoring in RWM policy, the interdependence between trust and monitoring solutions, and suggests that the potential virtues of mistrust have been underestimated, notably in literature on companies' "social licence to operate".

Threats, Violence, Anger and Attacks in Institutions of Education – Public Discourses on Probability, Reasons and Solutions

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The findings in this presentation relate to a larger two-year Danish research project that studies threats, violence, anger and attacks in institutions of higher education in which the concern of unexpected incidents caused by premeditation has occurred lately. In Denmark, educational institutions are only sparsely required to plan, prevent and act in certain ways concerning cases of e.g. deliberative attacks - the field is still characterized by lack of regulation and official requirements. There is nonetheless a growing awareness among institutions, experts and in media if violent and fatal attacks will occur. The study presented investigates the emergence of a public discourses on the potential threat of a violent attack on institutions of education in Denmark. The distinct character of this analysis is that it covers the preliminary occurrence of a discourse on risk that is well known and acknowledged internationally, though not experienced in Denmark since 1994. The method applied is a combination of framing analysis (Entman 1993), media text analysis (Gamson & Modigliani 1989) and analyses of official plans of emergency from the entire population of Danish University colleges (Jørgensen & Phillips 1999), which serves as a case. The research questions that guide these analyses are: How is probability of, reasons for and potential solutions to violent attacks in educational institutions framed and presented in Danish public discourses? The investigation is an example of the early enactment (Law 2004; Mol 2002) of a potential risk still not stabilized in the national context investigated.

"Risk Communication In The Social Space: The Reconstruction Of The Risk Communication In The Local Community"

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The aim of our project is to reveal the structure, stages and the sequence of the risk communication in the local community in relation to the structural, social and cultural features of the communication agents (on the example of the risks related to the potassium salt mine development in the settlement of Nivenskoye of the Kaliningrad region). Namely: to reveal the risk images existent in the public imagination, the opinions about the nature, causes and consequences of these risks, to determine the structure of the participants of the risk communication and their position within the social space, along with the order and content of risk communication, and to determine the key factors (social, political, economic,

spatial, demographic) shaping the perception of risks and the extent and the nature of their effect. The structural model of the social space of the local community to be presented constructed with regard to its attitude towards risks, comprising of: - subgroups characterized by various social, political and cultural attitudes; - the features and characteristics of the communication in the local community; - their attitudes towards mass media sources; - people's attitudes towards risks, perception of their nature, causes and those who's in charge for them, according to the social, political and cultural attitudes and demographic characteristics.

RN22_06 | Social Responses to Climate Change and Environmental Risks

Constructing and Borrowing Dutch Expertise in Miami: Traveling Ideas in Climate Change Risk Governance

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Rotterdam and the Dutch have become models on preparedness for climate change, particularly sea-level rise and flooding. Their knowledge and technical skills are exported via engineering firms contracted out across the globe. I investigate how power brokers and experts in Miami use Dutch practices as a model for managing risks such as sea-level rise and increased flooding from climate change. Through ethnographic studies of climate change risk governance in Miami and Rotterdam, I trace the transfer of Dutch expertise from Rotterdam to its implementation in Miami. In doing so, I uncover the ways Miamians operationalize why the Dutch are succeeding in climate change preparedness and what it means to model themselves after the Dutch. I argue that experts in Miami appeal to borrowed Dutch expertise to provide assurance and certainty to the public with accounts of Dutch successes offering optimism in the face of popular pessimistic narratives. Further, while counter-narratives can be found, appeals to Dutch expertise in practice and discourse remain focused on technological achievements, largely ignoring historical and political contexts. Finally, Rotterdam is used as a model of turning climate change risks into opportunity, with Miamian power brokers envisioning a future in exporting technical solutions to Central and South America. These findings contribute to how we understand the relationship between traveling ideas and socially constructed expertise, specifically regarding climate change risk governance. In this case, we see how a place-based expertise is borrowed and instrumentally situated to achieve a veil of certainty and economic growth.

Exploring the Role of Value Orientations in Climate Change Risk Perception across Europe

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Values and worldviews have been extensively explored in environmental and risk sociology as determinants of environmental concerns or environmental and technological risk perceptions. Corner et al. (2014) identified that value orientations are related to the public engagement with climate change. Little research has been done on the influence of value orientations on risk perception of climate change, especially based on international comparative survey data. One of the extensively used measurements of human value orientations is developed and grounded by Schwartz, who conceptualizes values into the self-transcendence, conservation, self-enhancement and openness to change. Largest international survey project in Europe, European Social Survey, uses the scales of value orientations in their questionnaires. This presentation is exploring how the main types of human values shape public risk perception of climate change and compare the effects of value orientations across European countries based on Round 8 (2016) data from European Social Survey (ESS) on climate change. This presentation is based on a research project “Public Perceptions of Climate Change: Lithuanian case in a European Comparative Perspective” Grant (No. S-MIP-17-126) from Research Council of Lithuania.

Water, Water Everywhere, Nor Any Drop To Drink: Risk And Uncertainty in UK Water Risks

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In the Anthropocene age a combination of shifting weather patterns and social changes has led to an increase in climate change related water risks. The United Kingdom has seen a growth in the frequency and severity of flood risk whilst simultaneously incubating a risk of water scarcity. So, for example, in 2017 the north-west of England and Cornwall experienced severe flooding as a result of extreme weather. At the same time, an unusually dry winter and spring 2017 resulted in depleted ground water reserves and reservoir levels leaving the south-east of Britain at risk of drought in summer 2018. Both flood and water scarcity are socially constructed risks reflecting a complex combination of ‘natural’ events with underlying conditions and vulnerability. Consequently, human activities across different levels (individual, household, business and government) are central to any discussion on water. More particularly multi-level

perceptions of risk and uncertainty, as well as scale, have important implications when addressing this ‘wicked challenge’ (Rittel and Weber, 1973). Without clear insights into these, attempts to mitigate and adapt through changed water behaviours are unlikely to succeed. Utilising data gathered from an interdisciplinary project Drought Risk and You (DRY) funded by the Natural Environment Research Council, this paper draws upon theories of risk and uncertainty (Beck, 1992; 1999; Giddens, 2011) and crisis management (Pauchant & Mitroff 1990; Beck & Holzer, 2007) to examine water risk perceptions and behaviours of businesses drawn from seven river catchments in the UK and their significance for future water sustainability.

RN22_07 | Risk, Uncertainty and Inequality

“It Was a Struggle, And I Didn’t Even Know To What End.” Uncertainty In The Conduct Of Life Of Young Middle-class Members In Germany

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The ongoing debate about the ‘crisis of the middle’ strengthened the sociological interest, in gaining a more elaborated picture of diverging practices of ‘leading a middle class life’. This contribution focusses on the class-generational unit of young German middle-class members in transition to adulthood and emphasizes the role of cultural and economic uncertainties in the process of shaping their status-orientations and their biographical decisions. Within our research project “Investing in Status as a Mode of Living. Practices, Conditions, Disturbances“, we conducted biographical-narrative interviews to arrive at an understanding of the variety of conducts of middle-class life (“Lebensführung”, in the sense of Max Weber) in Germany. In my dissertation project and my presentation I will focus on middle-class members in the transition to adulthood, who find themselves confronted with several irritations, facing the biographical task to find a position that enables them to lead a ‘middle-class life’. I will provide empirical findings and analytical thoughts on processes of “doing orientation” that can encompass a broad range of habitualized status-orientations – from seemingly unlimited pursuit of economic success to rather moderate status-orientations that seek recognition within local communities. I found that uncertainty is substantially shaping processes of orientation of young middle-class members during the unsettling phase of professional establishment. After elaborating the analytical and methodical framework, I will present sceneries of biographical uncertainty and how the research participants perceived them.

Managing Precarity And Mastering Contingency In Academic Careers

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Uncertainty is an inherent moment of careers in the German academic field. In the course of neoliberal dynamics and a restructuring of the academic labour market as consequence of short-term funding models, labour conditions for researcher are becoming even more precarious. Based on a Grounded Theory study using semi-structured and narrative interviews with Postdocs and Professors in the social sciences, the phenomenon of uncertainty within academic careers and the management of precarity shall be discussed against the backdrop of social inequalities. Following an analytical field theory (Bourdieu) perspective, current developments of the German academic labour market and their impact on academic careers and biographies are outlined first. Secondly, different practical strategies of managing uncertainty and risk are presented from the data. Overall, it can be seen that an all-in strategy with a comprehensive focus on academia is necessary in order to stay in the field longterm and achieve academic success. However, the actual management of uncertainty does not only vary with the employment situation, but also with the resources that arise from the actual living and partnership situation as well as from the social background. It can be shown that managing precarity and herewith mastering contingency is a specific skill within German academia that builds on cultural and economic capital and presents itself in a certain conduct of life and academic habitus that obscures the existential seriousness of the 'academic game'. In the interplay of the outlined field structures and the agents' practical strategies that are bound to their resources, social closure is produced and the boundaries of the field are maintained. Consequently, German academia nowadays stays and becomes even more socially exclusive.

Risk Concepts and Inequalities: From Risk Class to Dangerous Class?

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Moving from and beyond the critical debate about the flaws of the 'risk society' approach in grasping the underlying structures of power which define risks and their objects, this contribution aims to discuss the relation between risk concepts and new/old patterns of vulnerability. The paper starts with some conceptual distinctions among cases often subsumed under the same 'risk' label, showing how different definitions correspond to and/or create different 'risk positioning' or 'risk-class' (who/what is at risk). Then proceeds with a discussion on how mainstream approaches for the identification of vulnerable groups (i.e. resilience) treat all instances like external, negative events striking individuals and social systems from outside. By doing so, they do not only miss the endogenous character of most contemporary risks but also divert attention from the (root)causes of contemporary risk

solely to their effects. Moreover, asserting from whom the potential harm might come, the process of risk construction/definition can also create new risky or 'dangerous classes'. Such a process also breeds second-order consequences: it may elude responsibility within the social systems and construct an external enemy posing a security threat. By looking at examples in different risk domains (i.e. crime, migration, ...), we claim that this is not only a conceptual but also a performative shift that may have relevant implications in terms of doing, studying and addressing contemporary inequalities.

Investigating Precariat: Labour Market Uncertainty and Class Based Voting

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Research on class-based political preferences used to belong to frequently examined topics within sociology. The ongoing global social change impacting class and class-based structures in many societies all around the world, however, seems to gradually weaken the well-established connections between class and political preferences. One of the reasons for this decoupling could be the growth of a particular group of people experiencing uncertainty at the labour market – their precarious position is seen as a key determinant of a newly forming social class – the Precariat. The paper asks if particular features in the voting behaviour of the precariat can be identified. Does the newly emerging social class, defined by uncertainty, behave in a particular way with regard to electoral participation and political preferences? Based on Standing's definition focused on uncertainty, before engaging with this central question, we try to tackle the problem of empirical identification of the precariat. Our analysis is based on ISSP data from the Work Orientations module, conducted in 2016. The core of our empirical analysis is the verification of the concept of precariat, and the identification of particular voting patterns among its members. We ask if members of the precariat can be characterised by a lower or a higher electoral participation and if they turn more frequently towards newly established political subjects than other classes. With respect to traditional class membership our analysis shows that middle-class members are particularly threatened by uncertainty. With regard to electoral participation and party preferences, there seems to be no clear pattern among people who experience uncertainty at the labour market.

RN22_08 | Risk Governance and Emergency Preparedness

Simulations and All-Hazard Preparedness Against the Threat of Global Pandemics

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Pandemic preparedness is characterised by high uncertainty, with policy-makers and practitioners mitigating against threats that are novel and high-consequence. The risk of new global pandemics is a pressing concern in the West, mobilising substantial budgets and resources. In the UK, the national Risk Register ranks pandemic flu, for example, as a Tier 1 risk, the highest category contemplated. Despite the anticipated devastating effects that a pandemic could unleash, pandemic risk remains largely under-specified and un-specifiable. A number of pathogens (including novel ones) could trigger the outbreak – due to a naturally occurring DNA or RNA modification or re-assortment, zoonotic diseases jumping species or intentional release of a biological agent. The outbreak inducing pathogen cannot be identified in advance, and the high-consequence pathogens with pandemic potential already known to us have widely different aetiologies, vectors and communicability pathways. They would also be producing different outcomes in terms of symptoms, risk groups initially targeted and mortality rates. This means that measures to mitigate the emergency would also need to be very fluid, fast to deploy and easy to re-calibrate to the appropriate scale. In this paper I discuss the findings of a three-year project on pandemic preparedness and reveal how the plans to mitigate pandemic risk are heavily relying on simulations. Drawing on sociological knowledge, alongside medical and other knowledges already dominant in pandemic planning, is key in unpacking the far-reaching consequences of assigning such a pivotal role to simulations, and analysing the implications of recent developments in all-hazard preparedness.

Governing (through) Anticipation, Vigilance, Affect

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The perceived increase in and transformation of societal insecurities necessitates novel approaches for governing societal responses to future disruption (e.g. O'Malley, 2008). One such novel approach is the establishing of public disaster simulation centres to ensure a vigilant and prepared population. Societal insecurities do not necessarily mean trans-boundary or de-localized modern risks (in Beck's, 2009, sense), but may just as well imply threats to geographically delimited communities, societies, and regions, for example nature-induced (yet social) disasters like earthquakes and

tsunamis, and insecurities originating from extreme weather conditions due to climate change (e.g. hurricanes, heatwaves, landslides, flooding). This paper presents a case of public simulation centres understood as a manifestation of the Foucauldian notion of self-technology, emphasizing, as it does, the modification of individual conduct: Not only skills but also attitudes must be aligned towards the overarching goal of preparedness (Foucault, 1988:18). Based on a diverse assemblage of empirical sources (e.g. individual's accounts of their simulation experiences, notes from sensuous ethnographic field work, and governmental rationalizing of the need for public simulation centres), the paper puts forward an analysis of the mechanisms and technologies by which individuals become "resilient". One overall tentative conclusion is that the sensuous-affective experiences conveyed by the simulation (like excitement, thrill, discomfort, stress) are intended to have an empowering effect on the participants.

Turning a Blind Eye to Risk and Resilience: Images of Crisis, Transformation and Emergency Preparedness

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In our contribution, we present findings from our research project about continuity and change in the context of crisis and uncertainty. We zoom in a rural area in Germany (population 100.000 inhabitants) with a particular focus on its small and medium enterprises (SMEs) that are high in number and are described as "hidden champions" in reference to their global economic success (Simon 2009). The paper is based on results from two of our empirical studies: First, data from a representative local survey with over 2.200 replies where we asked people about their prior experiences with crisis in the area, the impacts on their life, but also generally about their living situation, emergency preparedness and networks. Second, we reflect on insights from a qualitative study in small and medium enterprises in the same area that is also focused on experiences with crisis, their dealing with economic, digital and social change and the involved risks and uncertainty that go along with these processes (methods: participant observation, qualitative interviews with different stakeholders). Although the companies are located in a rural area, they are highly intertwined with the European and global markets, rely on the supply of material, but also have a large international sales market and so on. This blurring of boundaries and the international networks are often described as further challenges and "necessary risks" by many of the managers. One interesting result from our analysis is the low level of emergency preparedness both in the SMEs as well as in the civil society, despite their prior experience with multiple extreme events in the area and their awareness of particular risks (like landslides, large fires, blackouts etc.).

The Critical Potential Of Ignorance: (Re)Writing Expertise Reports On The Brétigny Derailment (France)

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This paper tackles mechanisms of knowledge production after accidents comparing four expert reports on the last major derailment in France (at Brétigny in 2013, causing seven deaths). The purpose is not to provide a socio-technical explanation of the accident. It is to highlight how mechanisms of knowledge and ignorance production strongly depend on experts' "social position". More precisely, it shows that the extent to which certain groups of experts consider the knowledge of other groups of experts depends on their institutional and administrative base. Four types of report are chronologically examined. They differ in their framing of expertise work. Whereas the railway company experts try to impose a purely technical definition of the accident, other experts (working for the employees, the Transport Department, and the examining magistrate) highlight the conditions of maintenance work and the dilapidation of the railway network. The paper analyses the explanatory processes at work in the reports, focusing on how some causal elements evolve, become more complex or disappear. Depending on the data used, the definition of the accident and of the responsibilities change. Building upon works on the production of ignorance, the paper identifies two mechanisms of ignorance production: ignorance by omission and ignorance by submersion. The comparison of the 4 types of reports shows that what is silenced by one group of experts becomes a resource for another one to criticize and contest previous analyses of the accident.

RN22_10 | Risk, Healthcare and Professional Work

Personalising Risk: Social Workers' Perspectives On The 'Making Safeguarding Personal' Approach To Adult Protection

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Safeguarding adults forms a core part of adult social work and involves workers making efforts to assess risk and protect adults from abuse. In England and Wales, social workers have been encouraged to adopt a 'Making Safeguarding Personal' approach. This involves prioritising the needs and wishes of the person at risk when considering how such risks should be managed. Drawing on ethnographic research data in three local authorities in England, this paper considers safeguarding

practice using governmentality theory. The findings draw on observations of and interviews with social workers involved in safeguarding assessments. Social workers were positive about the idea of involving people in their own assessments of risk. However, several dilemmas were raised. First, initial assessments were conducted by telephone. This made it hard for workers to assess whether individuals had the mental capacity to make informed decisions or whether the person assessed was subject to coercion. Second, social workers identified that some individuals were unwilling to engage in risk discussions, making personalised practice challenging. Third, several social workers were reluctant to be explicit about safeguarding procedures when meeting with individuals, due to concerns about the person becoming alarmed or upset. Several benefits were identified by social workers in adopting 'Making Safeguarding Personal'. The approach was presented as 'empowering' to the person being assessed, through discouraging paternalism. It was also seen to reduce unreasonable demands for risk reduction amongst other agencies such as the police or ambulance service. In addition, adopting the approach enabled social workers to engage with individuals over a prolonged period, in the context of managerial pressure to close cases quickly.

Political Representation as Social Work: Unearthing the Risk Work of Constituency Members of Parliament in the UK

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The relationship between politicians and social workers in the UK is complex and has been prone to continuous cycles of crisis and reform that can be traced back to the 1970s. Each crisis is precipitated by media, public and political reaction to a significant event or scandal. Hostile media coverage of social workers, combined with unrealistic expectations about their capacity to assess and manage risk, have had a deeply negative impact on frontline practice; made worse by increased demands and reduced resources under austerity. In analysing the role of the politician in relation to social work, attention to-date has largely focused on their position as outsiders - either as policy-makers and legislators who react to adverse events and create the problematic conditions for the risk work that is undertaken in practice, or as commentators on a media story as it unfolds. This role can be conceptualised in terms of the politics 'of' social work. In contrast, this paper explores a conceptualisation of politics 'as' social work. The paper draws on semi-structured interviews with British Members of Parliament, where the focus is their experience of formal state social work through activities of political representation in their constituencies. The MP accounts show how they are faced with a complex and often contradictory set of demands in relation to risk, trust and uncertainty. When risk work is understood as emotional, moral and value-laden rather than simply rational-technical in character, the boundaries between politicians and social workers as actors in state-society relations are disrupted.

517

Foreign-trained Professionals' Integration: Are Institutional Disjunctions Endemic?

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As numerous authors analysing professions from a social science perspective have shown (Freidson, 2001; Champy, 2012; Ruhs, 2013; Saks, 2015), every society regulates some professions to frame an equilibrium between the State, the market and the economy. In that respect, every jurisdiction has its own history and ultimately, culture that structures and defines regulation of these professions. Furthermore, entry of foreign-trained professionals into professional practice involves a complex process through immigration, recognition and complementary training. Neo-institutionalist framework (Riza, 2008) helps to analyze how institutions and actors cooperate (or not) towards this integration. Building on analysis of Quebec's evolving professional system, institutions and actors, this presentation looks at how actors are shedding criticisms, mainly pointing at corporate self-interest, by invoking protection of the public and complications due to institutional disjunctions, to which they sometimes contribute. Based on data from a literature review, open-ended interviews and grey documentary analysis, I describe how actors and institutions are putting in place adaptations and measures opening to a smoother integration of regulated professionals, despite their deep history of conservatism. This is further complicated by a complex set of rules and by-laws, in addition to Charters of Rights, which acts sometimes as institutional obstacles justifying delays, and as moral devices to which everyone agrees and abides. Finally, our analysis leads to propositions as to how "institutions think" (Douglas, 1985) in a web of interactions between multiples levels of institutions and actors.

Developing A Post-Formal Approach To Analysing Risk Work: A Case Study Of Tensions Experienced Amid A Public Health Intervention In A Dutch City

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Decision-making amid uncertainty is inherent to healthcare work and it is common to recognise risk as a defining mode through which uncertainty is handled in late-modern organisations. Risk, as abstract knowledge, seems straightforward to apply across populations but results in various paradoxes and tensions when applied to individuals by client-facing (para)professionals. Recent research into 'risk work', especially in public health interventions, has noted such tensions but has not focused on them as a central feature of analysis. Drawing on a quasi-ethnographic study of a parent-focused public health intervention in a large Dutch city, we develop a post-formal analysis which emphasises tensions and incoherencies as important to grasping (para)professional practices and identities. These tensions – for example around risk categories, as abstract knowledge is reinserted into concrete social contexts – also illuminate wider paradoxes and developments in knowledge frameworks, organisational dynamics and (para)professional authority. Using Bechky's work on workplace artefacts as a starting point, we analyse risk as one such organisational technology. Yet while these artefacts are usually politicised and contested, we understand the lack of explicit contestation of this technology in terms of the sacred nature of the central risk object (children), and related ritual processes which impede critical discussion.

RN23 | Sexuality

RN23_01a | De-colonizing sexual knowledge

Homonationalist values? A comparison between European countries over time

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Since the concept homonationalism was introduced in 2007, it has been discussed enthusiastically in the academic context. Homonationalism is still a controversial concept that has already influenced public policies and social movements. Much of previous research proved the emergence of homonationalism in 2001 in the United States, Canada, Israel and Europe. However, previous works mostly focused on the analysis of discourses and through qualitative methodologies. We propose to move this forward towards the analysis of homonationalist values of the Europeans, quantitatively and over time. Working with data between 1990 and 2017 of the European Values Study we propose to compare the populations of European States regarding prevalence, magnitude and growth of homonationalist values over time. We conceptualized Homonationalism as a confluence of LGBTQ tolerance, racism and nationalism. Therefore we measure the general association of LGBTQ tolerance, racism and nationalism as well as the strength of the group of those who are highly tolerant with LGBTQ, highly racist and highly nationalist. Our results indicate that homonationalist values do exist in Europe but they are far from being hegemonic; since 2000 they are growing steadily, though they are not completely new. These results are important in order to contribute to the theory on homonationalism, but also to public policies on LGBTQ tolerance, racism and nation building. Our results have also potential for the redefinition of strategies of emancipatorian social movements.

Universality of "The Summer of Sangaile": Cinematographic Causes and Transnational Effects

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The 2015 Sundance Film Festival, one of the largest and most prestigious independent film festivals in the United States, marked a tipping point in Lithuania's cinematic history as a film by Paris-based Lithuanian director Alante Kavaite, "The

Summer of Sangaile", won the best directing prize in the World Cinema Dramatic category. Given that one of the main themes in "The Summer of Sangaile" was the depiction of a homoerotic relationship between two teenage girls and knowing Lithuania's status as one of the most homophobic countries in Europe, according to the European Commission report on the "Discrimination in the EU in 2015" (European Commission, 2015), one would expect the reception of the film in Lithuania to be less laudatory and more controversial. And yet, both the mainstream public as well as the national film experts expressed similar levels of praise as their international counterparts. This paper will show how "The Summer of Sangaile" embodies the Lithuanian state's political agenda pertaining to LGBT+ issues as the film turns away from sexual identity based politics and, instead, engages in elusive portrayals of homoerotic desire. It will become apparent how the state's national agenda is being advanced through evoking LGBT+ visibility in Lithuania as a crucial part of the wider national discourse on modernity. Given the elusive and ambivalent nature of the homoerotic relations depicted in "The Summer of Sangaile", the film functions as an ideal lens through which the construction of a politically neutral and heavily fabricated LGBT+ visibility takes place.

Decolonizing the Boomerang Effect in Global Queer Politics: A New Critical Framework for Sociological Analysis of Human Rights Contestation

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This paper proposes a new critical framework for analysing transnational human rights claiming and contestation: a 'critical model of the boomerang effect', that can embody sociological understanding and insights from decolonizing analyses. The paper first develops a critique of Keck and Sikkink's well-known original model of the 'boomerang effect', from politics and international relations. The new critical model is needed for analysis of global queer politics, particularly to analyse where and how actors in formerly colonized states in the Global South can draw on the United Nations human rights system. The new model requires analysis of specific themes that can be applied in methodology for data-analysis, including: articulation of human rights; social structures and resources; decolonizing contexts, and subjectivation. These themes are applied to illuminate two pivotal cases of claims for decriminalisation of same-sex acts: by LGBTQ activists Caleb Orozco in Belize, and Jason Jones in relation to Trinidad and Tobago, with reference to published autobiographical accounts and commentaries from these individuals, and related sources such as associated with their legal cases, plus public social media sources. The new critical framework points to a new research agenda for international political sociology.

RN23_01b | Embodiments and (hetero)sexual norms

Does Marriage Really Improve Sexual Satisfaction? Evidence from the Pairfam Dataset

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In light of the growing unmarried demographic, this study analyzes the extent and determinants of sexual satisfaction among seven relationship-status groups: married, never-married, and divorced/separated where the latter two groups are further divided into single, living apart together (LAT), and cohabitating. Additionally, the levels of sexual self-esteem, sexual communication, and sex frequency are measured for the different relationship-status groups as aspects of sexual satisfaction. Finally, this study also analyzes sexual satisfaction while accounting for overall life satisfaction. Using the ninth wave of the Pairfam dataset and analyzing responses of 3,207 respondents in total, this study suggests that marriage is not a determinant for sexual satisfaction. In fact, it can even be a negative correlator when married respondents are compared to certain unmarried groups. The only exception is that of unmarried individuals that currently have no partner. Even this situation is shown to be dependent only on less frequent intercourse, not on a lack of sexual self-esteem and sexual communication. These conclusions challenge previous research as well as earlier scholars' explanations.

Sexuality as a Private and a Social Space. The Margins of Research Regarding Old Age and Gender in Poland

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The issue of senior citizens' sexuality, especially regarding sexual activity undertaken by people considered to be "old" is usually met with silence or even condemned in Poland. In social discourse, senior citizens are perceived as asexual beings. In addition, any sexual behaviour not connected with procreation is classified as pathological (e.g. masturbation, homosexual acts, oral and anal sex). Only in the last decades of the 20th century did this "taboo" become the subject of scientific interest and research. The purpose of the presentation is to reflect upon the sexual desires, practices, and attitudes of senior citizens understood individually and socially, based on subjective factors and social and cultural ideas (stereotypes, social convictions). An important part of this presentation focuses on empirical data, to wit, an analysis

of 403 in-depth, individual interviews conducted between 2012-2014 with men and women who were 60 or older from Polish cities and rural communes. The outcomes are also based on an analysis of the content of Polish guidebooks addressed to senior citizens. The research shows that the sexual activity of respondents are gradually being treated less like something sinful and shameful, but a "double standard in aging", different for women and men is still a characteristic of femininity in Poland. Society depreciates older women, who are seen as less attractive and sexy. Within the study group, women speak of their erotic capital in the past tense. They are often prepared to make many sacrifices in order to enter old age without radically losing sexual attractiveness.

Women and Sexual Abstinence

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The phenomenon of 'involuntary celibacy' (Incel) has received a lot of media attention over the past couple of years. It is an intensely gendered phenomenon, associated with particular online spaces, and with links to 'Men's Rights Activism' and 'Pick-Up Artist' communities. However, women's experiences of sexual abstinence and celibacy have been given very little media or scholarly attention. Drawing on findings from research on 'non-sexualities', in this paper I discuss some of the experiences of women who were not having sex. I discuss how their accounts problematize the distinction that is often made between 'involuntary' and 'voluntary' abstinence. Many of the participants spoke about how their abstinence has arisen as a way of surviving an aggressively hetero-patriarchal milieu, but also about the gendered sexual aggressions that they were subject to in negotiating their abstinence with others. I argue that paying attention to abstinent women starkly reminds us of the operations of hetero-patriarchy, rape culture, and misogynistic ideas around sexual agency and desire, which much remain of urgent sociological interest.

Embodied Sensations and Heterosexual Sex Practices

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This article examines the importance of embodied sensations in shaping heterosexual sex interactions, and the creation of social understandings of sex. Research on (hetero)sex often focusses on how discourses may inform sexual encounters, in particular people's normative understandings of what sex is and should feel like. Previous studies show how these understandings come to structure sexual encounters, for instance as aiming at a buildup of intensifying pleasure culminating in orgasm. Aside from discourses, much of what happens during sexual encounters is informed by feeling or wanting to feel certain embodied sensations. This study therefore takes embodied sensations as starting point to trace how sexual patterns and normative expectations emerge through sexual practices. The body is not only an instrument through which sexuality is expressed, it also is a mediator of practical cultural knowledge. Based on an interview study with 34 women and men (i.e. 17 male-female couples), it is shown how interviewees make sense of their embodied sensations, and in particular, how these sensations (and the understanding thereof) come to inform sexual practices. A combination of interactionism and practice theory is applied to investigate sexual interactions as embodied practices through which social meanings are produced. Ultimately, this article aims to shed light on the relation between embodied sensations and practices, and social understandings.

RN23_02a | Negotiating sexual identities

Non-Cis* Citizens and Border Crossings: The Effects of the Heteronormative Gender Regimes on Practices of Border Controls and Border Crossing by Non-Cis Individuals

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Non-cis individuals, non-binary as well as trans* bodies challenge gender regimes and border security control regulations, the police practice and policing as such in the sense of hierarchical control. The expectation of gender binary within the policing practices applies to the citizens, who are expected to have documents with registered (mostly binary) gender, so body checks are clearly regulated, as well as having genitalia, corresponding to the documents. The police officers

trapped in the binary-normativity of gender regimes and gender registrations face specific challenges while controlling non-cis individuals. Being binary and cis-gender is also expected from police officers, having e.g. sex-specific uniforms, clear rules of e.g. performing body check on same-sex citizens, and, until at least 2019 in German case, even having certain types of genitalia. Complex ambiguities faced by trans* police officers are rather silenced within the executive power and barely researched. Hence, bodies, not complying in their visual appearance or genitalia to the id-documents challenge police practices and police as institution. This paper demonstrates, using data from biographical interviews with trans* police officers in Germany and materials for diversity trainings concerning trans* and non-binary bodies within German police, how the normality expectations, articulated in heteronormative gender regimes are being articulated, internalised, negotiated and complied to by the trans* police officers in their professional life. The paper shows the embodiment of non-complying non-cis bodies and their clashing with heteronormative gender regimes, gender identity registrations as well as self-positioning of the trans* police officers within the executive power.

Iranian Gayness and Its Origins: A Survey on The Process of Gayness Production in The Iranian Context

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By reworking Foucault's concept of the sexuality apparatus, Massad coined the term 'Gay International' in order to assert that the identification of homosexuality and gayness are modern and Western products which have been exported to the Middle East by Western Human Rights organizations since the 1980s. In Massad's writings, therefore; non-heterosexuals' agency in the relationship between Middle East and modernity has been denied. In my paper, on the contrary, I will argue that homosexuality in the Iranian context is constituted during two different historical periods: during the modernization process and in post-revolutionary Iran. I will discuss how the process of modernization in the Iranian socio-political atmosphere at the end of the Nineteenth and during the Twentieth century has contributed to the heteronormalization of society and the erasure of traditional same-sex practices. I will also claim that the Islamic Revolution, as a form of fundamentalism, is a by-product of modernization that brought the pathologization and criminalization of homosexuality. And I will also assert that the achievement of new freedom of expression in the 1990s has contributed to the process of gayness production. Based on Rao's thesis, and in contrast to Massad's writings, I will argue that Iranian gays actively took part in the process of gayness production and were not simply the passive receivers of a Western form of life. Ultimately, I will conclude that gayness in the Iranian context is mutually constituted in accordance, and in contrast to modernization and westernization and propose that gayness can escape its Western origins.

521

Strategic usage of sexual identity labels in mainland China and Hong Kong

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International organizations such as Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and the International Lesbian and Gay Association increasingly speak about sexual orientation-based rights in global terms. Speaking about gay people in such global terms seems to suggest that being gay in different parts of the world share much similarity and commonality with their counterparts in North America and Europe, at least to the extent that they can be referred to using the same sexual identity labels. Some scholars would argue that it is in line of the proliferation that being gay is an increasingly global phenomenon. However, anthropologists and sociologists have challenged the discourse on a homogeneous global 'gayness' and criticized such a notion for being universalizing and ahistorical. Building on ongoing works to challenge and examine the applicability of sexual identity labels in the Chinese cultural context, this research funded by the General Research Fund assesses how same-sex sexual identity labels such as 'men who have sex with men', 'homosexual', 'tongzhi', 'tongxinglian', 'tongxingai', 'gay' and 'queer', and more local terms such as 'membra', 'pure' and 'no label' are applicable or not in contemporary mainland China and Hong Kong in an era of global gay politics. It draws on: an online survey of self-reported usage of different sexual identity labels among same-sex attracted non-activists in mainland China and Hong Kong; interviews and focus groups with same-sex attracted activists and non-activists in mainland China and Hong Kong; ethnographic participation of organizations that work with same-sex attracted individuals in mainland China. This paper contributes to understanding of the local development and adaptation of sexual identity labels at a historical juncture of growing interconnected global gay politics.

Male and Female Ways to Understand and Articulate One's Own Sexuality (on Biographical Stories of Russian Non-heterosexual People)

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The paper focuses on ways to narrativize homosexual experience and gender differences in biographical stories of non-heterosexual people in Russia. Based on biographical interviews and written autobiographies collected from people with homosexual experiences, I consider strategies for telling about one's own sexuality, causal relationships and ideas about the nature of one's own sexuality. I single out a general scheme of narratives about the formation of one's own sexuality which would be relevant for both men and women: the first erotic and aesthetic impressions, the first affections, the first love and sexual relations. However, there are quite a few gender differences in the ways narrators describe this process. There are themes and plots that are more typical for women; others appear only in male stories. For example, only women told about falling in love with a teacher, whereas experiences of collective masturbation are featured exclusively in male biographies. Women tend to talk more about the emotional aspect of sexual and romantic relationships. Men are more free to articulate the bodily aspect of sexuality, especially when it comes to written narratives. These differences in the ways of narrativizing sexuality demonstrate the difference in cultural notions about what male and female sexuality should be in general and how each of them can be told.

RN23_02b | Mapping and understanding sexual attitudes

Democracy Deficit and Homophobic Divergence in 21st Century Europe

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In our presentation we will focus on the relationship between democracy deficit and homophobic divergence within 21st century European societies. Our main research question is about how social attitudes towards lesbians and gays changed in the time period between 2002 and 2016, and whether there are any signs of convergence regarding these issues in different parts of Europe, characterized by different welfare regimes. The empirical base of the study is a dataset including all eight rounds of the European Social Survey, focusing especially on a key variable measuring the agreement level with the statement that gay men and lesbians should be free to live their own life as they wish. For data analyses descriptive statistics and explanatory models were constructed by applying multilevel mixed effect linear regression models. Our results show that there are still significant differences between different parts of Europe regarding social attitudes towards gays and lesbians. However, based on our results we would recommend a more refined division than the East–West dichotomy within Europe.

The Dimensions of Sexual Permissiveness

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We are identifying dimensions of sexual permissiveness and further investigating how these dimensions differ in relation to gender, age, education, income, religiosity, work life status, relationship status and residential area. This study is based on a unique data of generous representative sample of 6550 citizens from the general population of Finland in years 1992-2015. Factor analysis was used to identify dimensions of sexual permissiveness and linear regression analysis to analyze how these dimensions are interfering with time and cultural elements. We grouped the data in 4 factors 1) permissiveness of sexual orientation, 2) permissiveness of marital fidelity 3) permissiveness of casual sex and 4) permissiveness of selling sex. Gender appears as an important variable although not with the same strength in all the factors. In general men were more permissive than women except for the attitude towards

sexual orientation in which women showed more permissiveness. Religiosity restricts sexual permissiveness, education enforces permissiveness towards sexual orientation and casual sex but predicts less permissiveness towards selling sex. Time is another factor showing disparate results as permissiveness of casual sex and sexual orientation have grown in the past 20 years, but attitudes towards infidelity and selling sex have tightened.

“It Changed, But Not Too Much”: Views And Perspectives Of Young People On LGBTI Diversity In Portugal

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In recent years, homophobia studies at school have been under an identity crisis whose epicenter has located on the tension between the denunciation of homophobia and the essentialist danger of a single focus on victimization. This tension is not out of step with the paradoxical contexts in which we live in, since, on the one hand, there is an increasing social tolerance and global awareness of LGBTI diversity – consequence of greater media visibility and legal changes in Western societies –, on the other hand, it seems evident the perpetuation of stereotypes, discrimination and violence, subtle or direct, against LGBTI people – or judged as such – still continues to be reproduced. This paper explores the perspectives of young people aged 16-19 about each initials of LGBTI diversity, drawing upon school-based qualitative data from a study conducted in Portugal in 2015–2017 with methodological resource to observant participation, interviews and focus group discussion. Findings reveal a multiplicity of discourses that shows a paradoxical attitude on LGBTI rights. On the one hand, many young people shows what we can call a “liberal discourse”: non-heterosexualities are seen as a legitimate possibility of human sexuality, young people emphasizes individual freedoms and critically reflect upon their own attitudes. On the other hand, a cynical discourse of tolerance still exists, symbolically represented by “nothing against, but” cliché, together with particular comments in which homossexuality is still seen as something unnatural. Our conclusion is that we must take into consideration both kind of discourses, in order to refuse a imminent panorama of total victimization and to reject a false psychological sensation that we are living in societies where homophobic discrimination was solved.

Does Prostitution Legislation Affect the Population's Social Norms? A Natural Experiment on European Prostitution Policies

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Most European countries introducing a law criminalizing the purchase of physical sexual services explicitly aim to raise awareness. One of the explicit aims of the abolitionist programme regarding prostitution, indeed is to change the public's normative evaluation of prostitution. This implies, to a certain extent, that they also expect that a legalization or regulation of prostitution could make people more permissive toward prostitution. Most evaluations of the effects of prostitution policy focus on externalities such as safety at work, occupational health, or risks of human trafficking. Concurrently, the effect of a legislative change on the public's social norms regarding prostitution is still largely unknown. We test these conjectures empirically, with the help of a multi-case study. We design a research where the effect of five European historical cases of national legislative changes in Europe is modelled. We include cases of decriminalization (the Netherlands, Slovenia, and Spain), and cases of criminalization (Sweden and Croatia). The evolution of the normative acceptance of prostitution is measured with the help of the European Values Study, with data collected in the 1990's until 2008. The effect of the legislative change on the prevailing acceptance of prostitution, is modelled through a difference-in-differences approach. The results seem to indicate that criminalization (or 'abolition') significantly decreases the public's acceptance of the phenomenon of prostitution. Concurrently, the decriminalization of prostitution seems to have no marked effect on the public's normative evaluation of the phenomenon.

RN23_03a | LGBTQI+ intersectional experiences

Discussing and Theorising the Conceptual Gap between LGBTTIQ-Identities and Community-Belonging on the Example of LGBTTIQ Police Officers

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Sociological conceptualisations of identities and belongings are partly intersecting or understood as complimentary or even conflicting conceptions (Pfaff-Czarnecka, 2012). Are gender and sexual identities stable entities, and how do they intersect with community belongings of the LGBTTIQ? The paper strives for conceptualising distinction criterias between the theoretical concepts of identities and belongings with respect to self-articulation of LGBTTIQ. We ask, which theoretical instruments are needed to explain the identity/belonging tensions and clashes between the queer-community and professional belonging of LGBTTIQ? Should LGBTTIQ-identities and belonging to a profession be discussed within the intersectionality perspective? Given the empirical evidence from biographical interviews with LGBTTIQ police officers in Germany we seek to demonstrate tensions and intersections of belonging to the police as organisation and LGBTTIQ identities and queer communities. Being part of the police is framed in the interviews as family-like belonging and the LGBTTIQ identities are addressed by our interview partners as unchangeable and discriminated within the executive forces. The presentation seeks to develop theoretical approaches, capable to embrace conflicts, faced by the LGBTTIQ police officers, who are negotiating between being an activist of LGBTTIQ rights and belonging to executive power. We seek to demonstrate approaches, suitable for explaining the mechanisms of the prioritising of different aspects of belonging/identities within the biographical narrations on the example of LGBTTIQ police officers. To do this, we focus on clashes or negotiations of professional belonging with LGBTTIQ identities, which produce specific forms of power relations and hierarchies (Anthias 1998).

Queering the Glass Ceiling: lgbtqi+ discrimination in the workplace in Portugal

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Notwithstanding significant changes regarding formal recognition of LGBTQI+ rights in Portugal since 2001, hetero and cisnormativity remain pervasive cultural scripts. The workplace is one of the spheres in which discrimination is more visible. From feeling ignored or being dismissed, having experienced negative evaluations and/or refusals of promotion, to ostracization and bullying, LGBTQI+ people are overwhelmingly faced with having to remain in the closet in the spaces in which they spend most of their daily lives. Such unspoken expectation is part of what we suggest to call a heterocisnormative glass ceiling in operation, according to which information regarding sexual orientation or gender identity is to remain separate from the workplace. This separation is often disguised as respect for privacy, when it actually consists in replicating a new dichotomy private/public and imposing the closet as the new normativity. Drawing on work done within the CILIA LGBTQI+ study in Portugal, in this paper we offer an exploratory analysis based on relevant surveys conducted by Portuguese NGOs and a literature review of scholarly work on LGBTQI+ embodied experiences in the workplace in Portugal. Through this analysis we identify patterns of (in)equalities that affect the professional lives of people with non-normative sexual orientations and gender identities in specific life course transitioning moments, in particular the transition into adulthood and the so-called rush-hour of life (mid-term career). In the last section of the paper, we suggest ways for reframing research and policy around inequality at the workplace by addressing LGBTQI+ specificities and also the impact of austerity measures and precariousness in Southern Europe.

Language, social networks and belonging among East European LGBT migrants in Scotland

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Migration studies have long recognised the significance of social networks in the process of migration and settlement. Research on migrants' social networks has often explored issues of language use, acquisition and proficiency, and examined how language shapes migrants' relations with diasporic migrant communities as well as their 'integration' in the 'host' society (Boyd 1989; Haug 2008; Ryan 2011). However, language and social networks remain relatively unexplored within work on transnational queer migration: existing work mainly focuses on language as a means to (re)negotiate sexual and gender identities (Manalansan 2003; Kuntsman 2003), or focus on 'sexual racism' within the gay scene (Callander et al 2016), but rarely explicitly addresses how language may affect queer migrants' social networks, including relations with diasporic communities (Cantu' 2009). This paper examines how language shapes queer migrants' social networks and sense of belonging at the intersection of ethnicity and sexuality, drawing on the findings of a project on LGBT migrants from Central Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union in Scotland. The project explored aspects of queer migrants' social networks through a focus on their 'personal communities', a concept that encompasses meaningful personal ties in which people are embedded, and through which they 'give and receive companionship, intimacy and support – whether this is with family members, or friends, or other significant ties' (Pahl and Spencer 2010). Language emerged as an important factor facilitating or hindering social contact, and the paper explores the role of language in socialising and finding companionship, romance and sex. The paper examines language use (multilingualism, proficiency in English, language switching) as well as language as a marker of ethnic identity and racialized otherness.

Gender, Ethnic and Religious Identity Experience among LGBTQ Muslim Youth in the Philippine

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This study investigated the gender, ethnic, and religious self-understanding among LGBTQ Muslim youth in the Philippines. Key informant interviews with selected lesbian and gay Muslim Tausug from Zamboanga City and Muslim Maranao from Marawi City were conducted to determine their affiliation with and experience of their religious, ethnic and gender identities. Their sexual orientation and type of relationship established with their family, peers, community and the “ummah” were also investigated. The investigation reveals the incompatibility between gender identities and ethnic and religious affiliation. The incompatibility resulted in the renunciation of their gender identity and their willingness to conform to heteronormative expectations as a “man” or a “woman.” Thus, they are forced towards “compulsory heterosexuality and heteronormativity” in which they live a life in conformity to Muslim codes and ethnic customs and traditions. These participants affirm the need to enter into heteronormative marriage, and to raise their children as pious Muslim who will be observant of their ethnic customs and traditions. On the other hand, the incompatibility reflected through rejection from the family and their Ummah, and their experience of ridicule, shaming, and physical abuse promote the desire to escape “compulsory heterosexuality and heteronormativity,” such they decide to break free from their ethnic and religious ties. These participants seek and live in a more “LGBTQ tolerant” social environment, pursue professional and career aspirations, and follow a more secular life. The findings of the study aim to contribute to the understanding of the intersection between gender, religious and ethnic identities, and to examine its implications to human rights, social justice, and social inclusivity.

RN23_03b | Sex, money and work(s)

Third Parties in Full-Service Sex Work in England

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Although full-service sex work is not criminalised in England, third parties such as managers, maids, landlords, and cleaning and security staff are. Additionally, sex worker-led organisations report that legislation criminalising third parties is also used to criminalise sex workers themselves (SWOU, 2013). This second year PhD research aims to map the work relationships between sex workers and their colleagues, managers and other third parties through a mixed methods approach of 150-200 self-completion questionnaires and 20 in-depth semi structured interviews with a wide variety of current sex worker respondents. The research centres the experiences of workers as experts in their own field by developing the research design in cooperation with sex worker-led organisations and sex worker key informants, by foregrounding the analysis of sex workers themselves, and by remaining in constant dialogue with participants throughout the research process. This presentation will focus on the emerging findings on the effect third parties have on the work and wellbeing of sex workers. While third parties are assumed, both in legislation and in the public imagination (May et al., 2000, Hickle and Roe-Sepowitz, 2016), to be exploiting or controlling sex workers in all cases, sex workers themselves report a variety of experiences with third parties. Additionally, sex workers critically evaluate the ways legislation criminalising third parties affects their safety and wellbeing while simultaneously being highly critical of their work relations within capitalism.

Will Any Body Really Do? Investigating Skills in Commercial Sex

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This paper explores skills in commercial sex, examining the different skill-sets and the process of skill acquisition among Russian-speaking women engaged in commercial sex in Finland. The paper aims to problematize the perception of commercial sex as unskilled or low-skilled labour and to interrogate the hierarchies of skilled and unskilled work more broadly, suggesting that it is the demands of the labour market and the employers that structure the conceptualization of skilled and unskilled labour. The study is based on interviews conducted with Russian-speaking women engaged in different forms of erotic and sexual labour including escorts, erotic dancers, adult film actresses and models, etc. The study also draws on data derived from ethnographic research in private shows, erotic dance clubs and sex restaurants in two large cities in Finland.

Social Background Indicators Amongst Sex Sellers: An Analysis Using Register Based Data

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Using register-based data on more than 1000 women involved in indoor prostitution this article analyzes the social background of sex sellers and identifies possible childhood risk factors. The study offers social profiles on female sex sellers focusing on demographics, family background and individual vulnerabilities such as socio-economic status, physical and mental health and substance use. Knowledge on social background are important on several accounts. Most importantly, existing knowledge on social background of sex sellers is patchy and lack variety in both methodology and target group. Hence, prostitution is often investigated from a street level perspective and more research on other populations (such as indoor sex sellers) is required in order to avoid a “distorted picture of the world of prostitution” (Weitzer, 2005 p. 229). Further previous research is almost exclusively based on self-reported questionnaires and/or interviews due to barriers in obtaining other types of meaningful data. This means that despite a wealth of empirical findings and commentary on sex work, many quantitative questions whose answers could complement the qualitative approach remain unanswered. By integrating register-based data this study uses a new source of data providing the opportunity to examine social background with a new level of detail including sociodemographic indicators making it possible to investigate a possible correlation between family background/social background and prostitution experience.

RN23_04a | Spaces of sexuality

LGBTQ+ Social Housing Residents – extending the locations of sexual citizenship

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This presentation draws on studies conducted over the past two years regarding the experiences and concerns of LGBTQ+ people living in social housing; that is, housing provided by a local government authority or housing association. Themes emanating from this research indicate that LGBTQ+ social housing residents lack sexual citizenship in relation to their housing. The presentation illustrates why this is through the discussion of number of key themes from the research, including: concerns about belonging, erasure of identities and a lack of equality and inclusivity. The presentation outlines what can be done to rectify this situation, including a brief overview of the UK’s first LGBTQ+ social housing resident ‘pledge scheme’. The presentation also considers what this means for the concept of sexual citizenship itself.

‘We’re Not Asking For A Palace, Just A Safe Space’: The Intersections Of Sexuality, Space And ‘Refugeeness’ In The Lives Of LGBTQI* Refugees

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Whilst Europe is proud of its record on LGBTQI* rights and presents itself as a haven for LGBTQI* people, the situation of individuals who seek international protection on grounds of sexual orientation and/or gender identity looks rather bleak. Not only has the ‘welcome culture’ (in Germany, for instance) been replaced with right-wing rhetoric and the closure of European borders, but LGBTQI* refugees also face additional issues such as the impossibility of proving their ‘gayness’ and social isolation, especially when their claim is refused. Whilst the subjectivities of LGBTQI* refugees are constituted by ‘space’ in particular ways, sexual geographies research has not drawn much attention to that relationship. Drawing on the European project SOGICA – Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Claims of Asylum (www.sogica.org), this paper explores how space and sexuality constitute each other in the lives of LGBTQI* refugees. It challenges the concept of ‘safe space’ and argues that it is the intersections of being ‘marked’ as a refugee and being LGBTQI* that fundamentally shape the intersectional spatial experience of LGBTQI* refugees.

Supporting Young LGBT+ People's Sense Of Belonging And Wellbeing: Contrasting Experiences From England And Sweden

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This paper draws on findings from British Academy/Leverhulme funded research in England and Sweden to examine the notion of 'supporting' LGBT+ young people's wellbeing, including in relation to friendships and peer relationships that might facilitate a sense of belonging. Increasing numbers of young people in the UK are being diagnosed with mental health issues, but access to formal support or information about sex(uality) and relationships is limited, particularly in relation to lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans (LGBT+) identities. This contrasts with what are often perceived to be more liberal attitudes towards sex(uality) in Sweden. Our research, using interviews, discussion groups and vignettes with practitioners and young people, indicates that in England LGBT+ identities are perceived by 'others' as problematic, vulnerable and/or conflated with mental ill-health. However, this was resisted by many LGBT+ young people who called instead for more inclusive approaches to schooling and/or youth work that do not necessarily see them as having mental health issues, but which recognise that they might sometimes require additional support within their everyday lives. In Sweden, the level of support available to young people was impressive, but young LGBT+ people did still face challenges. In a context where 'punishment' was frowned upon, a less authoritative approach to schooling led to some problematic language/practices going 'unchecked'. Here we discuss some lessons from both English and Swedish practices, particularly regarding understandings of 'safeguarding'/child protection and 'youth support', which could benefit all young people growing up in a 'sexual world'.

"I'm Not Who They Expect": Hearing Trans People Navigate The Obstacles And Challenges Of Homelessness

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Homelessness is particularly prevalent among trans people. In the UK, homelessness assistance is mediated by local government officials. These "street level bureaucrats" allocate resources based upon systems and practices reliant upon beliefs about deservedness/need, rooted in a heteronormative understanding of home and homelessness (Cramer, 2005), leading to concern over the ability of the service to meet the needs of homeless LGBTQ applicants. Two key gaps exist: first, little work so far has included trans people as a distinct group. Second, the majority of prior scholarship locates LGBTQ homeless people as disempowered and marginalised, and so

does not consider how this group may deploy agency and power. Drawing upon interviews with 25 homeless/ ex-homeless trans people, this paper finds that mundane practices by street level bureaucrats, and overarching organisational oversight, position homeless trans people as unanticipated, passive "strangers" (Ahmed, 2000), whose specific needs are unaccommodated and frequently problematised. Consequently trans people often perceived homelessness service bureaucracies as hostile, dismissive and indifferent to their needs. Yet homeless trans people are also highly creative, working co-operatively to create safe, if often physically and temporally precarious, "homes". Such practices operate dialectically with a deconstruction of heteronormative understandings of home and family. The paper thus makes two key contributions. First, it advances understanding of ways in which bureaucratic/institutional practices contribute to "overlooking" of non-heteronormative applicants. Second, it highlights applicants as resistive, ingenious and reflexive, with a complex and nuanced understanding of their homelessness as a transformative life event.

Social Spaces of Gay Men in Switzerland

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Research in the area of social network support shows that social spaces and social networks are important areas to promote quality of life. However, there is hardly any empirical evidence in considering positive aspects of social spaces including social networks and social support for homosexual men in Switzerland. With our research project, the lack of evidence-based knowledge concerning the situation of gay men in Switzerland shall be reduced. The aim of the research project is to discover, describe and understand the subjective functions and meaning of social spaces for quality of life of gay men in Switzerland. The project examines its topic with an exploratory mixed method design. The first step consisted of a qualitative exploration of the research field, based on semi-structured interviews including egocentric network analysis. Building on these findings, the second step consists of the quantitative exploration, by means of a broadly supported online survey. The insights gained are intended to better understand the resources within social spaces and networks of gay men in a largely heteronormative society and thus to enrich and broaden the debate as well in practice, politics and science. The conference presentation will provide an overview of the first outcomes of the qualitative exploration. The contribution is intended to demonstrate our interest in the practice and dynamics of positioning as a minority in a heteronormative society. The first results show that the active positioning of gay men brings with it different uses of social spaces and corresponding geographical spaces. This is also reflected in the importance and significance of safe spaces for gay men in Switzerland.

RN23_04b | Sexuality, Abuse and Violence

'Paying with the Bedroom' - Sex as Remuneration in Marriages of Convenience with the Purpose of a Residence Permit

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A marriage of convenience, as any other marriage, is similar to a contract between two human beings. The contract might contain (negotiated) conditions regarding the payment, for example a fixed sum or a favorable distribution of tax classifications. But in addition, indirect ways of payment can develop. One of those can be sexual intercourse. Therefore, I am speaking of 'paying with the bedroom'. Following the sense of some of my male interview partners, the men profiting by the marriage in terms of residence, pay partly for their permit with sex. The compulsion to regularly engage in intercourse develops due to a very present fear of divorce, justified or not, therefore losing their residence permit because of their wife's dissatisfaction. So the mere possibility of the partner's discontent might lead to agreeing to every – even indirect or assumed – claim the partner supposedly expresses. Ergo, sexual intercourse as a semi-voluntary social interaction can offer access to a residence permit. What is the interpretation of this agreement? It might be an expression of what is at stake for migrants from so called negative third-country nationals such as Moroccans. A strong hint where European migration policy has developed so that migrants engage in – describing this phenomenon in drastic words – sex work. Therefore, we should ask: Is this a version of prostitution which developed out of Europe's migration policy? Do these male migrants empower themselves by using sexual spaces of action in order to acquire the European migration policy? Is this even an act of emancipation? In my presentation I intend to partly answer those questions by suggesting links between migration, residence permit, power and sexuality.

Party, Public Space and Rape Culture. A Study of "La Manada" Case

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This paper will focus on understanding which elements related to the festive context in the public space are used to explain that sexual violence against women can be understood as a part of the festivity itself. To do so, we will analyze the case of "La manada", a gang rape case that happened in July of 2016 during the San Fermín, a traditional and centenary festivity held in Pamplona (Spain). The verdict dictated by the judges caused huge demonstrations of women all over Spain. The

mobilizations were to show the disagreement of women with the argumentation of the judicial sentence, which didn't consider the aggression a rape because, according to them, the victim didn't resist to the rape. Thus through a specific and paradigmatic case, nowadays internationally known, we will show how a festive context in a public space can be used to justify sexual violence against women. To do so, we conducted a qualitative field work that included journalistic case tracking, in-depth analysis of the instruction and the accusation writings, as well as the court rulings of the case. In depth interviews with the local feminist movement in Pamplona and experts on sexual violence involved in the case were also conducted.

Beyond the 'Socialist Way of Life': Expert Discourse on Sexual Murder and Politics of Respectability in Czechoslovakia after 1968

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Sexually motivated murder represented an extremely dangerous act to Normalization-era Czechoslovakia (1969-1989). At the time, 'normalcy' and 'deviance' represented new ways of categorizing citizens, the regime was based on social homogeneity, and the negotiation of citizenship belonged within the private sphere of the family (Bren, 2011). Paradoxically, sexual murderer was diagnosed as 'abnormal', not a 'real' sexual deviant and usually subjected to death penalty. By using critical discourse analysis, this paper shows how experts from the field of criminology, sexology and psychiatry articulated a perpetrator's high degree of social danger. Indeed, expert knowledge on sexual murder and its punishment were informed by the politics of respectability (Skeggs, 2004). I critically point out that Czechoslovak expertise as well as regime's ideology operated not only within white (Sokolová, 2008; Čajkovičová, 2017) and conservative gender order (Havelková, 2017; Lišková, 2016, 2018; Vodochoďský and Klvačová, 2015), but also class-based framework, although not always explicitly, but by the notion of 'degraded way of life'. As such politics of respectability were constructed at the time when family became a source of the individual's normalcy, I show that murderer not only transgressed sexual norms but also class expectations, the root of which experts placed in the offender's deprived upbringing. By attributing lower-class characteristics to the perpetrator, he was thus symbolically excluded from the 'socialist way of life'. Furthermore, eliminating sexual murderers via the death penalty served to reinforce normalized notions of sexual behaviour, parenting, and class.

Blurred Lines: Reflections On The Normative Specification Of Sexualized Violence In The Era Of Digital Media

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Intimacy is above all a matter of emotional communication, with others and with the self, in a context of interpersonal equality (Giddens, 1994). Thus, creating intimacy starts with mutual self-disclosure. Exploring some of the qualitative aspects of our 'journeys to intimacy', the spread of digital media has profoundly reshaped intimate lives, transforming the ways in which we are involved in intimate relationships and experience love, sexuality and emotions in everyday lives. Digital media contexts trigger (sexual) self-disclosure unbounded from offline-life creating an illusion of intimacy at a distance. So far, very little is known of the ways in which digital media mediate the ways in which intimacy is experienced and lived. We argue that digital media communication results in a transgression of the idea of intimacy and (sexual) norms that operates in the offline-world. This is significant because digital media have become critical spaces in which we re-negotiate ideas and practices of intimacy within a context of supposed anonymity and distance, disguising the divide between consensual and non-consensual actions. The present paper will reflect on different ways in which digital media, intimacy and sexualized violence intersect. In the hope that the idea of intimacy itself will be opened out in the process, we shed light on digital media intermeshing the idea of intimacy with multiple levels of normativity - equally forcing social work, research, justice and society to think about the implications of blurring lines between intimacy, transgression and sexualized violence, especially with regard to the professional help system.

RN23_05a | Sexual citizenship: Current challenges

What's Queer Got to Do with it? Queernormativity & Heterobrasilidade in Brazil's QueerMuseu

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The August 2018 inauguration of the "Queer Museum" in Rio de Janeiro brings to the forefront controversial issues that dramatize and even metaphorize Brazil's sociopolitical divisions: state involvement, support, and censorship of cultural initiatives designed to destigmatize creative production of and about gender/sexual minorities. The brief but volatile history of the museum's opening, its subsequent censorship in Porto Alegre, the use of social media to rehabilitate itself in Rio with "crowdfunding" campaigns reveals larger debates on freedom of speech, citizenship as activism, art as a site of cultural resistance, and the limits of reception and spectatorship. For example, a judge ordered on the eve of its opening that children 14 and under not be permitted to visit the exhibit. While the order was suspended days later by another judge, these (re)actions stage current debates in Brazil on "ideology of gender" arguments that continue to suppress gender studies and LGBT/queer studies at all levels of the curriculum, from the "kit de anti-homofobia" at the secondary level to the repression and commission of aggression against Judith Butler's (physical and scholarly) body of knowledge. This paper interrogates simultaneously conflictual and consensual relationships between aesthetics (artwork), the ethical imperative of the museum as a cultural institution invested in representing cultural artifacts of marginalized citizens, the rules of censorship and the roles of freedom of speech in a "democracy" positioning itself in an ambivalent "queer space and time" (Halberstam) consistently questioning the utopian foundations upon which it is employed and revoked in today's Brazil.

Entitlement to Marriage, Entitlement to Fully-Recognised Family Membership and Citizenship: Discussion on Taiwan's Case of Same-Sex Union Legislation

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There is growing literature on same-sex union. However, most existing studies are done in the Western context and therefore cannot fully represent the experience of LGBT people in different cultural contexts. This presentation aims to expand the cultural scope of relative literature by investigating the institutional barriers to and policy implication of same-sex union legislation in Taiwan. Taiwan is the first Asian country which allows same-sex union. In 2017 Taiwan's Constitutional Court ruled that same-sex union should be legalised; consequent referendums in 2018 concluded that same-sex union would be legalised, though not in the name of marriage. Like other East Asian countries, Taiwan is heavily influenced by Confucianism. Confucianism does not explicitly reject homosexuality; nonetheless, its emphasis on the family obligation to have children and continue family line makes homosexuality invisible. Besides, the closely-connected kinship networks and the clear public/private-sphere divide makes the family (particularly immediate family members) rather than the state the main welfare provider. Thus, same-sex union legislation is both an issue of equality and a matter of welfare and personal long-term well-being. This presentation begins with the cultural, social, and legal context of Taiwan's LGBT equality movements. It then analyses the culturally-constructed function of family and marriage and the welfare regime designed around it. In the conclusion, it discusses the influence of same-sex union legislation on Taiwan's future family and social policies, and shows possible paths to same-sex union legislation and LGBT right improvement in other East Asian countries.

Rethinking Sexual Citizenship: Embodying A Model That Includes People With Learning Disabilities

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Historically, T.H. Marshall (1950) described citizenship in terms of legal, political and social rights. Sexual citizenship, as an element of citizenship, refers to sexual entitlements, such as the entitlement to free expression, the right to choose, and the right to participate in private/ intimate territories. It also refers to sexual responsibilities and the right to non-exploitation by others. Theorising around sexual citizenship has mainly been driven by academics and activists from the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender movement. The experiences of people with learning disabilities in relation to sexual citizenship, has

largely been invisible in these debates. This paper seeks to explore the extent to which people with learning disabilities have status as sexual citizens. The paper focuses, in particular, on issues of recognition/ visibility of people with learning disabilities in relation to sexuality, the influence of the state and 'moral rights'. Using sexual citizenship as an analytical lens through which to view the experiences of people with a learning disability I will offer a critique and exploration of the relevance of the present literature to people with learning disabilities.

A common European identity through LGBTI rights?

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Over the past three decades, the European Union has introduced some major legal and policy changes in the field of LGBTI rights and more recently has started to portray itself as a promoter of LGBTI rights. However, while LGBTI rights are, in certain areas, used to demonstrate modernity, exceptionalism and superiority of the EU in relation to its "others", the internal debate shows a less consistent picture. In the European Parliament, anti-LGBTI and anti-gender rhetorics are on the rise again. This contribution argues that in this context, especially statements by individuals or institutions and symbolic action (e.g. flying the rainbow flag from the Commission building) often serve as a call for action or a critique of internal resistances by activist actors inside European institutions, rather than a demonstration of achievements. The almost ritualized reference to the human rights identity of the EU or to the idea of "leading by example" in discourses on LGBTI rights could be understood as a search for a common identity of the EU and the struggle to agree on basic values. This contribution investigates how LGBTI rights are currently constructed as norm and problem that needs to be addressed by EU institutions by different actors. It focuses on discourses used to justify action in this field, reaching from references to the "human rights myth" of the EU, the desire to "lead by example" to the neoliberal re-validation of diversity. Special attention will be given to the phenomenon that the practice of international solidarity in LGBTI activism and the construction of a shared identity and culture of LGBTI people surpassing national border turns them into models for the "ideal European citizen".

RN23_05b | Media representations and online sexual subjectivities

Cybjectivities: The Experimentation, Formation, and Regulation of Online Subjectivities in India LGBTQI+

Cyberspaces

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lgbtqi+ social media spaces can be peculiar zones of self-exploration and cross-fertilization. Cyberspace can forever conceal, question, and transform the “actual” histories and subjectivities of participants. This paper examines how the structures and cultures of Indian lgbtqi+ social media groups and platforms governs the formation of, possibilities for, and mobilities of online (lgbtqi+) subjectivities and communities entangled in the online-physical-world kaleidoscope. Focusing on urban lgbtqi+ communities and social media spaces in India, this paper draws on research conducted from 2014-2015 and continued since via online engagement. Class, language, and location inevitably impact encounters online, but gender-swapped profiles, (cyber)sexual experimentation, and other forms of self-modification and exploration demonstrate subject position gymnastics disallowed by physical-world restraints. Simultaneously, subjecthoods and presentations available on lgbtqi+ social media platforms are constrained: from moderated secret Facebook groups to the dating/hookup apps Planet Romeo and Grinder, where bodies are presented, parsed, and—inevitably—ranked by height, muscularity, race, and penis length, and where a delimited number of (western-tinged) gender and sexuality labels are available. This paper explores online forms of control, limitations, and governmentality that shape subjectivities: applications’ interface structures; the appointment of moderators to monitor Facebook groups (and their subsequent behavior); and social hierarchies determining desirability of bodies and identities on- and off-line. In Indian lgbtqi+ cyberspaces, how do online customs and the norms and ethics of physical-world community cultures mutually shape each other? How similar are the phobias and hierarchies that circulate in online and physical-world communities? Where do they diverge, why, and what are the consequences for lgbtqi+ subjectivities?

It’s Not About the Sex, Stupid: The Importance of Sexuality in Polyamorous Relationships by Self-perception and Media Representation.

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Polyamory - consensual relationship(s) between more than two people based on emotional love and sexual action - has become an uprising topic within the last 20 years. Yet we still know little, and what we empirically-based understand is mainly based on American data. Financed by the Austrian Science Funds FWF, the project “Polyamory in media, social and identity perspective” explored two aspects that have been falling short in academic discussion so far: The media representation of polyamory, and the German speaking area as source of empiric investigation. 368 newspaper and magazine articles published in Austria, Germany and Switzerland over one decade (2007-2017) have been examined by a qualitative content analysis; furthermore 33 narrative biographical interviews of individuals from 14 polycoles based in/around Vienna have been conducted. The presentation in Manchester aims at two specific aspects of the findings: The intimate love (and life) history, and the importance of sexuality in consensual non-monogamous relationships. Following questions (by media portrayal held against self-perception) shall be answered: # What happened in one’s sexual history to dismiss monogamy? # Which value has sexuality in a concept furthermore rooted in consent, comperson, and love? # Can implications be drawn on the impact of media on the societal discourse on polyamory? # Are there implications on how wider society will understand sexuality in the future? Embedded in the Social Sciences theory of Framing, the findings will not only indicate how media influence public opinion in a seemingly new topic, but furthermore compare those with experiences from within the polyamorous community.

Dating and Rating on Grindr: Trade and Exchange Practices in a Virtual Sexual Market

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The general theoretical issue of this paper centers on how technologically-mediated processes of globalization of gay culture influence the (re)constructions of sexualities and sexual identities of men who have sex with men (MSM)/gay men as well as the nature of their interpersonal interactions. More specifically, I argue that location-based mobile dating apps such as Grindr are a sexual market, in which users can be considered self-objectified sexual commodities. Thus, I am interested in exploring the characteristics of actors (users) in this sexual market. In addition, I am interested in examining which characteristics and in what way they are associated with actors' perceived sexual capital. In order to do so, I used data from a sample of Grindr profiles in Vienna, Austria. The data were collected during four time points – weekday afternoons, weekday evenings, weekend afternoons and weekend evenings. All the information users provided in their profiles was coded. Special attention was given to the way the users described themselves and what they were looking for. Furthermore, in order to gain a more holistic understanding of the interactions in this sexual market I also conducted 20 interviews with MSM/gay men in Vienna. I believe this study will contribute to and complement existing literature on technology, sexualities, and, in particular, literature on sexual capital.

Shamed Citizens: Lived Experiences of Mongolian Queers in Media

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Discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC) is pervasive in Mongolian legal, institutional, as well as cultural and social environments. The Being LGBTI in Asia Report states that discrimination in the workplace was identified as one of the most serious and frequent human rights violations. Other areas are education, health, family affairs and media. This also explain why public opinions and attitudes lead to widespread discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer (LGBTIQ) Mongolians, evidenced by ongoing hate remarks, ridicule and shaming on traditional and social media, and on the streets. Drawing on Glenn's "rhetoric silence" (2004) and Gould's affect and "ambivalence about self and society" (2010), I would argue that the state, media, and public shaming and silencing of the queers through dominant discourses regard them invisible and reveal their subordination at a cognitive level, but domination, marginalization and mis-/non-recognition could be experienced at the affective level through intensive roles of shame. Only by confronting and embracing shame honestly, not avoiding it, queer community

can liberate themselves and claim their agency for and within self and society. Foucault's discourse analysis will be used to investigate and explore media representation and portrayal on how shame plays roles in affecting the queer community by analyzing traditional and social media coverage related to SOGIESC issues. This method will include reviewing major newspapers, news articles, online and offline posts, comments, and other expressions made by the general public in the past 10 years or so.

RN23_06 | Theorizing materialism and the human in sexuality

Mapping Affective Capacities: Gender and Sexuality in Relationship and Sex Counselling Practices

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Drawing on fieldwork on relationship enhancement seminars in Finland, this presentation examines how gendered and sexualized power relations are (re)produced in therapeutic practices. It applies the Deleuzian idea of affective capacities to the analysis of gender and sexuality, understanding gender and sexuality as about 'becoming' rather than 'being'. This kind of framework builds upon the new materialist ontology, where the focus is on what bodies and things do – rather than what they are. The analysis of different event-assemblages shows how gendering and sexualizing happen through diminishing and augmenting bodies' capacities to affect and be affected. In this way, the focus of analysis becomes not only what bodies can do, but what they are made to do. The presentation concludes that the very relations that diminish some capacities may increase other capacities, which is central to the dynamics through which gender and sexuality work in and on bodies.

New Materialist Feminist Perspectives on Sex Robots

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The construction of sex robots offers a great potential for reducing stereotypes and promoting diversity. For people to sexually interact with robots, traditional dualisms have to be dissolved. Thus, the strict separation of man and machine needs to give way to a view accepting the latter at least to some degree as an equal vis-à-vis. Current trends in sex-robotics, however, do not explore these rich possibilities. Instead, hetero-normative ideas of male hegemony are mirrored in the design of both hardware and software. While the robots' anatomy exaggerates pornographic fantasies of hyper-femininity, the built-in AI is programmed to let the robot act as an ever-ready, obedient servant. Sex with such a robot runs danger of becoming a solitary, unilateral act. A strong strand of feminist critique starts right here and argues from an ontological perspective that, due to the lack of intentionality of the machine, sex with robots is not possible at all. Sex-robots for them only translate a centuries long history of exploitation and oppression into a new medium. I will show that this line of argument is short-sighted and neglects the (also feminist) potential that lies in the development of 'intelligent' machines. In the long run, we might even come to redefining our entanglements with the non-human in the sense of an all-encompassing, ethical "epistem-ontological" approach that overcomes the inherent (and outdated!) anthropocentrism of modernity to open up new spheres of post-humanist encounters, relationships and sexualities.

Queer Materialism: Approaches from New and Historical Materialisms

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The contributions made from the new materialist or posthuman turn in the cultural and social sciences have led to a reinvigorated debate on the position and construction of the human as the privileged site of knowledge creation, ethics and politics. When paired with the denormalising promise of queer theory and its insistence on the importance of sexuality, body and desire, a number of significant insights have been introduced to critical theory and activism more broadly. A common (and often appropriate) critique of queer theory and new materialisms alike is their historical inability to account for the way capitalist exploitation and domination shape the possibility of a critical politics of sexuality, body and desire. As such, they become complicit with imperial capitalism in the era of homonormativity and queer niche consumption and production. In this light, how can a revisiting of new and historical materialist theory revitalize queer theory? What are the preliminary steps we must take to understand the relations between these three overlapping sets of literature? In this paper, I aim to understand the 'claim to matter' inherent in both new and historical materialisms and to use it to inform a

revitalised queer (materialist) theory. A diffractive reading with historical materialism, it is my claim, works as an antidote to the (potential) liberal infatuations in the field. Through a close examination of key theoretical texts, I explore the conditions for a meaningful cross-pollination between queer theory, new materialisms and historical materialism as fundamental to the critical project of 'queer materialism'.

Artificial Intimacy: Making the Human / Making the Robotic

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The desire to create the perfect sexual partner has preoccupied western culture for quite some time, as seen in the myth of Pygmalion. Nowadays we develop sexbots: mechanical skeletons embedded in 'flesh' made of thermoplastic elastomer (TPE). Smart sensors register touch, microphones hear voices, speakers emit audio. The lips move when audio plays and the eyes blink. The development of these sexbots is based on the engineering of modern sex dolls. In the design, use and coverage of these artifacts, knowledge of what is human, of gender, of intimacy, and of consent is negotiated. In my paper, I present findings from sexbot-human encounters drawn from demonstrations of this technology. Drawing on Wally Smith (2009) and Lucy Suchman (2011) these demonstrations can be understood as theatres of use, situations in which multiple frames overlap. The analysis of sexbot demonstrations shows which interpretative frames of sexuality are projected onto the sexbots. Smith, Wally (2009): Theatre of Use: A Frame Analysis of Information Technology Demonstrations. In: *Social Studies of Science* 39/3 Page: 449–480 Suchman, Lucy (2011): Subject objects. In: *Feminist Theory* 12/2 Page: 119–145

RN23_07 | Interrogating monogamy

Alternative Family Life in Canada: Case Studies of Five Polyamorous Families

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Alternative Family Life in Canada: The Lived Experiences of Polyamorous Families in the Fringes of Legality is the first qualitative study of polyamorous life in Canada, focusing on the narratives of five polyamorous families. The study explores the link between the polyamorous lifestyle and how family structures are formed. The families in this study include a long-term, stable triad in which two children were raised, a co-parenting family with numerous adults raising three children, and three additional families without children who maintain their own unique structures. Sexuality and the right to sexual expression were frequently cited when participants were asked about their decision to challenge the norm of monogamy, with participants primarily identifying as bisexual, pansexual, and asexual. Participants see polyamory as a way to live their sexuality and maintain connection, kinship, health, and happiness. Each family rejects traditional norms around monogamy, although some still use marriage as a means of attaining legal protections. This research indicates that these families are well-equipped to support the development of their children by offering multiple adults who can provide care. Multiple potential caregivers also led to positive outcomes for participants suffering from mental health issues as well. By showcasing the diversity within polyamorous family structures it becomes possible to investigate the critical role sexuality plays in redefining kinship networks.

Many Loves, New Challenges? Exploring Affective Consensual Non-Monogamies in Italy

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The paper will present the theoretical premises and some results of my PhD project, that focuses on the qualitative exploration of affective consensual non-monogamies in Italy. In particular, the question that will guide the presentation will be: to what extent can the theories and practices of my interviewees challenge the conservative and essentialist definitions of family that are taking root again in Italy? And to what extent these theories and practices can contribute to redefine the subjects who are legitimate or obliged to lend and receive care, also in material terms? To (partially) answer to this question, I will focus on the different degrees of political

commitment of my respondents and of their communities of reference, making a (blurred and not dichotomous) distinction between radical critical non-monogamy and apolitical non-monogamy, as well as between individualistic approach and network approach. I will also present an overview of the gaps and contradictions between theories and practices, concluding with a reflection on the need to overcome the dichotomy between emotions and rationality, daughter of a blind modernist trust.

Bisexual Feminism, Anti-Monogamy and the Politics of Erotic Autonomy

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Feminist anti-monogamy arguments signify a longer-standing endorsement of the value of erotic autonomy within feminist politics. Different currents within North American and European feminist movements presented vocal critiques of monogamy as an integral part of hetero-patriarchal gender relationships. This paper focuses on bifeminist rejections of monogamy from the 1970s onwards. Drawing own and other people's research, I highlight the prevalence of distinctively feminist voices in debates on non/monogamy in bisexual activist circles. An analysis of core texts within the bisexual non/monogamy debates shows bifeminist anti-monogamy critiques share some of the core assumptions prevalent within other identity-related feminist currents (such as lesbian feminism and heterosexual feminism). Arguments have been oscillating between radical, liberal and queer-feminist positions (without being limited to them) but there is a convergence with regard to a shared focus on the value of erotic autonomy. Bifeminist critiques tend to articulate this endorsement from a particular perspective or standpoint.

Compulsory Monogamy in the Law and in the Courthouse

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The law plays a vital role in the construction of social conceptions of intimacy and kinship. It dictates what types of relationships receive social legitimacy and acknowledgement. My presentation will examine the role that the legal system plays in the construction of monogamy as a social institution. I will do so through a critical socio-legal textual analysis of Israeli law and court decisions, using feminist and queer theories. I will start by showing how the monogamous couple is the only familial unit (not based on blood-ties) to receive legal acknowledgment and how even with the expansion of the legal system towards same-sex couple monogamy remained mandatory. I shall note how this limits the other types of intimacies and familialities. Following that I will look at the Israeli family law and show how it also constructs a gendered double standard around monogamy for man and women, and how this double standard is rooted in traditional conceptions of ownership over women's bodies and sexualities. Then I will move to examine the criminal law and see how these same ownership-based conceptions that view woman as man's property within a romantic relationship on the one hand and the woman who is sexually active outside the monogamous dyad as an open pray, are also manifested in court decisions on rape cases. To conclude, I will note the uniqueness of the Israeli legal systems in terms of the blending of civil and religious law and how my conclusions relate to the legal situation in Western countries.

RN23_08 | Relationship practices and the everyday

Researching LGBTQ Parenthood: Conceptual and Methodological Tensions

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There have been great advances in socio-legal queer partnership and parenthood rights in recent years and LGBTQ-parent families are more visible now than ever before. As a consequence of these political gains and public recognition, LGBTQ-parent family research has arguably come of age. While a great deal of exciting research is now appearing around the globe, we will show that this area also faces numerous challenges in the context of sexuality and inclusivity. Empirical studies typically instantiate hetero-gender and sexuality through insufficient attention to everyday experience and the ways in which this queers kinship. Geo-political and socio-

cultural contexts are used as scene-setting rather than being operationalized to prise apart the intersections of public-private intimacies. Biological imperatives are defining and confining families, with practices of conception invoked to separate one family from the next. We will address the conceptual, theoretical, intersectional, and methodological tensions that remain or have emerged around qualitative LGBTQ-parent family research, focusing on: (a) era, age, and generation; (b) class, sociocultural capital, and the economies of reproductive labor; (c) sexual-maternal identities. We contend that it is timely for research on queer parenthood to take stock; to refocus attention onto the everyday and more sufficiently contextualize experience. So, our provocation is, in these permissive and precarious times, whose lives matter in research on LGBTQ-parenthood? How is 'queer parenthood' materialised? How can our research better reflect ordinary LGBTQ experiences of kinship?

Paradoxical Family Practices: LGBTQ+ Youth, Mental Health and Wellbeing

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This paper will explore how queer young people sustain and in some cases survive family relationships. Open channels of communication between family members are crucial to wellbeing and when ruptured can adversely impact on the mental health of young people. Families' investment in quality time can facilitate communication and a sense of family belonging conversely family tensions could also erupt during these 'precious' times. Parental practices of care can convey meaningful sentiments such as being there for the young person but these interactions also have the capacity to instantiate intergenerational power relations. Here, the meanings, practices and management of food and eating a particularly salient example. In this article, therefore, we develop the concept of 'paradoxical family practices' and use this to demonstrate the ways in which queer youth manage family life through everyday emotion work. This highlights 1. the value of emotion-centred multiple qualitative methods to explore the lives of queer youth and mental health; 2. the ways in which cultural and household contexts reproduce heteronormativity which in turn generates paradoxical family practices; 3. the need to develop 'paradoxical family practices' as a conceptual tool. Findings presented derive from a small scale UK study funded by the Wellcome Trust (UNS39780) and were generated through a two-stage methodology comprising of digital/paper emotion maps and qualitative interviews with queer youth aged 16-25 (n=12) and family members/mentors (n=7), followed by diary methods and recursive interviews (n=9).

Heteronormativity and Openness about Same-Sex Coupledness

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This paper explores how heteronormativity impacts the lives of older same-sex couples. The main focus of the paper is to examine how the social structures built around heteronormativity, such as heterosexism, homophobia and gendered power relations, influenced the lives of non-heterosexual individuals in the past, and how they impact their present intimate relationships and their imagination of possible futures. The data, in the form of semi-structured interviews and written diaries, is drawn from a doctoral research on older same-sex couples in Scotland. The social, historical, and cultural norms present in the participants' lives are explored in the context of the United Kingdom, focusing on Scotland in the present and the future, as the place where the participants live now and imagine they will live in the future. The paper explores the participants' coming out narratives, relationships with their family and community, and the perception of their past and present intimate relationships. Even though Scotland is currently one of the best countries in Europe for LGBTI equality, older non-heterosexual people still remember times when their lives were predominantly regulated by heteronormativity, and its effects are visible in their narratives about the present and the future. The contributions of the paper relate to the exploration of the intersection of the past, present and future, and the importance of studying the three temporalities together when constructing life narratives. Furthermore, the paper contributes by furthering the understanding of how older same-sex couples' lives and intimate relationships are shaped by their past experiences.

LGBTIQ break-ups in Finland

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In this presentation, we explore relationship break-ups of lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, intersex and queer people in Finland. Demographic research indicates that separation and divorce rates are even higher among same-sex couples than among other-sex couples in Western countries. The long battle for equal rights has placed LGBTIQ people's relationships under a lot of pressure to succeed. Many partners in LGBTIQ relationships try to pass as ordinary and happy as possible and choose to remain silent of the challenges they face in their intimate relationships. Consequently, they may miss the opportunities to receive institutional and familial support. There is also a paucity of research on the separation experiences of LGBTIQ people. In this presentation we seek to fill this gap and explore the break-up experiences of Finnish LGBTIQ people. Our data consists of ethnographic observations of relationship seminars, including events targeted at the recently separated; survey data; and interviews of LGBTIQ people, who have experienced a recent relationship-

break up. In our analysis, we further combine queer theoretical, psychosocial and affect theoretical perspectives in our analysis. In particular, we seek to grasp the affective, lively and often messy realities of relationship break-ups in a way that does not straightforwardly renew dichotomic understandings of sexuality or gender or draw upon pre-defined identities.

RN23_09 | Pedagogies of sexuality

Talking About Contemporary Art And Sexuality In Prison: Which Pedagogies For An Emancipatory And Inclusive Conversation?

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Among many workshops held in French prisons about healthcare or job search, art mediation can be perceived by prisoners as another "civilizing" step in a rehabilitation program. When the chosen artworks revolve around feminism and sexuality, male detainees are even more prone to suspect that they are going to be told how to behave. The control of sexuality is an important coercive aspect of carceral power. Talking about sex can be a powerful emancipatory tool for prisoners to open-up about their emotional states and to be considered as whole beings in charge of their sexual needs. How can educators step out of the educational and make possible a space of equality when talking about sexuality? How can rules around notions of consent, role-play or offence be negotiated collectively to avoid any form of depreciation? This paper will reflect on workshops that I conducted in 2017-2018 with prisoners around the series *Ma collection de proverbes [My collection of proverbs] (1974)* by artist Annette Messager from the *49 Nord 6 Est – Frac Lorraine* collection. Composed of thirty proverbs about women, this artwork not only questions sexism, but also French identity and whiteness. To acknowledge such a spectrum, I used intersectional positionality. This methodology views gender, race and class as markers of relational positions rather than essential qualities. Power relations are analysed as changing depending on the situation and can be confronted along the way rather than ignored. Only then can sex talks be envisioned as radical spaces to dismantle sexism from an inclusive perspective.

Teachers' Experiences of Delivering RSE Programme in Irish Second Level Schools

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This paper reviews the meanings and understandings teachers give to delivering Relationships & Sexuality Education (RSE) programme in Irish second level schools which was part of a larger study incorporating all stakeholders. 96 people participate of which there were 22 teachers. The methodology for the study was hermeneutic phenomenology, which concerns itself with the meanings and understandings that participants give to a particular phenomenon as lived. The findings revealed that all teachers are comfortable with their curricula subject for example, Mathematics, French, English and/or Religion. Most participants in this research spoke of the diversity of knowledge amongst first year students. Teachers could not have expectations of prior knowledge amongst the student cohort rather they thread a fine line between those who were knowledgeable and those who were not. They had to be mindful of the needs of all students present and also bring those with less knowledge to a place of understanding. A key factor that emerged from the teachers was their expressed need to develop trust with the students, which enabled them to deliver a student, centred the RSE programme irrespective of the patronage or ethos of the school. The gender mix of the student body did not have a significant impact on how the teachers reflected upon their experiences. Teachers get on with the task in hand to the cohort of students in front of them. Many teachers spoke of the need for either initial training to undertake the RSE programme which renders them unsure of the content and their ability to teach it.

Can Porn Literacy Mitigate Undesired Effects Of Mainstream Pornography?

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Many adolescents see porn before making own experiences or having valid information about sex (Sun, Bridges, Johnson, & Ezzell, 2016). The media is theorized as socializing agent, which cultivates people's perception of reality (Gerbner et. al. 2002). Understanding the gap between media representation and reality is conceptualized as media literacy (Potter, 2013) and media effects research has called for "porn literacy" education. This study tests if a porn literacy intervention mitigates undesired effects of porn (body dissatisfaction, sexist attitudes and negative attitudes towards condoms). After exposure to mainstream porn, the control group is expected to score higher on the undesired effects than the experimental group which receives a porn literacy intervention, delivered in the form of a short video about pornography production. The control group receives a matched video. Stronger effects are expected for people with few or no sexual experience and high

physiological arousal during exposure, in line with dual process theories. METHOD A 2 (Intervention) x 2 (Gender) between factorial experiment is designed. Body dissatisfaction is assessed through the non-verbal contour drawing rating scale (Thompson & Gray, 1995). Sexist attitudes are measured explicitly (Glick & Fiske, 1996) and implicitly using an Implicit Association Test (Greenwald, McGhee, & Schwartz, 1998). Attitudes towards condoms are assessed with an IAT (specifically developed for this purpose) and explicitly (Sakaluk & Gillath, 2016): Participants indicate on a 7-point scale how they would feel about using a condom every time they intercourse. Sexual experience is assessed with a self-report scale (Peter & Valkenburg, 2010). Arousal is measured via pupil dilation (Rieger et al., 2015) allowing for gender-universal comparisons. Participants are 120 students (18-25).

Trans* 'Escrevivências' as power

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In this text, I discuss a gender analysis stemmed from the movement of trans* *Escrevivências*. I reflect on the development of a trans* epistemology, developed from its existences, experiences, knowledge and writing. In the first part of this work, I discuss how trans* writing is a boost for trans* self-knowledge, thus legitimizing new ways of producing knowledge about such subjects from themselves, stimulating me to describe them instead of theorizing about their lives. In the second part, I discuss the emergence of a trans* pedagogy that develops teaching, broadening the representativeness of this knowledge, based on a pedagogical approach based on the principles of teaching as trans* (feminist self-revelation that strengthens/widens spaces of trans* experiments), teaching about trans* (providing exposure to the trans* universe in teaching), and teaching with trans* epistemologies (to say that trans teaching is not only embedded in other practices of knowledge production, it is, epistemological, itself, that is to say, producer of knowledge). 'Escrevivências' is a Neologism coined from the Portuguese words 'escrever' (to write) and 'vivência' (personal experience acquired during one's life), implying to write according to one's personal life, that is, from one's social, racial and gender perspective.

RN23_10 | Sexual Health: Negotiating therapeutic imperatives

‘Prep Is A Chemical Condom’: Narratives Of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis For HIV Among Barebackers And Bugchasers Garcia Iglesias, Jaime

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PrEP, a daily drug regime which helps prevent HIV infection even if exposed to the virus, has caused a cultural groundswell in the gay community with its potential to prevent HIV and its problematic medicalization of the HIV-negative body (Dean 2015, Felicianantonio 2017). This paper looks at the impact of PrEP among barebackers, who fetishize unprotected sex, and bugchasers, who fetishize HIV infection. While PrEP has been conceptualized as an effective HIV-prevention tool by mainstream media and the ‘gay community’, little to no empirical work is available on how barebackers and bugchasers use PrEP and interact with the medical authorities providing it. Over the past year, I have conducted over fifteen in-depth interviews with barebackers bugchasers and analysed hundreds of online messages to explore how these men access, consume or reject PrEP. This paper sustains that barebackers’ and bugchasers’ perceptions of PrEP are fluid and varied: whereas some see it as a last-barrier against HIV infection, others consider it to be an obstacle for intimacy. Even more so, whereas current research focuses on the process of starting PrEP, participants in my research found abandoning PrEP to be a much more symbolic act, whereby they would be truly experiencing freedom from medicalized sex. Overall, this paper theorises these narratives and contextualises them within larger dynamics of sexual and public health, presenting alternative significations and challenging stable narratives of PrEP. In so doing, I open new avenues for research regarding PrEP and proposes points of action for future public health interventions.

Sex and Sexuality in Later Life: the More the Healthier?

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New biomedicalized forms of longevity, anti-ageing ideals, and the focus on successful ageing have permeated the current sociocultural and political climate. These changes have also influenced the perceptions of sexual practices, sexuality, and sexual health of older people. The idea of having an active sexual life in older age, previously negatively associated with the narrative of decline that portrays older individuals as sexually inactive, impotent, and frail, is now changing. This paper draws attention to the perception of sexuality in later life and the model of successful ageing that emphasises the optimisation of sexual activity and equates it to the overall health of an ageing individual. It opens the discussion about shifting attitudes towards sexual practices and sexuality beyond biomedical understandings of late-life sex, and provides examples that challenge the model of successful ageing and the consumption of medication to enhance the idea of sexual activity. Finally, this paper reveals alternative ways of exploring sexual practices in older age and calls for a consideration of more realistic perspectives towards sexual experiences of older individuals that can have significant implications for healthcare policy and the future of sexuality in later stages of life.

Realizing Sexuality by Preventing Sexuality – The Case of Non-Offending Pedophiles

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The social response to pedophilia in Germany is currently changing. Instead of a total exclusion, incarceration and death wishes, a long list of therapeutic institutions, self-help communities and books try to include pedophilic persons into society by offering guidance towards a non-offending life. The doctoral work aims to reconstruct this societal change by aligning data from media coverage, therapeutic programs and narrative interviews with participants of therapeutic/self-help institutions. In this talk, I want to highlight the entangled configuration of 'prevention' of sexuality within this dispositif. Whereas inside the media coverage 'prevention' is exclusively associated with child sexual abuse and is thereby the legitimization of the therapeutic programs, the programs themselves focusing on the pedophilic subject produce an authenticated representation, which is inevitably drawn towards sexual contact with children, if not preventively strengthened, stabilized and taught control. The non-offending pedophiles claim on the contrary, that there is no need for control. Their sexual impulses were to exist but would be subordinated by the need for emotional preservation of children and the epistemic preservation of the self, which would be destroyed by harming children. Their sexuality was on the one hand almost unrealizable, on the other hand, they would realize an emotional and ethical part by not acting upon it. Interconnections of these aspects and their significant transformation of society by an inclusion through ethical relations to self will be analyzed in the talk.

The Sexual Politics of Healthy Families. Healthist Framings in the Struggles over Parenting outside Heterosexuality in Italy

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The growing prominence of health in framing social struggles has deeply changed public discourse and claims-making around sexual issues, with a turn that Epstein and Mamo (2017) have called "sexual healthism". This process has been discussed for its individualizing, depoliticizing, essentializing and victimizing implications, but the proliferation of the meanings and uses of sexual health can hardly be reduced to unambiguous tendencies. By focusing on parenting outside heterosexuality, the paper explores the connections between these reframing tendencies in sexual politics, and those regarding the therapeutic surveillance of parenting. A focus on parent-child relations allows to address the familization of social regulation in neoliberal politics, which is often overshadowed by a focus on individual responsibility in critical literature on sexual health. Looking both at parents dealing with LGBTQ children and at LGBTQ adults as parents, the paper investigates healthist framings in parents' collective claims, self-help activities and individual sense-making, and their use among relevant allies in the helping and health professions. Focusing on Italy, it builds upon analyses of advocacy and self-help material, focus groups and interviews with professionals and LGBTQ activists, and interviews with parents of LGBTQ children. It explores both the political spaces opened by their strategic use, and concerns about power relations between collective actors and professional experts, which models of good parenting are sustained and how they may uphold class and other social hierarchies. It also shows how healthist frames are resisted or hybridized in understanding experiences of oppression and in outlining strategies of change.

RN24 | Science and Technology

RN24_01a | Science, technology, innovation & society I

The Social and Ethical Challenges Of The Intellectual Property Rights In Human Genome Editing Technologies

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In the last time, the tremendous progress of human genome editing technologies has big influence on biomedicine. It is predicted that newest genome editing tools (e.g. CRISPR-Cas 9) will revolutionize field of biomedicine. They will revolutionise the treatment of human disease, correcting defective genes within diseased bodies, and banishing genetic errors from the germ-line. Taking in regard the anticipated (presented) revolutionary impact of human genome editing technologies on human life, there are arising a lot of new social, ethical and legal dilemmas. In the contribution, there will be presented the issues who should have the property rights on this revolutionary technology. In the last five years, these tensions have been nowhere more evident than in the patent battle between Jennifer Doudna's research group (The University of California) and Feng Zhang' research group (The MIT/ Broad Institute). This most disreputable case of patent battle between two academic institutions did show extreme mutual exclusivity of both involved parties which are leading to negative social (and ethical) consequences for the further progress of this revolutionary technology and its application in biomedicine. The contribution will try to explain the social reasons and (negative) consequences of increased battles among academic institutions (research groups) around ownership of basic discoveries in the new revolutionary technologies. The attention will be given to socio-economic (ownership versus open innovation models) as well as socio-ethical (the use of patentable subject matter doctrine in different periods of development of genetic engineering) reasons. The comparison between different world regions concerning this precarious issue will be also taken in regard. The paper will base on author's theoretical and empirical analysis in the last two years.

Innovation Practices in Social Collaborative Frames: Hackathons Are Not For Hackers?

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Social innovation is about "reinventing innovation itself" where participation, deliberation and community are focal points of the process (Smith 2017). Hackathons are many times framed as social, or include a public goal in their activity (Gregg 2015), which stems from them being applied based on civic, organizational, governmental, or corporate backing. The framing of hackathons plays a role in defining the voluntary effort of the participants. This implies that the instrumental usage of hackathons may serve various purposes, and invite participants as contemporary lifestyle "problem-solvers" or those pursuing "self-actualization" (Davis 2017), far from hackers and hacker ethics of the computer world, rooted in subcultures of computer-hackers (Coleman). Hackathons, app jams, and coding camps are being criticized for their precarious nature, however they may seem to be an interface for a broader study of the contemporary precarious society (Gregg 2015, Söderberg 2012 Zukin and Papadantonakis 2017). This paper takes under scrutiny the potential for social innovation focusing on how the 'social' is being tucked into 'innovation', where innovation is a social action itself (Hellström 2004). Particularly it focuses on education-driven and citizen-science framed social hackathons as practices of collective social action to innovate for social change (Cajaiba-Santana 2014).

DNA Recombination/Archeology of Artificial Life

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Taking analytical inspiration from the contemporary sociological and anthropological views on knowledge, technology and science studies, the paper shows the outcomes and initial results of ethnographical research conducted in biochemical laboratories in the Czech Republic in comparison with a German context. The fieldwork relates to the context in which the various technologies of DNA recombinant and genome editing are used. DNA recombinant is understood here as the exchange of DNA strands to produce and design new nucleotide sequence arrangements. Specifically, the paper focuses on technologies that deal with “lifelike entities”, “bio-informatic life models”, “immortal cell lines”, “genetic tools/genes as tools”, “edited DNA sequences”, and “living beings”. The views, perspectives, and attitudes of scientists and laboratory technicians are analysed and presented with special regard for the naming and dealing with emotions and body or life borders. It primarily addresses the following questions: How do scientists approach issues of life and embodiment? How they relate themselves to the various interfaces of bodies, biological tissues, machines, digital simulations and other networks? How do they deal with their expectations, hopes, fears and emotions in general?

The Technopolitics of an Augmented and Virtual Reality: Gamifications in the Womb of Neoliberalism

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In recent years, there has been a proliferation of devices with augmented and virtual reality capabilities such as virtual reality glasses and smartphones, which have widely fostered a process of hybridization between digital and physical objects, connecting bodies, technologies, and spaces in complex sociotechnical assemblages. These devices and the social practices that entail are developed within particular social and political apparatuses, which determine what and how can be seen and done. In this paper, we would like to explore some of the most relevant technopolitical implications of both augmented and virtual reality. While these technologies are increasingly applied to the fields of labour, education, healthcare, it is in their use as leisure devices where their potential to transform our daily social interactions in a decisive way becomes most apparent. In this sense, this paper aims to explore the – often unnoticed – political implications of virtual and augmented reality technologies as they are being used in different contexts to gamify all sorts of practices, social interactions, and activities. Building upon theoretical debates around the hegemonic dispositifs, scopic regimes, and political rationalities of our time, we will discuss some of the different

ways in which these technologically mediated and gamified contexts can shape power relations by offering new forms of disciplining bodies, opening up wider territories for sur- (and sous-)veillance, enabling identity reconstruction, and affecting spatial representations, among others. Not only do virtual and augmented reality reproduce some of the main political implications of dominant neoliberal narrative, but they also carry the promise of new modes of power relations and agency that help transform our daily interactions in unexpected ways.

RN24_01b | Sociological concepts for comparative science and technology studies

Which Concepts Support The Comparison Of Researchers' Autonomy In Different Research Systems And Fields?

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In this study I investigate how researchers move from early career to mid-career in four countries (Germany, UK, France, USA) and in two science fields (experimental physics, theoretical chemistry). I conducted interviews with researchers on their first position that formally guarantees independent research (lecturer, assistant professor, junior professor, maître de conference). The project will answer the question as to if and how researchers in these positions achieve sufficient autonomy for realising the individual research programmes they developed during their postdoctoral phase. This requires a concept of autonomy that supports the comparison of researchers' situations, control over which researchers share with other actors such as the University, senior group leaders, funding agencies and members of their scientific community. These actors exercise authority through the control of resources, reputation and career opportunities (Whitley et al. 2018). Autonomy is the degree of control over goal achievement that remains with an actor who is influenced by others (Gläser and Schimank 2014). This conceptualisation enables comparisons of researchers' actual autonomy that go beyond properties of formal positions. I compare the authority relations, i.e. the authority over research goals exercised by each actor, and the specific sets of conditions of action produced by these authority relations. This leads to an empirical typology of 'autonomy profiles' and of mechanisms that create them.

Changing Conditions for Innovation in Different Arts and Sciences

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The modern arts and sciences have become novelty-driven systems of cultural production generating three kinds of innovations that make other producers change their priorities and practices. Incremental innovations are minor shifts in how work is organised and conducted, while complementary innovations establish new priorities, epistemic and aesthetic standards and technical procedures for new areas of novelty production. Displacement innovations replace established priorities, standards and practices. The processes by which novelties become accepted as innovations reflect the strength of different forms of mutual dependence between producers in scientific communities and art worlds, which include audiences for works of art and the intermediaries shaping their assessment and distribution. These forms can be functional in which producers depend directly on each other's contributions, concerned with production standards or focused on significance standards. While strong levels of interdependence can inhibit the adoption of radically unorthodox innovations, lower levels limit the speed and generality of adoption of novelties throughout fields. Interdependence is affected by the conditions governing the allocation of symbolic rewards and of the means necessary for continued novelty production, especially the extent of producer authority over epistemic and aesthetic standards and goals and the diversity of sources of support. These conditions are changing in many fields and societies in ways that may concentrate innovation opportunities on scientific elites and intermediary gatekeepers in the arts.

A Role Theoretical Approach For Analysing Socio-technical Innovations

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Each successful innovation requires many heterogeneous components to become mutually adapted to each other, resulting in a sufficiently consistent and coherent behaviour of the constellation as a whole. A conceptual framework for analysing innovations as heterogeneous associations, thus, has to deal with a conceptual problem. It should be able to explain what makes all the heterogeneous entities similar in their capacity as mutually adaptable components, but it should do so without ignoring their heterogeneity. As a solution for this conceptual problem, I suggest a role-theoretical approach to socio-technical networks. At the core of sociological role theory, there is the distinction between person, position, and role. As I will argue, this distinction paves the way to an approach that allows to conceptualize innovations as networks of mutually adapted components and to take account of these

components heterogeneity. The key to the solution is that it is the positions of the components of a socio-technical network that are subject to processes of mutual adaption and not (or only derivatively) the humans or the objects occupying them. Two other notions from sociological role theory prove to be most helpful for understanding socio-technical networks: The first is that positions exist only in relation to other positions thus constituting position fields, sets of related positions. The second is that positions usually allow their occupants to hold other positions as well. This leads to an understanding of socio-technical networks as structures that consist of different position fields with heterogeneous entities occupying the positions.

Technological Interdependencies And Its Epistemic Consequences In The Humanities

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Technological developments influence research practices by offering new analytical possibilities. Such technological developments often also come with particular constraints, such as the need for new types of expertise and a more complex experimental setup (e.g. see Laudel et al., 2014 on Bose-Einstein condensation). The technologization of research, in general, increases interdependencies and creates a need for collaboration (Shrum, Genuth & Chompalov, 2007). The particle colliders in the field of high energy physics is an extreme example of a technological development that increased interdependencies and resulted in a very extensive collaboration (Knorr-Cetina, 1999). In the humanities research is typically conducted without extensive technologization and thus is not influenced by technological interdependencies that would influence the analytical possibilities of individual researchers (It does typically depend on other research infrastructure such as libraries and archives). The rise of digital humanities across humanities disciplines changes this, as recent ethnographic research has shown (Kaltenbrunner, 2015; Antonijevic, 2015) This paper draws on the work of Gläser and Laudel (Laudel & Gläser, 2014; Gläser & Laudel, 2015) and analyzes the epistemic consequences of digital technologies developed in the humanities in a comparative perspective. Drawing on an analysis of Dutch research projects in literary studies, linguistics and history in the period 2000-2018 this paper develops a typology of digital technologies and their epistemic consequences for research practices in the humanities.

RN24_02a | Science, technology, innovation & society II

Social Aspects of Technological Approaches to Increase Personal Mobility for Visually Impaired Persons in Urban Spaces

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Background: Due to the partial or complete loss of vision people have to meet two challenges: first, the free movement through space (navigation), and second, the knowledge of the spatial issues and their walkable ways. This can lead to a decreased range of motion and restricted mobility and might result in social isolation. A technical solution can be audio-tactile navigation systems. By using acoustic and haptic signals, the system provides the user with an easier and more independent daily mobility and supports the autonomy of the person. Hypothesis: Applying a socio-technical perspective and assuming a co-evolution between technical and social factors is regarded as essential to develop innovative technologies in a way that it is acceptable for all parties, in particular users and those affected by technology. Method: To deal with the complex co-evolutionary dynamics in the assessment and the social embeddedness of the technology users as well as scientific experts, stakeholders and citizens are involved in the project 'TERRAIN – independent mobility of visually impaired persons in urban surroundings through audio-tactile navigation'. Results: Technology developers are regarding the TERRAIN technology as innovative for enabling visually impaired people to access their individual social spaces in the neighborhood and allowing a "secured participation" in social life. The accompanying research examines potential ethical, legal, social implications (ELSI) of a real world implementation and proposes measures to promote acceptance by users and potentially affected persons in public.

CRISPR In Context: Lessons for Genome Editing from the History of Controversial Biotechnologies

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Widespread use of CRISPR-Cas-9 has prompted calls for greater public engagement with genome editing, long before the birth of genetically edited twins in China, with the assumption that this will help pre-empt or avoid public

opposition to such technologies. This concern is understandable, given the history of controversial biotechnologies. But why are so many biotechnologies controversial, and what does this mean for the way we manage the concerns they generate? The 'hybrid' mixing of natural and human-directed processes in the objects produced by biotechnology can make them appear unsettling, even monstrous. Recognising this, future oversight of technologies like genome editing needs to acknowledge that physical harm to people or property is not the only concern that needs to be managed. Instead, we require a greater understanding of how intrinsic dichotomies are enabled by the technologies themselves, leading to inseparable qualities of fascination and fear. In this paper, we use Mary Douglas' work on 'matter out of place' and Martijnte Smits' monster theory to consider how the long-entwined history of recombinant DNA and in-vitro fertilization could be used to better inform discussions of the responsible development of CRISPR-related technologies in human beings.

Co-created Strategic Planning in Academia: Case Study of an Action Research Group

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Exploratory case study of how co-creation methodologies can be applied to strategic planning in academic research. We describe the co-designed strategic planning of an action-research group, outlining its integration in the group's novel day-to-day Agile project management (APM). The strategic objectives of the group were formulated in a participative process, in which visualization and other co-design techniques were adopted from an ecosystemic perspective, to ensure diversity and maximize agreement among team members and research collaborators from different disciplines. Results of the strategic planning were also benchmarked with the ones from the research center where the group is integrated, and in connection with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) principles, adopted as landmark at final stages of the process. Our paper explains the rationale of the different stages in connection with literature about strategic planning, collaboration in research management and co-creation derived from design thinking and APM. The analysis of this case study is based on methods of participant observation, surveys to participants and content analysis of the online tools used by the research group. On the one hand, results coincide with existing literature about the need to understand strategic planning as a dialogic and emergent process, where our novel contribution in the field of research management analyses the benefits of co-creation approaches for team members engagement with strategic vision, as well as for dealing with complexity in the day-to-day of academic activity. On the other hand, this study offers a systematized methodological description for the co-creation of participative planning and in research groups, which could be of practical interest for scientific institutions in different areas.

A Complicated Union. Epistemological Challenges In The Collaboration Between Architects And Sociologists

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This contribution examines interdisciplinarity between design and social science in the academic field and its impact on the refiguration of scientific understandings. In the course of the so-called "Design Turn" (Schäffner 2010), that promotes the integration of design disciplines (such as architecture, design and art) within the humanities, we can observe for the field of spatial research new collaborations emerging between architects, urban designers and sociologists, on which a strong innovative potential is attributed. But to what extent do such collaborations work? Which problems do they face? And how do they affect respective disciplinary epistemic cultures (Knorr-Cetina 2002)? Based on an ethnographic investigation on a research project involving the three disciplines, we would like to show central epistemological and methodical challenges, that shape everyday collaborative research practices. The relationship to empiricism forms an interesting focus, so far it founds their understanding of scientific validity. A main point of empirical contention concerns the definition of what an empirical data is and its relation to the constructed reality. A second fundamental difference is their handling with visual research methods, which, while embodied as a tacit knowledge by the architects, is still in the process of being legitimised for the sociologists - despite recent developments in visual sociology towards photography or videography. Finally, we will address the asymmetry of the relationships between the disciplines. We can observe a scientification of architecture and urban design research, understood as an imperativ for their alignment with sociological criteria of scientific validity. What does such a levelling mean for the development of architectural research? And what does it reveal on interdisciplinarity?

RN24_02b | Science and Technology (Open Session) I

‘Not A Place Of Honor’: Risk, Technology And The Aesthetics Of Prohibition

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Drawing on post-ANT material semiotics, the paper examines the proposed designs for a nuclear Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) located near Carlsbad, New Mexico. The purpose of WIPP is to provide a burial chamber where military nuclear

waste can be safely entombed for the next 10,000 years –that being the time during which transuranic elements remain particularly dangerous contaminants. WIPP design(s) are not created solely by scientists and engineers, but also by archaeologists, artists, linguists, sociologists and sf writers. Indeed, a key objective is to forestall not only leakages of radioactivity, but also (witting or unwitting) human intrusions. Given that 10,000 years far exceed the timeline of recorded history, it was taken for granted that none of the institutions that currently administer the site would survive. The task of therefore, was to devise forms of communication able to transcend time and convey to unknown (and unknowable) Future Others the risks haunting the site: “This place is not a place of honor... nothing valued is here....This place is best shunned” (Trauth et al, 1993). At the same time, the panels had to conjure a range of scenarios under which the taboo might be violated even if understood. Taken together these artistic-scientific endeavours, the paper argues, have a significance that goes far beyond the technoscientific problem(s) at hand. Rather, they articulate particular (occidental) cultural understandings of technological risks, the nature of the forbidden and the aesthetics of prohibition.

The Double Life of Scripts in Science and Technology Studies

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The concept ‘script’ has been successfully employed in two unrelated comparative approaches. In studies of academic careers, it has been introduced by Steve Barley to describe sequences of actions leading to successful careers. Scripts can be understood as collective frames that mediate between institutions and individual actions by informing researchers about decision outcomes that are likely to advance their careers. These frames are descriptive in that they do not prescribe actions to be taken. Their mediating role, which is field specific, helps explain why different sequences of organisational positions occur in different fields (Laudel et al. 2018). In studies of technology, the concept ‘script’ has been introduced by Madeleine Akrich to describe sequences of actions a user must carry out to successfully use a technology. These sequences are inscribed into material artefacts. Although users always can deviate from the script and use an artefact for their own purposes in ways that are not inscribed, scripts reflect the way in which designers intend the artefact to be used, which is followed by most users. Thus, scripts materialised in artefacts mediate an influence of designers (and their clients) on users. They are prescriptive. They are also a very good conceptual tool for comparing influences mediated by technology (The Berlin Script Collective 2017, 2018). This leaves sociologists with a dilemma: A very useful concept that has productive applications in different areas of comparative science studies carries two incompatible definitions. The aim of my presentation is to discuss possible solutions to this problem.

Technology and Interpretive Flexibility: A Structural Hermeneutic of Resistance to Robots in Schools

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Science and Technology Studies (STS) has provided rich demonstrations of actors' "interpretive flexibility" vis-a-vis technology, thus showing that technologies do not have fixed meanings and functions, but are open to various interpretations and uses. However, while an important critique of technological determinism, I would argue that research on interpretive flexibility could benefit from engagement with more cultural perspectives, as current research pays insufficient attention to the meaning structures that underlie actors' interpretations. This article therefore seeks to engage STS with cultural sociology, and it does so by exploring the resistance in Norwegian schools towards the introduction of a telepresence robot for children with long-term illness, meant to act as the child's eyes, ears and voice in the classroom. The fact that schools meet this technology with skepticism is dumbfounding to both the producers and users of the robot, who ask how anyone can resist a technology that is meant to give sick children access to teaching and their friends. Drawing on 'the strong program' in cultural sociology, this article utilizes a structural hermeneutic approach to tease out the binary codes and narratives that underlie teachers' and principals' objections to the robot. It shows that their resistance is motivated by a multitude of concerns, including privacy, an unease with the robot's monitoring 'gaze', and broader discourses about the loss of professional autonomy in schools. In detailing these cultural structures, the article seeks to build a bridge between STS and cultural sociology, thus opening avenues for further collaboration.

RN24_03a | Science and the public I

Research Communication in Magnetic Fields: Pitfalls and Strategies

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This paper analyses the challenges of research communication in thematic fields of political contention and polarization. Migration and diversity here serves as an example of a more general category of such thematic fields, 'magnetic fields'. I use the term 'magnetic field', a central concept in the natural sciences, as a sensitizing concept and as a metaphor that may aid the analysis of research communication in social science thematic fields such as migration and diversity. Magnetic fields are recognized by that public opinion is strong and polarized,

themes are high on the political agenda and central for voters in elections. Thematic fields can become more and less magnetic over time, depending on political circumstances, media trends, developments in the Academy, and local and national cultures of public communication. The paper builds on empirical data from depth interviews with 31 Norwegian migration and diversity researchers of different ages, gender, and social science disciplinary background. The analysis focuses on the complexity of researchers' own reactions to reception of their research communication, and on their strategies to overcome or avoid reactions they understand as variously hate, ridicule and politicization. In the concluding discussion, I scrutinize the references to the concept of magnetic field by comparing research communication about migration and diversity with research communication about other similarly controversial themes

Travelling Beyond the Barriers of Germline Genome Editing To Belong

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Within a frame of globalisation and nationalism, this paper draws upon findings from a representative, online, mixed-methods survey to share public attitudes towards travelling outside a country of residence to access germline genome editing. The paper questions the acceptance and feasibility of travelling beyond borders in the hope of achieving reproductive desires, and the repercussions that could ensue. The findings reveal how the wider public understand, relate to, and prophesise the scope of science and technology through the context of germline genome editing via human embryos in the United Kingdom (UK). Collectively, the questions and discussions raised in the paper highlight senses of belonging and how identities are (re)imagined through the pragmatic scope of germline genome editing, both within the UK and beyond.

Experience Narratives as Acts of ‘Public Engagement with Science’

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The paper discusses the relationship between experiential and scientific forms of knowledge, which has been widely problematized in contemporary ‘post-truth’ western societies. In particular the empirical focus is on certain kinds of bodily, sensuous experiences that contradict the scientific-technical worldview and biomedical conceptions of human body/mind. Drawing on autobiographical narratives of extraordinary sensory experiences like voices, visions, precognition, and telepathy, I interrogate the formation of experiential knowledge and its effects on people’s perceptions of scientific knowledge and expertise. The research material consists of an archive of letters that were spontaneously sent by Finnish people to an interdisciplinary research project Mind and the Other after the project gained visibility in the Finnish mainstream media. The narratives are thus analyzed as acts of ‘public engagement with science’ through which the writers seek to make their experiences understandable and justify them in the eyes of a scientific audience. Particularly I focus on narratives from writers who, along their experiences have come to practice alternative treatments like channeling or energy healing. The narratives question simplifying accounts of alternative health practices as building on ‘false beliefs’ by making visible the complex experiential basis of individuals’ conceptions of mind/body. They also problematize the prevailing hierarchical relationship between scientific-rational and experiential, affective, and intuitive ways of knowing as they discuss the social consequences of such hierarchy. I analyze how the relationship between experiential and scientific forms of knowledge becomes politicized through the practice of narrating one’s personal experiences to researchers, and what kind of public engagement does it call forth?

Defamiliarization And Refamiliarization: Literary Techniques In The Service Of Scientism In Contemporary Popular Science

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The construction of science in publicly accessible texts—from Mary Somerville’s *On the Connexion of the Physical Sciences* to Carl Sagan’s *Cosmos*—is an integral part of the construction of science itself. While all scientific texts can be said to deploy literary techniques to some degree, many of the most successful and influential public texts rely heavily on techniques like narrative and metaphor to convey/construct science. Since the late 1970s, it has been common for popularizers to convey/construct science in such a way that it

aligns with scientism—i.e., the view that science is inherently superior to all other forms of knowledge and should therefore permeate culture and provide the intellectual foundations for all research. In this paper, I analyze literary techniques that some of the most influential contemporary popularizers use to convey/construct science. I show that the expansionism of scientism is incorporated already in the ways in which certain literary techniques are used, i.e. already in the narrative structure of the texts. In particular, I show that popularizers like Brian Greene and Neil deGrasse Tyson use an interplay between defamiliarization (presenting familiar objects as unfamiliar) and refamiliarization (placing the objects-made-unfamiliar in new narratives) to convey/construct science. I go on to show that the resultant construction of science is fraught with ambiguities. I argue that an analysis of the use of literary techniques in popular science contributes to critical perspectives on present-day scientism and constructions of science in society.

RN24_03b | Artificial Intelligence and machine learning

The Politics of Machine Learning

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Machine learning platforms have emerged as a new promissory technology that some argue will revolutionize work practices across a broad range of professions, including medical care. In 2017, a group of Oncologist at Copenhagen’s Rigshospitalet piloted the IBM Watson for Oncology platform only to realize that they were in full concordance with only 30% of its recommendations. Other studies, supported by IBM, claim concordance rates as high as 96%. In this presentation, I will look at machine-learning platforms, which support medical decision-making in cancer oncology and contemplate the significance of concordance rates as manifestations of evidence. If there is a high level of concordance between the platform and the oncologists, then there is no need for the platform. If there is a low level of concordance with the platform then the platforms decision become suspect. I suggest that there is a way out of this dilemma by better understanding how concordance and discordance are generated and what it says about the decision-making processes themselves. Furthermore, I suggest that concordance levels relate more to knowledge production regimes, rather than absolute truth claims regarding treatment options

547

Artificial Intelligence: A Macro-Sociological Approach

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Artificial Intelligence includes two main fields of research: Big Data and Automation (i.e. Industry 4.0 and Internet of things). Now, sociological scholarship about Big Data is quite large and well established in international academia. On the contrary, so far sociology has not focused on Automation, even if there is general agreement on the fact that, in the next years, Automation-related innovations will heavily affect many aspects of social life. Within this framework, a (macro) sociological approach to Automation studies is necessary, in order to find how to cope with the social consequences of the coming productive innovations. Namely, massively spread Automation-related innovations will be likely to reduce the amount of socially necessary work - both manual and intellectual- and, at the same time, impose a much stronger mastery of automation technologies to all active citizens. In other words, Automation could be a historic occasion for social progress, while, in the case of bad management, Automation might cause troubles of unemployment, income distribution, and social discontent. My paper will propose a theoretical model for dealing with this issue, especially: - an analysis of the main sources for sociologists to achieve reliable information about the actual state-of-the-art of Automation technologies. - a general pattern for scenario analyses on the Automation impact; this pattern, will include the technical, economic, political and cultural points of view. - a general pattern for Automation related policies.

Artificial Intelligence as a Disruptive Innovation from an Organizational Perspective

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The increasingly pervasive introduction of A.I. systems is one of the distinctive features of the so-called Capitalism 4.0. Analyses of this phenomenon are rapidly flourishing. One branch of studies is dedicated to the possible developments of these technologies in relation to the multiple fields and ways of application, considering the new skills needed as well as the implications for the nature and quality of work. A second large area of study addresses the large-scale effects of new technologies, considering their employment, work and social impact: for example, the possible effects of substitution, creation, displacement and transformation of work, or the effects on the distribution of employment and wealth, on welfare state systems and labour regulation. This contribution addresses an intermediate analytical area between the two mentioned above, reflecting on the possible effects of A.I. on organizational structure and processes, using some analytical tools provided by the sociology of the organization. The hypothesis that we want to examine is that the introduction of

management and operational devices based on the A.I. can constitute a disruptive innovation also from the organizational point of view. This is possible because A.I. interacts widely with the dynamics of learning, communication, decision and action that operate at various levels in organizations. It can therefore be important to reflect, taking a sociotechnical perspective, on how A.I. interacts with different organizational aspects, such as the system of roles and relationships, coordination mechanisms, decision-making processes, authority structures, organizational cultures, etc.

Artificial Intelligence: Where Were We?

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In the '80s the interest in Artificial Intelligence and its promises spread within the social sciences and the sociology in particular. The most ambitious ones explored the possibility of simulating the social behavior with a degree of strong equivalence, that means that it allows to understand the simulated object; from this point of view AI is a cognitive tool. Today a significant portion of the discourse on AI seems to have abandoned that aspiration. In return, AI penetrated in the reality of our daily lives in different forms and applications; in its name, revolutions of different kind are described or foreseen, some of which also in the practice of sociological research. "Artificial Intelligence" is nowadays a recurrent expression in different fields, to refer to the most varied applications – that's why it is often included in buzzwords lists. We try to reconstruct its recent fortune also in sociology, to find the uses of it that refer specifically to simulation – that is to say that aim to reproduce some aspects of the social life through computational models; and to understand if and to what extent the simulation aims to be an explanation.

RN24_04a | Science and the public II

S&T Meet Diplomacy: Dialogue between Scientists and Politicians

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This paper aims at discussing the entanglements between science, technology and diplomacy. In recent years, there has been a stream of a growing interest in science and diplomacy by STS scholars particularly in the context of the Cold War and its aftermath. This renewed attention in science diplomacy, together with the well-known perception that science and technology are strategic assets for diplomacy opens new scientific and political avenues to build a fruitful and both formal and informal dialogue between scientists and politicians outside their respective boundaries. The role played by a multi-layered set of actors and by international institutions in this dialogue is of outstanding importance. The agency of scientists in corporate decision-making and knowledge sharing within S&T communities raises particularly relevant issues to enlarge our perspectives on how scientists and politicians meet and discuss S&T. This paper is based on research developed within the on-going H2020 project – InSciDE - Inventing a shared Science Diplomacy for Europe which aims at exploring the concept of SD by bringing to the forefront both institutional actors, such as academies, and individual actors such as ambassadors, scientific attachés, and ST consultants. InSciDE covers 6 broad themes which work on a case-study basis. These case studies are used both per se, to illustrate forms of collaboration between scientists and diplomats and as an analytical tool for understanding European SD. We present a first version of the two Portuguese case studies we are exploring: the Ciência meetings (2016-2018) and the diplomatic response during the Fukushima crisis.

The Relationship Of Science To Its (Threatening) Outside In The Age Of Digital Media

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Due to the increasing establishment and use of social media, there are currently intensified disputes regarding the boundaries of science. Supposed followers of anti-scientific worldviews (esoterics, vaccination opponents, conspiracy theorists, pseudo-scientists, believers, etc.) meet scientists and science advocates in blogs and other internet portals. This leads to sometimes fierce controversies. Using the example of science blogs, I trace different patterns of boundary work between science and non-science. In addition, I show that these discussions cannot be brought to an end, but rather makes visible insoluble paradoxes. The social situatedness of

science leads to the problem that the boundaries of science cannot simply be determined within the science system (e.g. by self-descriptions of scientists or by philosophy of science), but have to be formed again and again within a society and in dealing with often contrary views. Thus, this situatedness of science leads to the development of communicative strategies within the scientific community and their proponents, which aim to fight against the imagined opponents of science. Theoretically, my contribution assumes that science - like all parts of society - imagines and fights a respective 'diffuse' outside in order to stabilise its (imagined) identity. In recent years, the increasing digitalisation of science communication at the interface with society has created and intensified new challenges. This contribution is an attempt to reflect on this sociologically.

Citizens Engagement through the Social Impact of Science in Social Media

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One of the main pillars of IMPACT-EV: Evaluating the impact and outcomes of European SSH research (2014-2017), has been the evaluation of the social impact of science. This research project has developed indicators and criteria to evaluate not only the scientific impact of research in the Social Sciences and the Humanities but also their policy and social impact. One of the core results of the project has been the creation of SIOR (the Social Impact Repository) which is the first open-access repository in the world that showcases and cites the social impact that the results of scientific research achieves. These results are also shared by researchers in the social networks, where scholarly content is becoming increasingly common. Therefore, Almetrics is a tool more and more used to evaluate the dissemination of scientific research. Less is known as to how to adequately identify the evidence of social impact among all the interactions of participants in the social media: what they are sharing, or what their opinion about of our results as scientists are. This paper presents the most recent advances in the evaluation of social impact in social media, especially on Twitter and Facebook. In so doing, emerging forms through which citizens engagement contributes to the very evaluation of the social impact of science arise. These progresses are in the line of what the EC-through its publication "Monitoring the impact of EU Framework Programmes"-, is defining as indicators of societal and policy impact for all sciences in the next research programme FP9.

The Cultural Meanings of Science: Understanding Science Identification Using the Sociology of (Non)religion

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Due to its underlying normative concerns, the public understanding of science has predominantly focused on people's knowledge of, or trust in, science. Less attention has been paid to the meanings publics attach to science and to the ways science forms part of a comprehensive philosophy and moral outlook. While this is understandable given the discipline's interest in bridging gaps between publics and producers of scientific knowledge, this leaves unanswered questions about how science is envisaged in different contexts, how it forms part of a national or cultural identity, and how it fits into cultural politics and conflict. Based on 123 interviews and 16 focus groups conducted with mixed religious and non-religious publics and life scientists in the UK and Canada, this paper utilizes approaches common in the sociology of religion and nonreligion (where personal meaning and worldview are the primary point of concern). Using this data, I delineate varieties of science identification and how these forms of identification intersect with class, gender and cultural and political orientation. I focus in particular on how science is envisaged by nonreligious individuals who have been neglected in science studies. I tentatively map out 'practical', 'moral', 'civilisational' and 'existential' forms of identification and highlight how these forms of identification are grounded in people's moral/cultural formation rather than knowledge.

RN24_04b | Science policy & national research systems

Current and Potential Use of complexity measures for Decision- Making: The Case of Transnational Research Programs in Europe

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The increasingly widespread availability of data on characteristics and funding related to joint R&D programmes between European countries represents a key element to shed light on the process of Europeanization of research activities. While there is a growing literature on the national funding schemes devoted to transnational research (Reale et al, 2013), there are few contributions in this field using approaches focusing on interactions and relationships between agents, such as social network analysis (SNA) and spatial analysis. These approaches are likely to provide important insights into communication and knowledge flows, in addition to the effects

of proximity and similarity between the units of analysis (Reale et al., 2017). However, the contribution based on the reciprocal interaction in the process of Europeanization of research activities at the level of political decision-making process (policy design and implementation) remains little debated. In fact, most of the studies have been focused at performer level related to research programmes/projects, (Barber et al, 2011; Hoekman et al. 2013; Scherngell and Barber 2009; Zinilli, 2016). By changing the level of analysis from the performer to the policy level, we expect to achieve an understanding of the decision-making network and its evolution over time. The aim of this paper is to discuss the contribution and the benefits of using this different application of methodological approaches to the transnational research programmes.

Converting Scientific Knowledge And Technology Into Social And Economic Value: Arguing For Dual-Way Transfer Policies

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The various socio-cultural and economic changes brought by globalization and the development of information and communication technologies, as well as the transition from industrial to 'knowledge based-society', are challenging the relationships between the production of knowledge and society. Public policies, especially in Europe, are explicitly committed to boosting the "3rd mission" of the universities, i.e., their role in national and regional development through the conversion of scientific and technological knowledge into social and economic value. Universities' Science and Technological Parks (STPs) have been, and still are, a core part of these policies, with the aim of promoting the emergence and sustainability of a new business culture (new ideas, business innovation, entrepreneurship). In this sense, the fostering of the 3rd missions of universities has been oriented mainly by one-way direction, meaning predominantly market-driven policies that intend to (more or less directly) transform knowledge into 'market value'. Our research has been questioning these mainstream policies and practices, by inquiring about the need of a dual relationship between universities and societies, in a broader and in-depth sense. We will present the results of a case study (the STP of the University of Porto, Portugal) where this dual-way is being implemented through several strategies and practices. Some of these cover the presence of a dynamic Creative Industries' centre inside the STP, its synergies towards technology and science, and some experiences in bringing non-technological knowledge inside the STP, as well as different ways of 'delivering' science and technological knowledge to society.

Mapping the Social Sciences in EU funding schemes

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In the last three decades science policies and science funding has become ever more important in the EU. Hence, more money and political attentions has been devoted to the area. In this paper we analyse the social science project funded through the EU framework programs from the 1990s and onwards. Using data from the CORDIS database and geometric data analysis we seek to shed light on how social science knowledge production has entangled with EU politics through research projects. We construct a social space of social science research project in order to understand the internal differences between projects. More specific we analyse the relations between topics, funding schemes, involved institutions – both academic and others, grant size and researchers in order to further our understanding of the internal principles of differentiation in EU research funding. Hence, the paper aims at understanding the role of Europeanisation processes in relations to the intuitional and cognitive structure (or epistemic culture) of European social science knowledge production.

Patient Knowledge, Complexity, and Health Technology Assessment

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Health Technology Assessment (HTA) sits at the border of research and policy by first evaluating the potential societal impact of health technologies, then drafting recommendations to facilitate evidence-based policymaking. HTA's goals of objective and rationalist science have been challenged through the political drive towards the inclusion of patient perspectives within its process. Integrating non-scientific and scientific knowledge in research tends to highlight the complexities of the research object. However, such complexities, and their management within assessments, have not yet formed an analytical focus of evaluative research within HTA. This research thus aimed to explore the manifest complexities in HTA utilising patient knowledge, and how these complexities were managed. Interviews with HTA agency and patient organisation representatives were triangulated with observations of HTA research and documentary analysis from 6 European HTA contexts, with the data then analysed thematically. Patient knowledge introduced a layered presence of complexity into HTA research: The complexities of technology, the social system in which technology is implemented, and the assessment project all arose in HTA projects studied. The methods to manage these complexities were conflicting: some attempted to navigate the complexity through reducing or encoding patient knowledge into formats which were more congruent with normal HTA practice. Meanwhile, other methods relied heavily on social processes such as translation of knowledge, reflexivity, cooperation and

trust between scientists and non-scientists. These competing means of managing complexity form an intriguing gap in practice: further work would be useful to analyse the different approaches of European agencies and the influence these may have on the outcomes of assessment projects.

RN24_05a | Scientific careers and practices

“Science Is Still Important...” A Qualitative Study On (Age-Related) Retirement Of University Professors In Germany

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In recent years differentiating phases and types of careers has been at the center of sociological research on University careers. The majority of studies focuses on the so-called “young researchers”, which results in discussing primarily questions of access to and success in the field of science. In comparison, research on later career developments of University professors is relatively rare. Inspired by this observation the research project “The end of the academic career?”, funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG), investigates the (age-related) retirement of University professors in Germany. Besides anecdotal evidence little is known about (age-related) retirement of University professors, which is curious, because retirement is an important aspect of the reproduction of the academic field. In particular, we are interested in the entanglements of practices and regulations related to retirement of University professors, the individual handling of and coming to terms with this status passage. Our paper deals with the research problem in three steps: Firstly, our paper provides insights into general aspects of the end of University careers in Germany. Secondly, we will present our methodical approach developed on the basis of a preliminary study conducted in 2017. In order to grasp the complex nature of our research problem, we combine the analysis of documents, expert interviews and problem-centered interviews. Finally, we will discuss preliminary findings and directions for further research.

Presenting and Valuating the Academic Self with the CV – Tracing historical contexts

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Academic curricula vitae (CVs) are often carefully designed and maintained documents of auto/-biographical practices (Miller & Morgan 1993) by scientists and other researchers. These practices are linked to expectations and self-perceptions that are specific to the fields (Bourdieu 2006) in which researchers are embedded. In my PhD-research, I address the question how researchers are being constructed as epistemic subjects (Knorr-Cetina 1999) in practices of presenting and valuating themselves and others based on academic CVs. They play an important role in performing the “scientific self” (Daston & Galison 2007) and signalling “epistemic styles” (Lamont 2009). Whether and how a person is being recognized as a credible researcher depends on social processes of successfully ascribing such credibility. In this respect, CVs are part of diverse practices of valuation embedded in institutionalized processes of inclusion and exclusion. Reaching or keeping an academic position in contemporary audit culture normally involves CVs as “tools of assessment” (Ruth 2008). Researchers' CVs circulate in various formats, ranging from ‘classical’ CVs, included in grant and other applications, over personal entries on departmental websites, to academic social networks. In my talk I will focus on a part of my work that adds a historical perspective, tracing contexts (Asdal 2012) in which CVs emerged as part of academic institutions and everyday life. To do so, I will draw on findings from literature on CVs, and on the history of autobiography. I will also present examples from my own archival research on historical academic practices with CVs in Austria and Germany.

New Techno-Scientific Governance: Time Regimes and Scientific Trajectories

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In the last years, the relation between productivity regimes and time regimes in academia have become a new object of analysis in science studies (Gibbs et al. 2015, Felt 2009, 2016, 2017, Ylijoki and Mäntyla 2003). This paper debates the impact of new forms of global and local governance of research and academia on situated scientific practices and academic careers. Recent perspectives from STS studies, where matters of concern and matters of care interact (Latour, 2017; Haraway, 2016; Martin, Myers, Viseu, 2015; Harding, 1991; Puig de la Bellacasa, 2017; Stengers, 2009), define the positioning for the analysis. Combining quantitative and qualitative research methods, we reconstruct the details of scientific trajectories of Italian academic researchers through different cohorts. Two Italian scientific institutions are examined as cases studies. The goal is to investigate the impact of new recruitment and career progression rules on scientific trajectories and researchers' timescapes, after the 2010 reform of Italian academia. New forms of (intersectional) inequalities stemming from new forms of regulations are furtherly coming to the floor. While gender equity policies are working for the overcoming of the Glass Ceiling, a more detailed analysis of data reveals the closing of an overlooked and till now invisible Glass Door (Picardi, 2019) facing women researchers when approaching tenure track. The research reveals that the emphasis on competitive meritocracy proposed as a neutral universalistic framework has not removed ‘traditional’ co-optative mechanisms (predominantly based on informal networking practices). It is reinforcing the productive paradigm versus the generative one in technoscientific practice, making it hard for researchers to gain the reflexivity to pay attention to and respond to shifting topologies of power in our rapidly changing worlds.

RN24_05b | National & regional specificities and differences in science and technology

Big Databases and the Uncertainties of Financialising Technoscientific Knowledge in Healthcare

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The English NHS is seen as key site for the use of big data to revolutionise biomedical research. It is a universal healthcare system, with strong penetration of electronic health records in primary care, giving the possibility of harvesting large amounts of de-identified patient data for big data analytics. We report on a qualitative study of GPs, staff from primary care research database services, and interested citizens. We examine some of the challenges (primary care) databases face in England, drawing on 'sociology of expectations' and STS literature on the financialisation of technoscientific knowledge. By bringing into focus the performativity of expectations as well as the various competing, contrasting and complementary valuation practices these data infrastructures have to navigate through, we show that collecting and curating these datasets is a complex and laborious practice within a highly competitive and regulated environment. There are variable access costs and time lags in data availability and demanding technological and human capital requirements for data analysis for these databases. At same time, maintaining public acceptability creates tensions between data being open and available to researchers and the necessity for these research databases to find a sustainable model of operation. We conclude by discussing the role of these databases in the internalisation of the uncertainty involved with NHS research and development externalisation to universities and industry, while these actors externalise other risks and costs involved (e.g. feasibility, data collection, information governance, data validation), and, what this means for the future of data-based research in public healthcare.

Controversy Over Animal Experimentation : A Waltz In Five Steps

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According to Dorothy Nelkin (1995), animal experimentation (AE) controversy concerns "the social, moral and religious implication of a scientific theory or research practice" (p. 447). While the conditions for the resolution or closure of a controversy have been described (E. McMullin, 1987), none were met in Switzerland until today. To understand why this controversy is still vivid in Switzerland, a socio-historical analysis was realized from 1950 onwards. Six elements of the controversy have been identified (validity of AE, status of animal, alternative methods, economical aspect, relocation of tests). The results delineate five periods, where each element of the controversy was more or less prominent. In this time interval, four popular initiatives related to the issue were proposed to vote to Swiss citizen. They were extensively discussed in the public sphere along various frames, that overlap the elements of the controversy (for framing of science-related issue see Nisbet and Scheufeule, 2009). We will conclude by showing how the future initiative on the issue (2020) relates to the previous periods and how it differentiates. References Nelkin, D. (1995). Science controversies: the dynamics of public disputes in the United States. In Jasanoff, et al (eds), Handbook of science and technology studies, Thousand Oak: Sage (444-456). McMullin, E. (1987). Scientific controversy and its termination. In Engelhardt, et al. (eds). Scientific controversies: case studies in the resolution and closure of disputes in science and technology, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press (49-91). Nisbet, M. & Scheufeule, D. (2009). What's next for science communication? Promising directions and lingering distractions. American Journal of Botany, 96(10): 1767-1778.

EFFORTI: Comparative Findings of 19 Case Study Interventions for a Greater Gender Equality in R&I across 6 European Countries

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This paper presents the findings of the comparative analysis of 19 gender equality interventions in R&I case studies carried out across Europe (Austria, Denmark, Germany Hungary, Spain and Sweden) in the framework of EFFORTI (Evaluation Framework for Promoting Gender Equality in R&I) H2020 research project. For each case study a theory of change was developed which was based on three main axes: concept/design analysis, implementation analysis, and an impact assessment. This paper synthesises the findings across all case studies focusing on the strengths and weaknesses of the design of interventions by sub-fields of action and the common facilitating and hindering factors that have shaped the implementation and subsequent impact of the interventions. Case study evaluations are then discussed followed by a summary of the ethical and methodological reflections of the case study authors. Case study work to validate the EFFORTI evaluation framework is then presented regarding the theory of change approach, the validation of the EFFORTI indicators and the EFFORTI impact stories.

When Grand Vision Meets Peer Review: Untangling “Research Impact” in a National Funding Agency

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National funding agencies establish and fund research programmes based on many factors: organizational mission and remit, national and international research strategy and policies, workforce needs, to name a few. In particular, the agency must demonstrate “impact” of research: that their resources are being directed towards projects that are relevant and enhance society, economy, environment and culture in particular ways that are deemed important by the agency. However, how the grand vision of research impact is translated into “on the ground” funding programmes (and how and who gets funded through them) is often an unexpected journey that

is mediated by peer review processes involving various stakeholder groups: grant applicants, expert reviewers and funding agency managers and committees. This translation complicates both the role of impact in all dimensions of the research enterprise. This paper investigates the process of how “research impact” becomes translated from the grand vision of a national funding agency to the design and implementation of a specific funding programme, then to the prospective peer reviews and eventual funding decisions of the applications. Drawing on policy and vision documents, peer review criteria, anonymised peer reviews of applications, and interviews with stakeholders, we explore this process through the lens of John Law’s (1992) work on actor networks to understand how the different actors address, mobilise, and translate “research impact” and to what extent a national funding agency’s criteria and methods for assessing the potential impact of research pick the “winners”.

RN24_06a | Science, Technology & Education

The Global Nature of STEM Education Increases Minority Students’ Readiness to Work with the Outgroup

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What is it about STEM that brings people together? On the one hand, it could be that STEM education presents a multicultural and cooperative environment where diverse groups work together on shared problems and projects. On the other hand, it is arguable that the nature of science and STEM education creates a more ‘universal’ or global social context that is availing to equitable and positive interactions between groups. This paper investigates how minority groups’ willingness to integrate into a mixed work or study environment relates to whether they hold multicultural or universalist perceptions of STEM education. Multiple regression analyses are conducted on questionnaire data (N=246) collected from Arab-Palestinian high school students in Israel. Factor analysis is used to create latent variables that represent multicultural-cooperative and universalist-global perceptions of STEM. The analyses indicate no significant relationship, and in some cases, a negative relationship between multicultural and cooperative perceptions of STEM and willingness to integrate into a mixed environment. However, students’ perceptions of STEM as universal or global is strongly associated with willingness to integrate into a mixed environment. It is argued that in a context of high intergroup animosity, such as in Israel, a multicultural or cooperative space can in fact increase intergroup threat. Conversely, a global or universal space can reduce intergroup threats created by the national context. Therefore, and despite the broad support for multicultural approaches to STEM education, this paper presents a potential caveat for multicultural STEM education in contexts of conflict.

Mind the Gap. Barriers in Computational Social Sciences Education and How to Deal with Them.

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In the current digital era, with an increasingly complex and turbulent society, demand is rising for social scientists capable of analysing behavioural dynamics. Studying behavioral dynamics is a valuable lens, both in public policy making and community planning, as in scientific projects on how human behaviour affects ecosystems. Computational Social Science (CSS) answers this need for skills by offering a framework that connects a complex networked systems perspective with a suite of computational tools and methodologies. Despite its potential and fast growth, CSS is still hardly found in programs at bachelor and master levels in Europe. It seems that teaching social sciences students computational thinking seems to be lagging a bit behind. In the presentation we would like to look at this discrepancy from the perspective of sociology of education and higher education researches. At the beginning, we will discuss why there is a need to develop computational education in the social sciences and why we have not been so successful in developing this kind of education. Our aim is to address the perception of CSS, students' barriers in this field (e.g. mathematical and statistical anxiety, transition of gender inequalities in STEM education into differences in social sciences) and the perspective of academic teachers. Afterwards, we would like to present some ideas for tackling these challenges in frames of our Erasmus+ project "Action for Computational Thinking in Social Sciences" (ACTISS).

Opening a Space between Fields. How Actors in Politics, Industry, and Higher Education Shape an Emerging Field of Knowledge

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This paper investigates the transformation of higher education regarding socio-technical processes of digitization and political demands for innovation, competitiveness, and economic growth. Specifically, I ask how actors in politics, industry, and higher education envision data science, an emerging field of knowledge at the intersection of various existing disciplines. Which categories and concepts are used to frame this space and to coordinate cooperation between the different actors involved? To address these questions, I examine the introduction of data science at Swiss universities as a case study, using study programme descriptions, interviews with data science educators, policy documents, and economic reports to serve as empirical material. I show that the proclamation of "skills gaps" by business actors was readily taken up and transformed into research and higher education policy. The cultural framing of the "sexiness" of data science by industry further contributed to these efforts enabling students to envision themselves as future societal leaders. Political actors imagine data science mainly in reference to economic concepts and sociotechnical visions such as the "4th industrial revolution" or the "competitiveness" of the economy, thus outlining promising economic scenarios of the future that become possible through data science. I argue that data science opens up an underdetermined "space between fields" (Eyal 2013) that allows participating actors to position themselves therein, but still remain attached to their primary field. Furthermore, it enables them to take multiple roles (as researchers, entrepreneurs, innovators etc.), but also to participate in the distribution of material and symbolic resources in this space. The reconfiguration of the relations between industry, universities, and the state may indicate a new governance of the higher education sector overall.

School Bus: A sociotechnical Analysis

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This communication seeks to present the results of a research made in Portugal, at the city of Braga, concerning the implementation of the school bus project. Climate change, health, security and quality of life are increasingly assumed as main challenges with which society must deal with. For societies that have invested in the massive use of cars, like it happens in Portugal, these challenges put singular queries and difficulties. The aims of reducing the use of fossil energies or adopt other forms of mobility must tackle with several barriers concerning both social and political constrains as well as the understandings about means of transportation. In Portugal, local municipalities are being involved in projects whose main aim is reducing the use of cars and other carbon-based means of transportation. One of the measures in implementation refers to the school bus project which consists in organizing a collective transportation of children to their schools, thus alleviating the traffic in city centres and reducing the times inside cars. On the basis of different theoretical approaches, this communication debates the results obtained in the study done in Braga city. This study involved participant observation and two surveys to parents and head of schools. Showing the still low use of the school bus, results demonstrate the need to comprehend school bus as a sociotechnical phenomena, thus allowing to reiterate the importance of the citizen participation in science and technology projects, notably transportation.

RN24_06b | Science and Technology (Open Session) II

Traditional and New Information and Communication Technologies and social values in European Countries

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Information and Communication Technologies (hereinafter, ICTs) seem to have a great influence on value systems. The main objective of this contribution is to learn how the new ICTs influence on value systems in Europe between different social groups within each country. In methodological terms, the relationships between ICTs (both traditional, press, radio and television, and new ones, ie mobile phone, internet and social media) and the social values (Materialism and Post-Materialism) will be analyzed by comparing different societies (Inglehart, 2018) The relationships in the different social

groups within each society will also be the subject of research. In this sense, the social center will be compared with the social periphery according to Galtung's Center-Periphery Theory (Galtung, 2009) The main databases that will be used are (though other databases that can add value to the research will also be used): World Values Survey, 2010-14 and 2017-18 waves (www.worldvaluessurvey.com). In summary, the aims are to obtain a social profile according to the type of information and communication technologies used, besides to establish relationships with social values according to the country and social group.

Risks of Disruptive Technological Advancements and their Potential Social Solutions

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Recent advancements in the field of artificial intelligence and machine learning led a significant number of academics, journalists and public figures to the belief that they may become a threat to the labour market, social cohesion and the overall resilience of societies in the near future. The paper deals with the origins of the current technological advancements and changes, reviews its potential societal risks and offers possible solutions. The paper is based on the notion that technological advancements and changes are a natural part of innovation-based market economy. Technological innovations are a necessary precondition for economic development and their eventual limitation would slow down future economic progress. Typically, mass unemployment is identified as the principal risk of current technological advancements. Within this notion, technological unemployment could lead to the erosion of the middle class as artificial intelligence has the potential to eliminate jobs that are currently occupied by the middle classes. The paper recognizes that new technologies will affect the job market, but argues that these changes tend to be largely exaggerated. Historically, every technological change, including the current, lead to new job opportunities for a wide range of employees. Lastly, the paper deals with the typically proposed social, political and economic solutions to the expected negative effects of new technologies. It is argued that universal basic income or robot tax are unachievable within the current political landscape. Instead, arguments are provided why rather a reform of the education system would be a better long-term solution.

New Identities and Quality of Life in the Context of Biotechnology Development in Russia

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The paper deals with social consequences of biotechnology development in modern Russia. Progress in biology and medicine, changing understanding of being healthy, has an impact not only on social practices of caring for the body, but also contributes to the formation of new kinds of social cohesion and the processes of social identification. Using such conceptions as bioeconomics, biopolitics, biosociality, etc. and such empirical methods as analysis of Russian statistics, discourse analysis of mass media, in-depth interviews, we studied the transformation of the concept of quality of life as well as new kinds of social identity. On the one hand, genetization and biomedicalization of society, and on the other hand, the identity crisis in the context of modernity, lead to the emergence of new ways of an individual's self-identification. Biological and/or genetic similarity becomes a new basis for social identity. Thanks to the latest discoveries in the field of biomedicine and the corresponding specific scientific logic, these characteristics are beginning to be perceived as the ultimate and most reliable foundation of identity and social solidarity. The concept of quality of life starts to be closely connected with the access to genetic and medical technologies, and biological tissues and materials. Moreover, biological aspects have got social and cultural importance that leads to symbolic exclusion and discrimination against people with «susceptibility genes», and the formation of communities and social activism based on genetic and biological identities. Thus, biologization and genetization of social processes can be regarded as a marker of social change.

Theorizing Commensuration of Social Phenomena

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My aim is to develop a theoretical framework for studying commensuration of social phenomena. Commensuration is a social process through which qualitatively different phenomena are made numerically comparable by using a common metric (Espeland and Stevens 1998). Commensuration is ubiquitous process in modern science, technology, economy and politics. Examples of commensuration include cost-benefit ratios, standardized tests, statistical indicators, rankings, performance measures, transparency measures and the measures of quality control that are all used in both private and public sectors. I begin by discussing Wendy N. Espeland, Mitchell Stevens and Micheal Sauder's theoretical and empirical research on commensuration. Then I make three proposals to further develop their theoretical framework. First, I suggest that commensuration processes can be fruitfully decomposed into

three temporal stages: the construction of a new measure, the implementation of the measure and the reactive outcomes triggered by the measure. Second, I argue that the embodied and distributed cognition approaches provide conceptual tools for deepening our understanding commensuration. Third, I show how the mechanism-based approach to explanation can be used to theorize causal mechanisms that drive commensuration processes in different contexts. References
Espeland, Wendy N., and Mitchell L. Stevens. 1998. "Commensuration as Social Process". *Annual Review of Sociology*, 24: 313-343.

Containing Superintelligence: Transhumanists And The Global Future Of Democracy

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Current narratives of AI governance enact different sociotechnical and political projects, involving various regulatory actors (benevolent intellectuals, tech companies, or government agencies), temporalities of regulation (algorithmic fairness in the present or preparedness for potential catastrophe in the future), and political values (global justice or national performance). This paper focuses on predictions and scenarios of future artificial intelligence (AI), the possibility that "superintelligent" machines could overtake the limits of human cognition in the long term. Combining political theory and the study of sociotechnical imaginaries in various anglo-american settings, this paper shows how "superintelligence" gets constituted into a technoscientific object, at the margins of current machine learning practices. As part of a growing field of "AI ethics", including academic and public debates about algorithmic fairness and governance, superintelligence also takes part in struggles between different visions of the legitimate democratic order. Until recently a topic for scifi enthusiasts and transhumanists who predicted the coming "technological singularity", superintelligence is at the horizon of recent research in "AI safety". AI safety lies at an imaginative angle, at the intersection of industry and academia, early AI ambitions and current deep learning practices, moral philosophy and amateur science. It articulates technological and economic expectations in unexpected ways, in a transnational space of expertise where both endorsements of Silicon Valley self-governance and strong state-led regulation can be found. This transnational space further reveals how European early web-users got into conversations that had previously occurred among digital elites on the U.S. American West-Coast, how these new practices shaped different local communities, and how actors appropriated concepts and practices of future-making and integrated them to European, and specifically British disciplinary habits and civic epistemologies.

The Everyday Practices of Neoliberalism in Taiwan Higher Education

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Research outputs and knowledge production have been recognised as an indispensable role in social progress, economic growth and state development. Emerging notions of knowledge economy, responsible research and innovation (RRI), and University social responsibility (USR) show an attempt to further govern the knowledge production. Whereas scientists and scholars live and work in the mundane world, their everyday life consists of not only research but also administrative affairs, such as promotion assessments, evaluations and applications for funds. Hence, this study aims to explore how academic practices are influenced via the institutional practice. Method: Semi-structured interviews were adopted to carry out this study. Questions in interviews consisted of two themes: institutional practices and impacts on individual activities. The interviews were conducted in Taiwan in 2017. In sum, 41 scholars were recruited from four disciplines of biomedicine, material science, history and sociology. Conclusion: The existence of meritocracy with KPI measure systems makes scholar docile and inclined to follow external guides rather than own wills. Political intentions might not directly influence individual scholars, but though the duplication of criteria in academic management. When conducting a study, researchers might interpret their own values through a virtual observer in their mind. All these trends infer the model of governmentality in Foucauldian senses. This phenomenon varies in different disciplines and reflects financial dependence on the state.

Dating Apps and Platforms as Communities of Knowledge

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Online dating platforms and apps have become increasingly popular. Besides matchmaking, online dating is also an experimentation practice, contributing to self-shaping and self-knowledge, and redefining the meanings and practices of intimacy. Though multiple interactions, users of dating apps learn about other people and become more aware of their own preferences and dislikes, changing or maintaining their sexual and emotional targets. Finding a romantic or a sexual partner relies heavily on learning about other people, as potential matches, and learning about oneself in this process. We discuss this process in relation to the concept of self-tracking (Lupton 2014) that envisions a learning process resulted from experimentation and interaction in digitally created environments. Beyond self-knowledge and knowledge of other people, individuals that search for romantic or sexual partners

also pursue information about dating per se – including strategies, tools and platforms. Learning about how best to find a partner is also often digitally mediated, through multiple forms of distributed knowledge making and sharing. We rely on the concept of lively data (Lupton 2017) to analyze such knowledge communities. This paper relies on a literature review on dating apps, the app culture and the transformation of lay knowledge in online settings. We discuss how lay and specialist knowledge circulate in online settings concerning the dating process, as well as users' learning about themselves and their potential partners, through experimentation with dating apps and through information seeking in various digital arenas.

RN24_07 | Energy, climate change & sustainability

Towards a Smart Grid for All?

Processes of Social Exclusion in the Transformation of Electricity Grids

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Smart electricity grids are perceived to be an essential element of future sustainable energy systems. Various policy initiatives and nearly 1000 ongoing smart grid pilot projects all over Europe give evidence of the huge efforts put into this development. The strengthening of consumer power in the electricity system and a more active role of households and electricity users is one of the key claims by proponents of smart grid development. However, empirical studies (e.g. Wallsten 2017) show that the actual implementation of smart grids is much more messy and may well lead to developments which rather strengthen the power of established actors and more wealthy households than cater to the needs of a diversity of social groups. There are a few examples of studies that mention that smart energy technologies can increase vulnerability among certain groups of electricity users, such as the elderly, sole parenting women, renting households, the ill, those who are less educated, households with low income and those living in rural areas. Little is known on how to prevent these groups to become neglected or left out in future smart grid roll outs. In this presentation we will ask, to which extent the politics of smart grid development, the negotiations, communicative strategies and the positioning of different actors, may lead to the exclusion or disempowerment of different groups of users. How about those who do not have sufficient access to or competence with smart technologies? Those who resist? Based on an ongoing study of smart grid implementation in Sweden we will work out different mechanisms of social exclusion in socio-technical change.

Seeing is Believing: Citizen's Engagement with the Science of Climate Change

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For a number of decades, (dis)belief in climate change has been a prime example of the difficulty in persuading public opinion of what scientists consider a fact. Despite generalised scientific consensus, political discord and media's "balance as bias" perpetuated the idea of a controversy that clearly reflected on citizen's opinion. However, the tide seems to be turning. More recent public opinion surveys show that even in the US the share of climate change deniers is growing ever smaller, even if political polarisation shows no sign of diminishing. Direct experience of climate-related disasters (draught, forest fires, hurricanes) may be responsible for this change. However, will this change of perception have an impact on the willingness to support difficult political decisions or rethink everyday practices? This presentation will explore how citizens form opinions about the science of climate change, which sources of information they use and trust, and the impact it has on actions. It relies mainly on literature review and data analysis of international surveys. The orientation of public opinion will be presented considering the recent Eurobarometer survey on climate change (EBS459, 2017). Europeans are increasingly considering the problem of climate change and have adopted behaviours to reduce energy consumption. Alongside this personal commitment, the awareness that institutions, the business world and scientists must define new goals of commitment to mitigate the effects of Global Warming. This presentation is based on work carried out for the European funded (H2020) research project CONCISE Communication role on perception and beliefs of EU Citizens about Science, coordinated by the University of Valencia, and with the participation of partners from Spain, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia and Poland.

Exnovation, Innovation, and Surprises in the German Energy Transition: What role for Real-world Experiments?

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The German energy transition towards more sustainable forms of energy production has been characterized as a large-scale or real-world experiment. Experiments are open-ended processes set up explicitly to allow (or even generate) surprises. By contrast sustainability implies the pursuit of

clearly defined, normative ends. Whereas much of the literature on system transformation builds on the concept of innovation, the hypothesis of this paper is that focusing on the "natural" flipside of innovation – called here "exnovation," i.e. departing from unsustainable pathways – should also be seen as a valuable conceptual strategy for coping with the tension between the unavoidable indeterminacy resulting from unknown risks and the necessary amendment and redefinition of goals and rules. In this paper elements of the process of the German energy transition are used to illustrate the recursive processes of experimentation that make it possible to accommodate surprise, and, thus, to conceptualize the unavoidable tension between innovation, and the maintenance of older, unsustainable structures. The argument of our paper entails two aspects in particular. First, the recognition of the importance of scenarios like exnovation might be a vital step in order to overcome the innovation bias in sustainability transformation thinking. Second, when envisioning exnovation, policymakers should seek to create co-produced knowledge and, in so doing, be more open to public sentiments and opinions; the German example is telling in this regard. Constructively addressing controversies that develop either by not exnovating or by exnovating might be a vital asset in the futurization of politics for sustainability.

Climate Change and Cosmovisions in Environmental Assessment Processes in Chile and South America

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The measures for adaptation and mitigation to climate change in developing countries will be effective as citizens and institutions evaluate the environmental impacts coherently. The historical experience of environmental assessment in Chile, and in Latin America, leads us to believe that environmental assessment processes face difficulties that are technical and political, as well as regulatory and managerial. But they are also because of the "encounters" of types of knowledge. It has been studied how the expert accounts of physical reality have come into conflict with local knowledge. It is proposed that we are dealing with the dilemma expert knowledge / non-expert knowledge as if socio-technical knowledge was the only challenge to manage the environment. The analysis of the variety of types of knowledge found in environmental assessment processes has been scarce and is the subject of this paper. The "socio-climatic" semantic differences of the discourses of the social actors that intervene in environmental evaluation is also explained by the social actor's cosmovision (as a key background). The perspectives on climate change and energy issues are fundamental and help the construction of referential knowledge frameworks. The thesis about the relevance of these "knowledge encounters" and the controversies in which knowledge of climate change is decisive, is methodologically based in an empirical research in three communes of Chile (FONDECYT 1181065), on data obtained from two previous sociological researches in four South America countries and in comparative terms with the literature (secondary sources) existing in Latin America on this subject.

RN24_08 | Health, bio-medicine & social context

“The Window of Opportunity is Closing” - Chronic Urgency in the Promotion of Biomedicine

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Metaphors are an inseparable part of science communication informing lay people of significance of scientific research or findings. They are also utilized in promotion of science, for example in promotion of biomedical research and biobanking. In our presentation, we pay attention to the metaphor of “window of opportunity” that is closing fast, which is used in constructing expectations around biomedicine. Various stakeholders such as biobank managers and pharma companies participate in defining science and innovation policy, and promote their cause by using such expressions. Our analysis builds on sociology of expectations and sociology of metaphors. We highlight the alerting nature of the metaphor that is tied to both negative and positive expectations, and address the fast pace and urgency that follows from the closing of the window, suggesting that certain actions need to be instantly taken. Based on publicly available materials such as strategies, public presentations and pr-materials from Finland, we discuss the pressing need for the allocation of funding, changes in organizational structure and legislation that come with the urgency. The metaphor of closing window of opportunity for Finnish genomics has been used since early 2000s, which seems to turn the urgency into a chronic condition. We put this constant urgency in context through analysing the case of Finnish genomics and biomedical R&D, and highlighting the role of science advocates in the creation of policy.

The Perfectibility of the Self: on the Promises of Digital Health Technologies

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The quantified self has received scholarly attention for quite some time. From an STS point of view the various ways in which digital technologies translate the human body into numbers is of particular interest. Technologies are used to relate to one’s own body, to perceive it, objectify it and ultimately to act upon it in order to transform it. Sensors and tracking technologies have become omnipresent companions of modern life, whether they come in special devices or as integrated functions of smartphones. We produce data everywhere we go, practically at all times. These data are valued as a resource and many are keen to capitalize on them.

It is a central part of the quantification promise that these data hold the key to self-optimization. I discuss these technologies of the self against the backdrop of much older ideas of self-perfection. This allows me to draw out the unique type of contemporary self-optimization practices in a larger context of historical discourses on what it means to live a good life. In my paper, I will draw on Foucault and complement my analysis with references to Passmore’s work on self-perfection. This contribution is inspired by the author’s research on ethical, legal and social aspects of digital health technologies (funded by Zukunftsfond Steiermark, PN 8008).

The Impact Of Implantable Smart Heart Devices On The Daily Life Of Their Carriers: Regaining A Sense Of Control Through The Formation Of A Technoscientific Illness Identity

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Implantable smart heart devices (ISHDs) such as pacemakers, Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillators and Cardiac Resynchronization Therapies are technologies used to support or correct the heart rhythm. Although information materials present them as having a low impact on the lives of their carriers and enabling an improved quality of life, studies and practice show that the intimate relationship between these technologies and those who carry them is much more complex. The agency and unpredictability of the devices are resulting in a sense of loss of control, which can lead to anxiety and depression. Yet, there is a lack of knowledge on how the relationship between the person and the device concretely plays out. The present study aims to fill this gap by studying how ISHDs influence the daily life, social relationships and identities of the people who carry them. The research consists of ten in-depth interviews exploring the experience of Dutch ISHD carriers with their devices. Starting from cyborg theory and biomedicalization, it conceptualises such experiences in terms of interactions between bodies, machines and surroundings. From this perspective, ISHDs appear devices which, far from being neutral, impact the life of carriers at multiple levels, changing their relationship with their family, environment, society and themselves. It shows how carrying an ISHD prompts these individuals to construct a technoscientific illness identity, through which they make sense of their experience and regain a sense of control.

Towards a Sociology of Transfusion: European Politics of Blood Beyond Procurement

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Human blood for transfusion constitutes a vital resource in European medical practice, with many Europeans needing a transfusion over the course of their lives. Previous scholarship in Political Sociology, Science and Technology Studies, and the Sociology of Health and Illness has shown that institutional politics of blood inform multiple, sometimes competing, logics of action that structure the interrelation of donors, recipients, blood establishments and actors from proximate fields (e.g. state, EU, WHO, the media). These logics shape actors' behavior with and toward blood. However, there is a dearth of scholarship beyond the interrelation of donors and procurement agencies. Largely ignoring blood distribution and transfusion processes in the health care setting, transfusion-recipients are characterized as a unitary, passive actor, which limits sociological understanding of diverse patient-pathways and transfusion needs. Part of a project developing a sociology of transfusion, this paper maps the institutional logics and logics of action structuring blood distribution and transfusion practices in Belgium. Through abductive analysis of transfusion guidelines and policy of the national ministry of health, the high council for health, the government institute for healthcare benefits, the federal agency for drugs and health products, and the European Blood Directives, we study how politics of blood relevant to the health care setting inform dominant logics of action. The latter technocratic, European standards on blood storage, transport, quality control, traceability and notification of serious adverse reactions are used as a starting point to scrutinize guidelines on how to engage with patients, how to negotiate transfusion and communicate risks, and expected recipient-behavior.

RN24_09 | Gender in/equality in science and technology

Exploring the Relationship Between Gendered Team Dynamics and academic performance.

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This paper opens up the black-box of the often discussed gender gap in research performance. Empirical studies are largely inconclusive, with some finding evidence of a gender gap (Abramo, Cicero, & D'Angelo, 2015) while others do not (Nielsen, 2017). Meta-analyses have shown that this may be because there is no simple or linear relationship between gender diversity and performance indicators (Haas, 2010; Webber, 2001). In addition, this relationship may vary within different subject areas, or in relation to the overall working environment (especially the team). This paper thus explores this further and examines the relationship between gendered team dynamics and performance using multilevel modelling. It builds on a cross-country survey of R&D teams in Europe (H2020 GEDII project 2015-2018). The dataset provides information on 1,357 individuals, working within 159 teams. In our models, we rely on socio-demographic data (e.g. care responsibilities, experience, etc), information about the team (e.g. team climate, gender stereotypes, power disparity, etc). We also include a Gender Diversity Index, a composite indicator that considers the representation and attrition of women and men within teams along seven grounds of diversity. Performance is measured through self-reported publication output but also through outreach activities and academic governance roles. Our contribution provides a compelling snapshot of the contemporary gendered aspects in R&D teams while contributing to critical discussions on gender diversity and research performance.

Gender Diversity Leads to Better Science

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Gender diversity leads to better science, innovation and benefits for scientific progress. Nevertheless, the under-representation of girls and women in science is a global phenomenon. Recently, Nature (2018) has published a study that points out the gender bias in the workplace, more specifically in science. Women face biases and barriers at all turns within the scientific community, from publishing, funding and hiring, to promotion to more seniors positions, recognition and visibility. According to United Nations (2017) only 28% of all researchers in the world are women. Scientific evidence shows structural barriers for girls and women, such deep inequality that do not happen by chance, many women and girls are held back by discrimination, biases, social norms and expectations that influence the quality of education they receive and the subjects they study. This presentation aims to discuss the gender inequality in science but also addressing the gender issue in the medical studies. Even today, in medical field, practice is less evidence-based for women than for men due to a bias towards the study of males in scientific research. The usual approach in scientific research is to ignore sex or to analyse only one sex and assume the results apply to the other sex. Gender equality in the medical and health sciences and elsewhere is therefore a priority. It is important to work all together crafting solutions to improve lives and generate inclusive growth that benefits us all. In this sense, we want to present this social aspect in science and explain the Bioinfo4women Programme to build a better knowledge in bioinformatics making visible the women work, in order to multiply their scientific and social impact.

Gender-specific Discourses on the Legitimacy of Informal and Formal Promotion Practices in Scientific Careers

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Fostering equal opportunities in technological careers is on top of the political agendas in most European countries and beyond. Research institutions put effort in developing and implementing career supporting measures. However, from an organizational sociological perspective, it is known that organizations do not rely solely on their formal structures, but rather compete or correspond with existing personal networks

in an organization. Accordingly, we examine academia for their invisible control mechanisms. How can informal processes unfold in science and who shapes these processes? Influencing finally takes place against the background of formal structures and standards that are regulated by University laws for example such as selecting new staff members and appointing professors. If networks can be understood as a link between structures and individuals, the question arises, under which individual and structural conditions can actors (and which ones) influence the invisible control? Which orders of justification are referred to with regard to informal promotion and staffing practices if, in return, with regard to formally legitimised gender equality measures, there are fears that performance equity will be jeopardised? Our presentation based on qualitative Interviews with postdocs and professors carried out in a research project funded by the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research, called GenderNetz. It focusses on examining informal networks and their influence on research career in technological disciplines in science and industry. Experiences from the EU-funded gender equality projects FESTA, GenderTime and CHANGE on organisational structural change in science and research institutions build an additional source of information for this paper.

Barriers To Implementing Gender Equality Measures In Physics – Lessons Learned From GENERA Project

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Gender equality in research and academia is nowadays high on the political agenda of the European Union and some of the European countries. They provide legal and financial incentives to research organizations and higher education institutions for implementing gender equality measures. Despite these efforts and some improvements, many organisations still face under-representation of women among scientific staff and in decision-making bodies. This raises questions about the barriers of effective implementation and sustainability of gender equality measures in research and academia. The former Horizon 2020 project GENERA (2015-2018) focused on effective structural change through designing and implementation of Gender Equality Plans customized to circumstances and needs of 11 research organizations active in physics and related fields. The challenges and barriers to their implementation were investigated thoroughly with the use of various research methods, including desk research, semi-structured and expert interviews as well as ex-ante and ex-post evaluation interviews. Drawing upon both these results and the experience of the member of a team implementing gender equality plan in one of the research organisations the various categories of barriers will be analysed. Among them lack of awareness and denial of existence of the gendered processes as well as individual and institutional resistance to implementing gender equality measures will be investigated.

RN24_10 | Information Technologies and Society

Reputation Technologies and Social Innovation: A New Approach

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This paper contributes to the problem of studying the intersections of digital technologies design and society. The paper shows how STS theory driven qualitative research can play an important role in shaping novel digital technologies. The paper is outcome of a European (H2020) Social Innovation project, whereby digital technologies are used to tackle social issues. The Pie-Project offers innovative digital tools to people who have experienced poverty due to the financial crisis, facilitating their emancipation from some of their conditions. The project sees sociologists and computer scientists working together in a transdisciplinary fashion. One of the tools created by the project is an innovative reputation system, whose design was inspired by field research conducted in 3 countries (Italy, Croatia, Netherlands) and by social theory. Using qualitative interviews (34 conducted with e.g. precarious workers, NEETs, unemployed), digital observations of reputation systems (in e.g. self-help contexts) and workshops, we gathered the participants' perspectives on their offline and online trust building processes (e.g. with other people or administrative bodies). From the data analysis, we concluded that mainstream approaches for building online reputation/trust, largely based on individualistic models, would not align with our respondents' needs and particularly with their needs for emancipation from isolation, mistrust, despair, lack of connections. It emerged that our respondents would rather favour an approach, where reputation/trust is a common belonging to the community. Based on our findings, we have conceptualised a novel approach to online reputation called the Commonsahre, inspired by the notions of the Assemblage (DeLanda, 2006) and of the Density of social relations in a group. DeLanda, M. (2006). A new philosophy of society: Assemblage theory and social complexity. A&CBlack.

Blockchain Technology: Constructing a Progressive Framework for Development

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Cryptocurrencies are a colossal waste of energy. In the ten years since the first transactions were made with Bitcoin, neither Bitcoin nor one of the thousands of subsequent cryptocurrencies have been proven to be more efficient, reliable or secure than alternative means of making electronic transactions. Nor has the blockchain technology underlying cryptocurrencies been found to offer anything more than

established means of recording and storing data. Nevertheless, the use of cryptocurrencies has steadily grown over the past decade, University programmes for studying blockchain are increasing in number, and venture capital continues to pour into blockchain-related projects. What is motivating this sustained interest? The STS tradition teaches us that technology development necessarily involves the simultaneous construction of visions for technology, visions which define the functionality, meaning and purpose of new technical devices for social groups. It is these visions which drive paths of developments, more so than any intrinsic technical features. But what are the visions, or 'technological frames' that have emerged around blockchain and continue to drive its development in various directions? In this paper, I will draw on the findings of my primary research into blockchain technology to argue that its potential has been ceded to various strands of neoliberal imagining, and that what is necessary is a progressive framework for defining its purpose and guiding its future development.

Young University Students And News. Uses And Gratifications

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Nowadays, Information and Communication Technologies continue generating changes in most social aspects and, of course, in the way young people in particular manage different sources of information. This is no less true for University students. The ways in which we communicate have all changed; and of course, Internet and Social Network Sites have also made accessing knowledge and information easier. However, there are still important lacks of knowledge around these media changes, fundamentally due to the relative ignorance about young people's consumption and use of information and information sources. For this reason, the main aim of this study is to know how young University students access, use and consume news. Our interest focuses on: preferences, motivations and gratifications that lead young people choose among different news and sources; utilization of devices, platforms and distribution channels (traditional mass media, websites, social networks, etc.); what kind of information they consume, how they consume it, and how they interact with this information (comments, participation in social networks, etc.); In order to analyze these aspects, a strategy of data production based on quantitative methodology has been designed, using a survey as the research technique in its self-applied modality. The total population is made up of all the students in Sociology and Advertising degrees at the University of Alicante (Spain), in the 2017-2018 academic year. The final selection of the sample has been made by means of multistage sampling, using simple random to select groups and then a quota sampling to select the final units

RN25 | Social Movements

RN25_01 | Urban social movements

Whose Right to the City? The Class Dimension of Urban Struggles in Zagreb and Belgrade

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The city is the primary site of conflict in capitalism, exposing its logic of commodification, while at the same time generating space for mobilizing towards its alternatives (Harvey, 2008; Brenner, Marcuse and Mayer 2012). Since many post-2008 mobilizations revolved around housing struggles, this paper explores how they are related to class dynamics. We reject Kerbo's (1982) distinction between movements of crisis versus movements of affluence, arguing that urban struggles often embody anti-capitalist demands as well as post-materialist demands for increased citizen participation and democratisation of city governance. To understand this complexity, we explore class bases of protest events in Zagreb and Belgrade, capital cities within post-socialist political economies. Compared to their Western counterparts, in post-socialist cities the demolition of the social in favour of the market has resulted in far-reaching transformations of how the city is used and experienced (Dolenec, Doolan and Tomašević 2017). Relying on PEA data for 2000 - 2017 enables us to capture periods before and after the onset of the economic crisis. We distinguish protest demands focusing on the housing crisis on the one hand, versus those focusing on urban planning and quality of urban space on the other. Starting from this distinction, we explore identities of protesters, the framing of demands, and other aspects of protest events to establish possible class patterns of mobilization. Furthermore, we spatially analyse the distribution of these types of protest in Zagreb and Belgrade, aiming to determine class dynamics across city neighbourhoods.

New Seasons Of A Claim Among The Right To The City And The Right To Inhabit: The Case Of Naples

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Naples is interesting to analyze from a political point of view: in recent years the city has seen a proliferation of movements' actions aimed mainly at the re-appropriation and renewal of neglected spaces or buildings. From the point of view of social movements, it should be emphasized that the city, in the past, has expressed high levels of conflict. What characterizes the current initiatives is the driving force of a strictly endogenous nature that feeds the propulsive drives from below and is deeply rooted at the territorial level. Of this type are the squatting experiences – related to the housing crisis and to the “right to inhabit” – or those of occupations with a socio-political aim – actions undertaken in the general strand of the “right to the city”. The perspective that leads the development of social movements to the structure of political opportunities seem to work well to interpret the reason for this atypical political vivacity with respect to the national context. Therefore, the aim of this work is twofold: to map the experiences of movement that have recently arisen, describing them from the point of view of the practices and the actors involved; to analyze whether these actions characterize or not a new political phase of the Neapolitan movement. This aim will be pursued through an ethnographic analysis that will also make use of interviews with leaders of local movements and proponents of actions directly attributable to the claim of the right to the city and the right to inhabit.

"Lulu's Movements in multilevel Struggles in Italy"

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Territorial or LULU movements are regaining media centrality in public discourse in Italy. While addressing local issues, they develop a complex multi-level strategy, addressing local, but also national and European targets. A comparative analysis of LULUs struggles allows in particular to assess processes of scale shifts, both upwards and downwards in a context characterized by an economic crisis. Developing upon the political process approach in social movement studies, but bridging it with approaches in policy analysis, we aim at explaining the ways in which opportunities are framed at various levels along the different steps of the policy process. Specific questions refers to the assessment of Europe as a potentially, target and space of struggle in a situation of declining processes of Europeanization within social movements, given the perceived closing of opportunities at EU level; the potential for appropriation of opportunities as the Five Star Movement took power at national level. The research is based on a cross-case analysis of four movements: 1) the No TAV, against the construction of the high-speed railway line in Val di Susa (Piedmont); 2) the No MUOS, contrary to the US Navy geo-satellite communication system (Sicily); 3) the No TAP, against the construction of the Trans-Adriatic Gas pipeline in Apulia; 4) the No Large Ships adverse to the transit of cruise ships in Venice. The paper is based on previous research, on interviews with key-informants and analysis of documents and press.

Understanding Cycling Activism

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Advocacy and activism mobilising around issues of bicycling has both a long history and a vibrant and growing present. However, the global scale of activities linked by cycling as a trope makes it hard to think conceive as a coherent movement, and the diversity of analyses and approaches employed by activists makes theorising it as a single movement problematic. This paper revisits Lofland's 1990s work on the American Peace Movement to consider the ways in which diverse activisms with a single uniting feature can be understood as articulations of a range of interlocked and bundled models of change. The study considers the actions and self-expression of activists through their actions, writings and through the networks and organizations they form to understand these as reflections of underlying assumptions that participant hold about the nature of change. Based on extensive empirical study and more 10 years of work with these activist networks in Europe, South Asia, and North and South America, the study outlines a modification of Lofland's original six-fold model to demonstrate the tensions and contradictions within a broader

set of alliances. It shows that it can be meaningful to understand cycling activism in social movement terms. It further reports on how this academic analysis his being taken up by activists as a tool for self-understanding and conflict resolution.

Waste Pickers, Resistance and The Urban Commons. Stories from The Resilient Community La Chureca

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Millions of waste pickers in cities all over the world make their living collecting, recycling and selling materials that someone else has thrown away. Accordingly, waste pickers are increasingly being recognized for their significant contributions to reducing the carbon footprint of cities, recovering resources, improving environmental conditions and the health of low-income residents, and creating jobs among the poor. Despite their contributions, waste pickers are one of the most widely excluded, impoverished and disempowered groups of society. Waste pickers are exposed to toxic materials; suffer from widespread prejudice and stigmatization; are persecuted by police and others; are susceptible to global price market oscillations and are subject to exploitative relations with intermediaries. Notwithstanding they overcome these colossal barriers with their everyday work and their everyday resistance. Both individually and collectively they strive to improve their working situation, gain their rights as citizens, and secure access to waste as a source of livelihood. They form new social movements of urban poor that, intentionally or not, challenge the nature of the state, local governments and civil society. Informed by the history of resistance of the community of waste pickers that since 1972 work at La Chureca (the municipal dump in Managua, Nicaragua) this paper aims to examine the everyday/individual, collective and material strategies of resistance in the process of maintaining access to waste as an urban common. Theoretically, the paper builds upon theories on resistance, insurgent citizenship and urban commons. Methodologically, it combines more than hundred in-depth interviews with waste pickers and other actors, conducted along ten-years research, documents, mass media analysis and observations.

RN25_02 | Youth political activism

These Days Are Ours: Exploring Young Disabled People's Experiences and Views of the UK Disabled People's Movement

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This paper explores challenges encountered by young disabled people participating and engaging within the UK Disabled People's Movement (DPM). Challenges they face were identified following a qualitative investigation. Seventeen semi-structured interviews were conducted with both young disabled people and established members of the Movement. The paper argues that, for the Movement to be inclusive, remain committed to the social model of disability (UPIAS 1975) and accessible to young disabled people, the DPM must provide young members and newcomers with the resources and support to offer a vision for a new and inclusive society for all - disabled and non-disabled people. To achieve this, the social model should be repositioned: from a tool/strategy to an "oppositional device" (Beckett and Campbell 2015) that provides counter-rationalities and disrupts the normative practices inherent in the political, economic, and cultural realms. The paper opens by exploring prominent debates pertinent to the situation of disabled people in contemporary society. It focuses on the politicisation of disability and the intrinsic aspects affecting young disabled people's participation within activism and campaigning. The original account of key challenges are positioned around three central themes: membership, organisation of the Movement, and future considerations that will affect the DPM's sustainability. Through existing literature, the research delineates a way forward; its emphasis lies on oppositional devices. The thesis addresses directly the concerns raised by respondents. It will prompt discussion - within and outside of academia - on the standing of young disabled people within the DPM. The paper contributes towards an understanding of youth and disability activism.

Young Radicals in Europe

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Studies about radicalized young people often focus on specific cases of joining the radical movements, participating in radical events or examining youth radicalism in one or a few countries at time. We aim to investigate whether young people with both left-and right-wing radical views or those with the most radical libertarian or authoritarian views are significantly different from each other across different countries, and if they opt for the similar or different political behaviour. We also

examine if young radicals differ from other young people in terms of socio-economic background and political activism in the same country. In general, it is expected that people with radical political views are more likely to participate in politics, but also that they have some specific (more educated) socio-economic background. Considering the scholarship of "authoritarian personality" which suggests that all radicals are alike, and the one on Europeanization, we expect that radical youth is similar across European countries and that there will not be many significant cross-country differences in terms of their political activism nor background. The analysis will be based on the representative survey data from nine European countries.

Youth on the Margins: Experiences of Young People's Participation in Political Parties and Social Movement Organisations in the UK

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In recent years, the rate of participation of younger generations in social movement organisations (SMOs) and political parties in the UK, has been characterised simultaneously as part of an increasing surge in youth participation and as ongoing concern due to decline. This paper seeks to understand the experiences of young people who join SMOs and parties, in particular their experiences of joining and becoming established members within these spaces. Based upon the initial findings of 28 in depth interviews with young activists in a city in northern England, the analysis focusses on the experiences of young activists in navigating participation within parties and SMOs. It explores the experiences and processes which influence their initial and ongoing participation in these groups, as well as cases of disengagement. In particular, it presents preliminary findings which draw upon experiences of marginalisation of young people in these organisations, compounded by inequalities in multiple dimensions. Specifically, the intersection of youth with multiple inequalities including class, gender, sexuality, disability and ethnicity impact upon activists' participation opportunities, as well as their voice in these spaces and sense of belonging. This paper develops a greater understanding of the processes by which societal inequalities are replicated within party and social movement organisations, with significant implications for youth political participation.

Young Female City Councillors In the Electoral Scenario Of Brazilian Cities In 2016: Paths, Identities And Political Engagement

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The option for a trajectory on political militancy involves several factors that permeate the paths of young people. Many of these factors are related to school, family, friends, the University environment, work, among others. In recent years gender and identity issues have been highlighted in the development of this decision-making process for political engagement. Many young people begin to participate in political groups after having had experiences related to these themes in their personal lives. In the 2016 county elections in Brazil, four candidates for councillors from Socialist and Freedom Party (PSOL) were elected with agendas related to gender and identity issues: Marielle Franco (Rio de Janeiro), Auréa Carolina (Belo Horizonte), Samia Bomfim (São Paulo) and Talíria Petrone (Niterói). They were voted for significantly after a major feminist movement called "Women Spring," which manifested against the setbacks in women's rights and in defense of their rights to their bodies regarding abortion legalization. These young women councillors, whose trajectories will be analyzed in this article, came from a militancy consolidated in social movements and seemed to aim, with the entrance in institutional politics, at putting their agendas, with their own voices. Thus, the main objective of the article is to analyze their paths, political engagement and the Brazilian electoral scenario in 2016, based on the political conjuncture of that period and on a research conducted in social networks, relating it to the recent bibliography on youth and political participation in Brazil.

RN25_03 | Contentious and electoral politics

Conflict and Collaboration in Contentious Events: The Case of the 1-O in Catalonia

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Internal conflict frequently divides social movements into several groups and factions. However, their ability to promote social change depends, among other things, on whether they are capable of sharing and synchronizing goals and means of collective action. This paper represents an empirical analysis of the Referendum on Catalan Independence held on October 1, 2017 (1-O) as an exceptional case of collaboration. In this moment of aperture towards unforeseen forms of contention,

various social actors beyond the independentist sector aligned to organize and guarantee the vote on Catalan self-determination. This includes numerous grassroots groups, large organizations such as ANC and Òmnium Cultural, but also the independentist political parties and the Catalan government. Our hypothesis is that this exceptional case of collaboration is an outcome of a discursive and cognitive transition from the master frame of the "right to decide" towards an adversarial framing of the Spanish state as the enemy. This discursive construction is intrinsically linked to chain of repressive events in the weeks prior to the 1-O as well as on the same day of the referendum. Moreover, through the intervention of Spanish police in Catalan autonomous institutions, the role of institutional politics diminishes, while the contentious sphere gains weight in this period. Thus, we identify two central elements: the "right to decide" as a normative foundation, determined by the referendum, and the repression of the Spanish state as an external antagonism. Once the referendum is held, conflict among movement actors reappears as interpretations of the right to decide and state repression become ambiguous. Field work was conducted between september and december 2017, a period of intense contention under a qualitative-ethnographic approach.

The Politics of Alliance in Farmers Movement in India

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On the 30th November 2018 tens of thousands of Indian farmers marched to the parliament and demanded a special session to discuss the deepening agrarian crisis which began over twenty years ago. While climate change and its effects on Indian agriculture has played a role, activists and opponents of the government's agricultural policies see the Green Revolution and the transformation of Indian agriculture into large scale corporate industrial agriculture as the main reason behind India's agricultural crisis. The protest march to the parliament was only the latest in a series of protest marches which have been organised by an umbrella group of over two hundred farmers organisations from all over India within the past year. Moreover, for the first time an alliance of different activist groups, oppositional political parties and students has cohered to support the farmers and their cause. Despite its political, empirical and theoretical significance, research on processes and mechanisms of the formation of alliances across classes, movements, organisations and political parties has gained scant attention in social movement studies. Based on original research this paper reflects on dynamics and implications of alliance building in contemporary farmers movement in India.

567

The Movement-Elite Alliance After the Great Recession: The Case of The Icelandic Constitutional Reform Movement

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In Iceland, the financial crisis of 2008 led to the simultaneous rise of a progressive left-wing government and a social movement for constitutional reform. While the left-wing political elites and the movement were initially collaborating among each other, the failure of the left-wing government to implement constitutional reforms turned them into adversaries for the social movement activists. This paper considers the above process as an example of the formation and dissolution of movement-elite alliances. Although previous research has considered elite allies as crucial for social movement success, the paper argues that the movement's mistrust for political elites produced strategic dilemmas that ultimately influenced the decision to break with the institutional partner. This argument is tested by interviews with both activists and politicians. The paper thereby adds to the study of movement-elite alliances more broadly, and to the general study of social movements in the wake of the financial crisis.

Extra-Territorial Activism by Syrian Refugees in Europe: Exploring Intersections Between Contentious Acts and Electoral Politics

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With the violent developments of the situation in Syria during the past eight years and the ensuing forced migration, Syrian activism has a visible presence in several European capitals. Many young Syrian refugees in Europe are actively involved in organizing and mobilizing against the Syrian regime. This paper is based on an ethnographic account of the collective action of two groups of young Syrian refugees, one in Britain and another in Germany, tracing their networked activities with young Syrian activists based in Turkey. The paper investigates the subjects, objects, and sites of contention for these young activists through analyzing the rights claims they make and tactics they employ in constituting themselves as political players in their European host communities. I combine mobile and digital ethnography to examine research materials from 1) thick descriptions from field notes 2) long intensive interviews, and 3) social media artifacts. I adopt a contentious politics perspective to social movements to discuss the spatial dynamics of collective and direct action organized extraterritorially by these Syrian activists who pressure the public opinion and voters in host countries to demand a different foreign policy towards the Syrian regime. I explain

how these activists use contentious acts to trigger a change in electoral politics in their host countries highlighting intersections between extraterritorial activism contentious politics, and electoral politics. This paper contributes to a deeper understanding of the less explored aspects of the refugee resettlement experience which can shed light on possibilities of political participation of young refugees in Europe.

RN25_04 | Political violence and social movements

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Hashomer Hachadash (The New Guardian) movement claims to fill a gap of security, and moral education in the Israeli landscape that in the words of the organization 'has forgotten its Zionist roots'. It frames itself as a bottom up organization that brings together people (mostly Jews) who feel connected to the land of Israel and want to protect it against an often-unnamed enemy. The movement, which was founded by a farmer's son and a small group of friends, has expanded into a conglomerate that provides free security services and labor assistance to farmers and settlers in the Israeli frontier. It also organizes countless educational and cultural activities with schools, youth movements, and the private sector, which combine civilian and military themes and promote a neo-national (neo-Zionist) agenda. Today, ten years after its establishment, the organization includes tens of thousands of activists and volunteers. Although rooted in a particular socio-political context, we believe that this case demonstrates how militarism may re-emanate in civil society, in the margins of the state, with almost no influence from military actors. Ethos and practices of voluntarism play an important role in this process as they enable the organization to nurture a civilianized and populist form of militarism and neo-nationalism, outside the monopoly of formal governmental institutions. It further helps it to attract various audiences. As such it serves as a platform for new social new alignments between social sectors and groups in Israeli society.

The Heterogeneous Impact of Threatening Events on Violence during the German Refugee Crisis

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While social movement literature on intergroup conflict has frequently examined the role of structural determinants to establish which local conditions lead to ethnic violence, less attention has been placed on the temporal dimension of such violence. A narrow focus on where, not when, violence occurs neglects substantial fluctuations in hostility over time and depicts conflict as overly static. This paper investigates anti-immigrant violence in Germany between 2014 and 2016, a period of heightened immigration to the country, and focuses on the role of events in inciting violence. The study reports three findings: Firstly, there is considerable heterogeneity in events' effects on violence: after controlling for structural determinants, contagion dynamics, seasonal fluctuations and media salience, the 2015 New Year's Eve sexual assaults (NYE) stands out among all threatening events in Germany, dramatically increasing subsequent attacks. Comparing this increase to the more moderate impact of domestic terrorist attacks indicates that discrepancies in events' effects seem not to be related to straightforward measures of severity, but to more complex mobilisation dynamics. Secondly, events are able to not only influence the amount, but also the very distribution of violence. Following the NYE event, attacks increased disproportionately in previously less hostile regions, suggesting that nationwide hostility temporarily trumped the importance of pre-existing local conditions in predicting anti-immigrant violence. Finally, the increase in attacks consisted largely of minor crimes, while more extreme forms of violence were less affected. Extreme crimes and their offenders may be less susceptible to situational influences than minor delinquencies.

Local Conditions and Online Media Context for Anti-Immigrant Violence in the 2010s: An Analysis of Arson Attacks against Asylum Housing Facilities in Sweden

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Similar to several other countries, Sweden has faced an upsurge in radical right mobilization in the 2010s, both visible in terms of parliamentary successes of the Sweden Democrat party as well as extraparliamentary activities, including political violence. One expression of the latter is arson attacks against asylum housing facilities, the number of which rose in

late 2015 and 2016, in connection with the contemporary wave of immigrants to Europe. Among influential explanations for this dispersed and sometimes disorganized type of political violence one finds social movement theories including assertions about the impact of political and discursive opportunities for the incidence of arson attacks. However, there is still a lack of scientific consensus about the relative (and combined) importance of various local and national level explanatory factors. The present study aims to clarify the role of some of these factors by investigating prominent pathways of causal conditions that together appear to lead to attacks. We conduct a qualitative comparative analysis of Swedish municipalities where asylum housing arson attacks have or have not occurred during the time period between 2011-2018. Particular attention is paid to the role played by social media in instigating and/or facilitating political violence.

Opportunity/threat Spirals, Anti-Immigration Protest, and Violence: Observations from Four Swedish towns

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The European 'refugee crisis' of 2015 and 2016 was a composite process consisting of increasing migration flows, contention and reform of domestic and European border policies, and popular mobilization. One particularly striking component of the crisis was the diffusion of arson and bomb attacks against asylum shelters. In the Swedish case, roughly 20 facilities, in as many towns, were attacked during the peak of violence between October and December 2015. While the perpetrators remain unknown, attacks were most often precipitated by local collective action against the accommodation of refugees. Importantly, however, mobilization also happened in places where no violence occurred. Comparing violent and nonviolent trajectories, this paper asks what locally specific factors contributed to escalation of mobilization into violence. This paper argues that the occurrence of violence should not be explained by the emergence of collective action per se, but by the gradual development and deployment of frames that combine rising levels of threat with the closure of opportunities for nonviolent action, i.e. opportunity/threat spirals. In order to test this argument, the paper uses frame analysis of statements made in local print media and on radical right-wing web sites by opponents to the accommodation of refugees in four Swedish towns, combined with retrospective interviews with opponents and proponents of reception.

RN25_05 | The impact of collective action

How the Social Movement Actors Assess Social Change: An Exploration of the Consequences of Ukraine's Local Maidan Protests

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Social movements aim to change specific aspects of society and researchers have long considered the question of how to assess contention's immediate outcomes and broader social consequences. In this paper, I contribute to arguments that, to assess the potential change created by social movements, we need qualitative studies of the social movement actors who attempted to change their society. I explore the outcomes of the Maidan social movement in Ukraine, 2013-2014. The movement in Kyiv grew into a nation-wide contention, led to the resignation of the president and new parliamentary elections, and was followed by a military conflict in the east of the country. Relatively understudied are the dozens of local Maidans in Ukraine's cities, towns and villages that issued own demands to local and national authorities. I present the results of a pilot study that aimed to understand, from the participants' point of view, what the outcomes of local Maidans were. I analyzed (a) the primary documents – local Maidan resolutions – issued by protest assemblies in four Ukrainian localities during November 2013-February 2014, and (b) 24 face-to-face interviews with 33 Maidan activists, representatives of local authorities and observers, held in these four communities during September-November 2018. I compare four case studies on local Maidan's impact, including both immediate outcomes and long-term social changes, as seen by activists and observers. In this exploration, I pay specific attention to the role of local-level political opportunity structures (POS) and social movements organizations' (SMO) strength in shaping protest dynamics and outcomes.

Social Impact Solidarity Components in European Current Social Movements

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During the last crisis, public administrations' cuts let a lot of actions and attentions in fields as health, social protection or education disregarded. Social movements and active citizenship in several grades of formal and/or informal organization have been providing aid and attention to

vulnerable people or collectives. Even if there are a lot of NGO and organized civil society in Europe today, not all their activities and actions improve people's lives, and achieve social impact. Some of them mislead their goals and focus on looking for funding, fall into clientelist relations with the administration, or professionalize themselves losing contact with the public and disregarding the reality. In this communication we present results from the Horizon 2020 project SOLIDUS. Solidarity in European societies: Empowerment, social justice and citizenship (2015-2018), that has been investigating solidarity actions and gathering evidences of their social impact. This project systematized the common components of organizations' actions that lead to a social impact solidarity. Among them we highlight internal democracy, plurality, transparency, achieving recognition, scalability, level of awareness and preparedness for solidarity, and creation of a sense meaning. Implementing these evidences, neighborhood-based or proximity organizations, NGO, as well as civil society in general, can improve their actions and activities achieving higher social impact on peoples' lives.

The Dynamics of Redistributive Social Policy in Latin America. Protest, Electoral Politics and Institutions

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To what extent and under which conditions collective mobilizations influence government's propensity to adopt measures targeting outsiders in Latin America? This region remains one of the most unequal regions in the world despite a long history of welfare state development. The first social protection schemes in the 1920-40s were circumscribed to a small number of politically influential groups (e.g. military, civil servants), but a progressive turn toward more inclusive social policies in the 2000s has extended coverage to low-income households, informal and rural workers. Comparative analyses of social policy expansion in Latin America highlight the importance of political factors such as democratic legacies and left party involvement (Huber and Stephens 2012), but several case studies have also observed an effect of extra-institutional forms of political participation routinely used by citizens to express their discontent and influence governments. The aim of this paper is to explore the determinants of universalistic social policies in 18 Latin American countries starting from the 2000s taking into account social mobilization, politics and socio-economic institutions. The analysis focuses on two sectors – social assistance (programas de transferencias condicionadas, pensiones sociales) and healthcare– which in contrast to social security programmes target outsiders, i.e. individuals out of formal employment and not covered by contributory social insurance. We observe that in countries where protests have been more intense, reforms have been more universalistic and social assistance has been extended to cover larger segments of the population. However, the relative power of left-wing parties in parliament seems to be a decisive factor to explain the generosity of such programs.

Three Rivers Three Struggles: Contemporary Water Conflicts and Resistance Movements in Turkey

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This paper analyses the social and political effects of numerous hydroelectric power plant (HEPP) constructions in Turkey with a focus on the Black Sea Region. Based on a field study in villages in three river basins in Duzce, Kastamonu and Rize and with their diaspora associations in Istanbul conducted mainly with the opponents of the power plant constructions, it studies how the peasants respond to the changing involvement of the state and private capital investments in the region. It questions why the resistance movements take different shapes in different regions in the Black Sea Region and under what circumstances they achieve their goals and continue to protect their valleys and under what circumstances they dissolve. One of these cases is Loc Valley in Kastamonu which is a landmark social environmental movement with significant achievements, the second one is Ikizdere Valley in Rize which speaks for a significant social movement that could at least protect some regions of the valley and the third one is Aksu Valley in Duzce which represents a weak local movement that was not able to achieve its goals. I will argue that the differences in outcomes between these three movements are at least partly due to choices in mobilization strategies, willingness to confront the government forces like police and gendarmerie and the presence or absence of clientelistic relationship with the government.

RN25_06 | Micro- foundations of protest

Micromobilization and Mass Protest: The Case of the “Panama Papers Protests” in Iceland

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Micromobilization research, that is, research on processes underlying differential participation of individuals in collective action, constitutes a vital part of social movement research. But, while a large volume of research exists on the structural, cognitive, and emotional conditions shaping micromobilization, the research comprises important gaps. First, studies of specific occurrences of activism rarely obtain population-representative data. Population-representative work instead tends to use non-event-specific data, which therefore decontextualizes the work. Second, since research rarely obtains representative data on non-participants, it usually fails to model movement support and participation as separate stages in micromobilization. Finally, research is rarely

able to address “feedback dynamics”, referring to the ways in which movement participation may impact later participation. Feedback dynamics may often constitute a major process underlying historical continuity in mass mobilization. Addressing these limitations, I obtain two population-representative surveys that both focus on a protest campaign occurring in Iceland in April 2016. Spurred by the global “Panama Papers leak”, these “spontaneous” protests attracted about a quarter of the country’s urban population. The data allow me to estimate effects of a wide range of theoretically meaningful predictors on both protest support and protest participation, at different stages of the April campaign. The results support a multi-theory approach to micromobilization. I find effects of biographical availability (age, gender, class), frame alignment (political attitudes), collective efficacy (expectation), social ties (significant others’ participation), and moral shock (seeing a special Panama Papers leak broadcast). Furthermore, results support both short-term (i.e. within-campaign) and long-term (historical) feedback effects.

Does Activists’ Mind Change? Differential Socialization of Political Commitment

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Social movement scholars usually believe to know who protests and how one gets mobilized. We have shown with empirical evidence that people belonging to the respective movement potential are recruited via highly organized social network channels. However, recent protest events challenge this established knowledge. In France, for example, the “gilets jaunes” currently fight hard to improve their living conditions. Who are they? To what potential do they belong? What happened that transformed these usually silent citizens to active ones, blocking roundabouts and toll plazas every weekend? In this paper, we advance that mind synchronization during participation helps people to sustain their commitment. With the help of longitudinal data from the Swiss Household Panel, we focus on two research questions. Does commitment impact activists’ mind or has the mind to be synchronized with the worldviews of the respective commitment community before activism starts? Answering this first question by comparing environmentalists, unionists and individuals committed to charity organizations allows re-assessing the socializing effect of participation itself. The second question asks whether commitment effects on activists’ mind are durable over time for those who remain committed as well as for those who stop their commitment. With the help of these questions, we work on an important gap in the literature, which is often mentioned but rarely scrutinized: The inquiry of a possible socialization effect of commitment. Further on, these questions touch a major question of sociological theory. Do we need specific meanings to act or does action fashion mental dispositions? Do we need to inverse the causality stated by Weber?

Consequences of Groups Style for Differential Participation

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This article proposes a theory of how interaction in groups influences differential participation in political activism and interrogates this theory through an empirical analysis of online Facebook group interaction within the refugee solidarity movement using online ethnography, survey and “big” social media data. Instead of conceptualizing the group as a social network or social movement organization (SMO), we argue that the group and its culture emerge as patterns of interaction that has implications for what kind of movement activities the group’s members participate in. Based in observations from our online ethnography we suggest that group interaction influence differential individual participation through the processes of 1) encoding different habits and 2) attuning the activist to different aspects of situations. We support our theoretical propositions with six statistical tests of the relationship between the group level variable of contentious group style and the individual level variable of participation in political protest. The dependent variable, political protest, and a comprehensive set of controls stem from an original survey dataset of the Danish refugee solidarity movement with 2,283 respondents. We link the survey data with “big” social media data used to estimate the focal explanatory variable, contentious group style, generated from content analysis of online interaction in 119 Facebook groups quantified with supervised machine learning. The results show that group style has a consistent positive relationship with the individual’s degree of participation independent of networks, SMO framing and individual attributes.

Between A Sense of Injustice and Lacking Self-efficacy. Biographical Conditions of Social Mobilization Among Young People in Precarious Working And Living Conditions

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New cleavages and the polarized political discourse also reflect among young people. How they form their views and come to engage in political actions, while being in the middle of their transition from youth to adulthood, is not necessarily guided by rational reflections on political arguments but depends on other factors. Our contribution inquires when, why and how young people politicize. What drives them to express discontent and represent their interests – be it in traditional or

unconventional ways? We find a lack of politicization and mobilization among our respondents, who believe in a meritocratic society and its legitimacy, or are preoccupied by everyday life struggles. For some, thought, politics and public sphere become relevant matching their wish for self-realization. In other cases, resistance evolves in the face of negative experiences with welfare state institutions or feelings of helplessness when encountering social barriers – leading some towards authoritarian resentment. Applying Hirschman’s theory to structure the results of our research, we can show that a majority of young people goes for loyalty or exit options. For those who voice discontent, we describe biographical conditions that across the sample enable mobilization: high level of cultural capital, occupational identity, self-efficacy, sense of injustice, conflictual relation to parents and an ideological supply side. Our contribution is based on 60 biographical interviews as well as a representative CATI survey with young people in precarious work and employment between 18 and 30 in Germany. The data have been conducted within the PREWORK project funded by DFG.

RN25_07 | Theory of contentious politics

Rethinking Demobilisation: Concepts, causal logic, and the case of Russia's For Fair Elections movement

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The study of social movement organisations (SMOs) has tended to fixate on the initial, upward trajectory and most intense activity of SMOs, that is, mobilisation and campaigning. Comparatively little attention has focused on the downward slope: how do movements falter and fail; how do movements demobilise? Recent work has sought to fill this lacuna. Davenport’s (2015, *How Social Movements Die*) theorisation is the latest, most useful addition to the topic. Yet existing theories still omit some facets of demobilisation and bear the mark of over-reliance on case inference. This article addresses these persistent conceptual problems. First, it argues for a reformulation of Davenport’s theorisation of social movement demobilisation, re-aggregating demobilising factors internal to SMOs and broadening the scope of external factors to include the repressive activities of non-state agents. Next, the article asserts that the causal logic of demobilising factors is essentially set-relational: the concurrence of factors is what produces demobilisation (this is ‘conjunctural causation’) and multiple combinations of factors can cause demobilisation (this is ‘equifinality’). Finally, the article demonstrates the analytical utility of the proposed conceptual framework and concomitant causal logic by briefly analysing the case of the For Fair Elections movement in Russia in 2011-2012. This case exhibits the multiplicity of internal strains and external pressures that converge to induce demobilisation. Taken together, the article’s conceptual framework and empirical example provide a guide for identifying, analysing, and characterising demobilisation.

The Catalan Revolt and the Populist Moment: Exploring the Convergence

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There have been many attempts to explain the Catalan move for independence that culminated in the symbolic declaration of independence on 27 October 2017. Some academic works seek to explain the Catalan bid for independence as a form of top-down indoctrination or as part of a politically-led strategy to mask the cost of austerity policies. Other explanations highlight identity-based or nativist factors behind the pro-independence surge. We consider these interpretations of limited analytical value but, more importantly, failing to understand the broader global socio-political picture. This is a landscape of moving forces where elites try to maintain or recover sovereignty while challenging those who seek to alter the status quo. For academic purposes, we depart from the widespread interpretation that includes this move for independence within a more global backlash against global or nation-state elites (Mouffe 2018). This interpretation frames the events that took place in Catalonia and Spain in recent years, and specifically in the final months of 2017, as a form of what has more generally been called the populist revolt (Geiselberger 2017, Streek 2017). By examining the Catalan uprising under this light, we seek to achieve two goals. Firstly, to help make sense of the theoretical discussion on populism, when analyzed from the generation of the demand side: the understanding of populism as a form of bottom-up mobilization exogenous of electoral contestation (Aslanidis 2017). Secondly, to understand the mechanisms used by the establishment to confront acts of popular resistance to the status quo and its socio-political consequences.

Postindustrial Revolution: Yellow Vests as "the People" and the Transformation of European Democracies

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The core issue of this SP will be the transformation of political consciousness among the lower and lower-middle classes in Europe. There are few occasions where progressive, revolutionary action can be mistaken for conservative narrow-mindedness. The yellow vest protests in France met with the entire range of possible accusations against the participants: fascists or anarchists, secret instruments of political parties or apolitical masses, clueless rednecks or sophisticated haters. Nothing sticks, however, since they openly and unreservedly admit their plurality. So, what keeps them together? Very simply, experience. This is in many cases a new level of political reflexivity that most of us mistook for an obtuse reactionary attitude. In the last decade, the European lower classes seem to increasingly realise that "elites" are less needed in the

political process. And, if one looks at the overwhelming passive support to the yellow vests from the other classes in France, it seems that the will to change the political organisation of European societies spreads. This development is to be welcomed in many aspects, most particularly as a claim for the renewal of current representative regimes that become increasingly irrelevant and do not qualify as legitimate democracies in the conscience of their citizens. This is not to say that citizens in general, and the yellow vests in particular, do not acknowledge the necessity of "governance". Quite to the contrary, they sense that a new form of democracy is both possible and necessary in order to make governance efficient for those who are side-lined by the 'system' and wish at the same time to count as individuals.

The Political Economy of Revolution: Karl Polanyi in Tahrir Square

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The causes and consequences of revolutionary change have long been the subject of scholarly analysis. This research extends extant theory of revolution through a systematic integration of Polanyian international political economy into an analysis of contemporary transformations in Egypt. The primary research question of this paper is thus: to what extent can Karl Polanyi's Double Movement theorization explain the Egyptian Revolution of 2011? This research contributes to the current body of knowledge in two ways. First, it extends Karl Polanyi's double movement model by applying it to the Egyptian case study. Through extracted key pillars, this research demonstrates the broad congruence between the dynamics of social change in Egypt and the central elements of Polanyi's work. Second, by demonstrating the effectiveness of the Polanyian framework in understanding Egypt's revolutionary change, the research highlights the value of introducing political economic elements to existing literatures on revolution, expands the depth and variety of the theory of revolution, and extends existing analyses between neoliberalism and revolution in political economy literatures.

RN25_08 | Discourse and social movements

Feminist Strikes in Barcelona: An Ongoing Dispute of Contentious Discursive Practices

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On March 8, 2018, massive mobilizations took place in more than a hundred cities across Spain, in which hundreds of thousands went to the streets of Madrid and Barcelona. The country was one of the epicenters of a transnational campaign calling for feminist/women's strikes and protests in at least 170 countries. For March 8, 2019, activists have called for a strike in Spain, Germany, Peru, Argentina among others. Over the last years women's and feminists groups have often struck to denounce multiple oppressions and violence against women, but also to challenge the political and economic status quo: 'without us there is no production or reproduction'. The strike in Spain was divided into four fronts: labor strike, student strike, care strike and consumption strike. Women's and feminist groups and activists combined their presence in multiple arenas, online and offline, as they engaged in contentious discursive practices to dispute and (re)define what their strike is, why they stop and what for. This paper will, then, analyze how the 2018 and 2019 feminist strikes unfolded in Barcelona, one of the most relevant mobilization sites in Spain. What contentious discursive practices did activists enact as they struck? How do activists perceive opportunities and challenges to advance their political views through the strikes? Which contradictions, dilemmas or conflicts emerge from these disputes? To answer these questions, I will perform textual and network analysis on a sample of more than a million tweets containing hashtags related to the strikes - collected from Twitter's API over the months preceding both strikes - in addition to conducting qualitative analysis of participant observation notes and semi-structured interviews with activists involved in Barcelona's strikes and protests.

Racist Riots and Antifascist Activism – A Biographical Approach to the Production of Meaning in Social Movements

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At the beginning of the 1990s, Germany experienced anti-refugee rhetorics and a series of racist violence. The infamous xenophobic riot in Rostock-Lichtenhagen (Germany) in August 1992, which targeted a refugee shelter and a home for Vietnamese contract workers, can be understood as a

significant "discursive event" (Jäger). What meaning did this incident have for 'antifascist' activists? What frames (Goffman; Snow) can be identified as central to this sort of activism? Biographical interviews with persons born 1968-1976 from West Germany were conducted and analyzed. The biographical approach allows the reconstruction of individual and collective histories of framing processes. The auto-biographers describe their activism as devotional commitment integrated to an ethical lifestyle – a form of 'first person politics' and subjectivation of the political. The conflict field of anti-fascist movement is constituted by the genuine opposition to widespread right-wing ideologies, as well as organized neo-fascism. In addition, the police is perceived as a second antagonist. But this enmity is rather learnt than ideological, i.e. a sedimentated experience with the police over years of activist careers in different movement contexts (from anti-nuclear, anti-militarist, autonomist to anti-fascist activism).

Emergence of Anti-gender Campaigns in Czechia and Poland

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While there is a burgeoning literature describing the diverse forms, in which the discourses produced and reproduced by the so-called anti-gender campaigners (Kuhar&Paternotte 2017) emerged in different national contexts, there are only few scholars who approached (Lavizzari&Prearo 2018) or suggested to approach (Roggeband 2018) this quite recent phenomenon from a social movement theory perspective. The notion of "gender ideology" - used as an umbrella term by diverse network of actors to intentionally misinterpret feminist, queer and gender theory in order to justify discrimination against women and LGBT+ minorities (Kane 2018) - that these campaigns claim to oppose, has been introduced by Vatican in the mid-1990s and has gained popularity in Europe over last 15 years. However, the campaigns occurred in different national contexts in different forms and emerged at different period of times. While in Czechia, the discourse opposing "gender ideology" has emerged during last two years, in its neighboring country Poland the pioneers of the campaigns occurred already in 2009 (Graff&Kolorczuk 2017). To provide a better understanding why and when these campaigns emerged in these two post-Soviet, East-Central European countries and how they differ, I combine methods of social network analysis and qualitative content analysis of public speeches, manifestos and official documents published on the websites of grassroots organizations, blogs and newspaper articles that help to disentangle the relational dynamics of the campaigns and the diffusion of their frames.

History Retweeting. Renegotiating The "Fascism-Antifascism" Dichotomy In The Italian Twittersphere

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In this paper, we investigate how the recent wave of antifascist mobilization in Italy affected the development of a public discourse in which the dichotomy "fascism-antifascism" has once more become the object of a symbolic struggle. We look particularly at the public discourse that developed within the Italian Twittersphere in February 2018 soon after the random shooting of six non-white people by Luca Traini, a neofascist claiming to act to avenge the murder of a young girl for which three Nigerians were charged. Through the combined use of semantic network analysis and qualitative content analysis of original tweets, we examine continuities and changes in the structural position and the symbolic role played by the "fascism-antifascism" dichotomy in the broader online discussion. Our results suggest that the shooting puts the "fascism-antifascism" dichotomy at the core of the discussion and triggers its renegotiation in light of the specificities of the current Italian political situation. Conversely, the mobilization process makes of "antifascism" the true epicenter of the discussion but at the intersection between two opposite trends. On the one hand, the attempt to delegitimize antifascist resistance, either by stressing violent degenerations of ongoing demonstrations or by making a strategic use of the past recalling memories of the foibe massacres. On the other hand, the collective endeavor to reaffirm the legitimacy and the necessity of antifascism as an antidote to the persistence of a fascist and colonial archive rooted in the history of the country but resurging to a new prominence within its current political landscape.

RN25_09a | Economic grievances and labor movement

How Strikes And Street Protests Relate: Combining Research on Industrial Conflict And Protest Analysis In The Study Of Contentious Politics In Spain

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Workers go on strikes and paralyze production. They also call for protests and take the streets. While there appears to be an

obvious link between the two forms of contentious collective actions, they are examined largely separate in academia: researchers of industrial conflict analyze strikes, while protest analysts deal with street protests. In this paper, I aim at establishing a broader perspective on contentious collective actions by combining research on industrial conflict with protest analysis. First, I compare the theoretical concepts used in both research areas to explain the emergence of strikes or street protests, respectively. I discuss to what extent the respective concepts overlap, where they diverge or whether they simply address different issues. In a second step, I examine the relationship between strikes and street protests empirically. Based on aggregate data provided by Spanish ministries, I analyze strike and protest patterns between 2002 and 2016 in Spain. Two issues are examined in detail: (1) the role of organized labor in the production of social contention in the streets and (2) the actual links between strike activity and street protests. The theoretical discussion reveals that concepts emanating from the study of street protests often address issues neglected in the study of strikes and vice versa. On an empirical level, the findings show that organized labor is still the main producer of social contention in Spanish streets. Furthermore, increased strike activity is paralleled by higher protest activity. All this suggests that both research areas would benefit from a greater interdisciplinary dialogue.

Czech Trade Union Organisations in Time and Space

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The transformation of trade unions in post-socialist realm still has not been explored in a sufficient detail. Massive transformation of economic and politics after 1989 necessarily led to the fast transformation of trade union organizations in terms of the intensity and diversity of their protest patterns but also of to their diversification through the rise of different types of spatial inequalities and even competition among them (in terms of interest representation, resources, ideology etc.). The transformation of economic and political context did not have the same pace nor consequences and gave rise to various types of spaces for trade union organizing and strategies. The paper aims at conceptualizing and empirical analysis of how emergence of trade unions in post-socialism is related to the economic and political character of localities, how it interacts with the frequency of protest, and how it is related to the character of protest coalitions. Particularly, the paper asks: - what is the difference in dynamics of emergence and protest of trade unions in different localities? - what is the role of different political and economic context in the share of intra-sectoral and cross-sectoral ties of trade union coalitions? - how context affects the selection of non-trade union protest partners, and how is it related to the leadership in protest organizing? The paper builds on survey of local trade union organizations (N=42) in order to generate insights in terms of their relational strategies and context perception, register of trade union organizations, and protest event analysis of trade union protest in the Czech Republic (1989-2017).

Economic and Political Grievance and Participation in Protest in Central and Eastern Europe

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In theory, grievance is supposed to enhance the likelihood of protest behaviour. Recent social movement research has found that grievance theory has not explained non-violent protest behaviour as well as political opportunity structure and resource mobilisation theories (Andrews and Biggs 2006, Dalton et al. 2010; Welzel and Deutsch 2011). I argue that because most recent grievance studies focus on macro-aspects of economic grievance, they have not sufficiently explored Gurr's (1968) original concept of relative deprivation and subsequent literature that suggests a wider view of macro and micro forms of grievance. Building on Gurr and colleagues, I develop a typology of grievance that includes interacting economic and political forms at the macro and micro level. I theorize how the macro-level economic and political grievance interacts with these grievance forms at the micro level to influence protest. Structural conditions also matter for protest behaviour, and studies of protest in US and Western Europe predict that young people and individuals with higher education are more likely to do non-institutionalized protest (Marsh & Kaase 1979; Melo & Stockemer 2014). As an empirical illustration, I test this hypothesis on Central and Eastern Europe, predicting that negative socio-economic and political impacts of post-socialist transformations magnify micro-level grievance and push the young and the higher educated to protest. I also test how different forms of grievance (or their combinations) influence various types of protest, predicting that strength of connection could vary for different indicators. I construct macro-level indicators of economic and political grievance from World Bank, Standardized World Income Inequality Database (SWIID) and cross-national indexes of democracy; on the micro level, I use the European Social Survey (2002-2016).

How European Patterns of Participation Are Changing in Times of Crisis

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This paper focuses on explaining the development and variation in extra-parliamentary activities, such as signing petitions, displaying political support, boycotting products, and demonstrating, in 15 European countries. In a period where several integrated crises are shaping the political landscape it is crucial for our democracy to understand the link between dissatisfaction and political activism. Through a multilevel regression analysis based on data from the

RN25_09b | Performative repertoires of social movements

Facing Collapses and Expressing Emotions through ARTIVISM in Genova, Marseille and Yaoundé

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The effects of neoliberal globalisation can be observed on a material (architecture), economic (decrease and exodus of population) and psychological level. Within our ERC funded project "ARTIVISM. Art and Activism. Creativity and Performance as Subversive Forms of Political Expression in Super-Diverse Cities" (www.erc-activism.ch) we have come across several "events of crisis" that provoked strong emotions and artistic-activist reactions: the collapse of the Morandi bridge in Genova/Italy, the disintegration of the residential buildings in the rue d'Aubagne in Marseille/France, and the so-called "Anglophone crises" in Cameroon. In the three countries, various forms of artistic expression were used to express solidarity with the victims, to sensitise for the causes of crisis, or to exclaim anger against the representatives of political and economic power: cartooning, poetry, performances, concerts, comics, performances. The events of crisis also accentuated the politics of belonging (Yuval-Davis/Viethen/Kannabiran) in which activists and political representatives from different political backgrounds justified their solidarity or critique with their emotional ties to an urban quarter, a super-diverse-city, or a whole rural and urban region in crisis. Through the ethnographic exploration of the mobilisations organized in Genova, Marseille and Yaoundé, in which poetry, cartoons and carnivalesque elements have been adopted by the participants to "mobilise for dignity" or to create "art for peace", the paper investigates how people react artistically to deal with uncertainties, civil war and emotional choc.

Protesting and Having Fun: Humour in the 2017 Romanian Anti-Corruption Grassroots Mobilization

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On the night of January 31, 2017, as news of the government's plans to decriminalize corruption transpired, citizens across Romania spontaneously took to the streets. Throughout February, protesters gathered on a nightly basis in front of government buildings and in public squares. The scale of mobilization took the government by surprise, eventually halting its plans. One of the striking features of these protests was the widespread use of humor in the posters citizens brought to the squares. Seldom tackled in the literature on collective action, humor contributes to the development of collective identity and action frames. Furthermore, humor plays into traditional and new media logics, not only attracting media coverage but also adding a 'shareable' dimension to protests, extending mobilization into the digital realm. Contributing to an emerging yet limited interest in humor in collective action, this paper asks what roles different types of humor played during the spring 2017 anti-corruption protests. Informed by discourse analysis principles, a sample of approx. 200 posters is analyzed in terms of content (signification, source of humor) and performativity (what the posters 'do' vis-a-vis protesters, opponents, and the imagined larger audiences). Preliminary findings suggest different types of humor performed different inter-related roles: expressing and channeling emotions (e.g. anger, frustration), demonizing the opponent and constructing the collective 'we', crystallizing the moral framing of the issue, and celebrating the individual as a source of resistance to power.

Impact of Protest Events. From the Visual to the Artifactual

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The aim of my paper is to put forward partial results of the research project, which is focused on the materiality of contentious performances on the street after 2008 (Butler 2015; Tilly 2008). The primary theoretical goal of the research project is to locate material artifacts in the center of contentious politics studies – which is realized through visual research methods: the content analysis of press-photos, ethnographic observations and photo-elicitation interviews with activists and organizers of street protests (Collier 2001; Philipps 2012). Materiality of social protests was considered in social movements studies as a part of visual culture (Doerr, Mattoni 2007; Garrett 2015; Khatib 2013); as an element of politics of the senses (Kim 2017); as a part of contentious communications - material devices of protest media (Fahlenbrach 2016) and also as an element of fashion and lifestyle movements (Haenfler, Johnson, Jones 2012; Tarlo 1996). In my paper, I would like to discuss and emphasize the

mediation of material objects in protest. A single act of street protest can be considered as a complex medium, which was expressed by Charles Tilly (2006) as a "WUNC display" – where the public impact of demonstration is based on the accurate use of bodily/fleshly, material and visual components. Mediated things, such as smartphones, functions as a weapon in the information struggles (Chiumbu 2012). Things also take part in diverse forms of protest communications, as a material base of framing (Snow, Benford 1988; Goffman 1974) – as a material interaction with the police, as an expression of movements symbol, and also part of political aesthetics of protest (Sartwell 2010) and street humour (Hart 2016, Tancons 2014).

Feminist Politics in Neoconservative Russia

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A new feminist generation has emerged in Russia in the 2010s after a more quiet period of feminism in the 2000s. The contemporary feminist movement has been formed in a political context, in which opportunities for civic activism have been significantly curtailed. Simultaneously, the Russian government has introduced increasingly neoconservative policies that have targeted most severely women and LGBTIQ individuals, limiting their rights. This PhD thesis analyses, what kind of dimensions feminist politics takes in a context characterized by shrinking political opportunities, while the internet and social media spaces simultaneously create a set of new digital opportunities for activism. The thesis argues that in this kind of context, feminist politics takes four key dimensions: it turns into reparative politics, politics of sheltering, politics of knowledge and politics of appearances. This presentation introduces these four dimensions of feminist politics. I suggest that all the dimensions are closely connected to movement resources and the shortage of them. Furthermore, the differences in activists' access to resources put forward struggles between feminist groups and individuals. At the same time, feminism itself is understood as a significant personal resource for the activists. The research draws theoretically from social movement studies, analysing both covert and overt forms of resistance as well investigating the spatial and temporal dimensions feminist activism takes in a neoconservative and increasingly authoritarian context. The research is based on a material produced ethnographically in St Petersburg, Moscow and Russian speaking online feminist spaces in 2015-2018. The material consists of 42 feminist activists' interviews as well as participatory observation in different feminist gatherings, events and demonstrations.

RN25_10a | Digital activism and social media

One Response to the 'Refugee Crisis' In Northern France. Cyber Union and The Mobilization of a Responsive, Without Borders Social Work.

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This paper analyses the use of Human, Social and Cultural Capital in respect of the internet and social media as tools to create cyber union and mobilize e-collectivism within Social Work. It is argued and evidenced that technology has enabled a redefinition and reconstruction of Social Work, one 'without borders'. It has been argued, (Ferguson, 2008a, Lavalette, 2011), that Neo-Liberal agendas are dominant within Social Work in the UK and that these agendas prevent the social worker from viewing problems in the context of inequalities inherent within a capitalist, austerity-driven society. This has created a chasm between Social Work and the weakest members of society. However, it can be argued, that using Human, Social and Cultural capital it is possible to circumvent restrictive Neo-Liberal practices and thinking. This paper researches the response of a network of Social Workers to the politics of austerity, especially in respect of vulnerable refugees. This paper argues that a different kind of Social Work is not just possible, but reflective of the essential nature of Social Work and the International Association of Social Work's definition of professional practice. It is achievable through cyber union and e-collectivism. Bibliography Ferguson, I. & Woodward, R. (2009) Radical social work in practice Making a difference Policy Press: Bristol Lavalette, M. [ed] (2011) Radical Social Work Today Social Work at the crossroads Bristol: Polity Press.

Social Media Activism and the Impact of Urgency, On-line Solidarity and Resistance Upon the Perception of Time. A Case Study of a Patients' Social Movement.

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Through an analysis of the on-the-ground activities of the Occupy Wall Street movement, Castells describes 'timeless time' as an interruption in the routine of daily life, coupled with a hope "born from the material verification that another life is possible" (2015:172). This paper examines and validates 'timeless time' using a case study of an Italian patients' social media-based movement (Vicari and Cappai, 2016; Della Ratta

and Valeriani, 2012) that grew out of a medical discovery which challenged the existing medical orthodoxy (Kuhn, 1996), about the causes of the chronic disease, Multiple Sclerosis (MS). This discovery also challenged the drug companies that profit from MS by offering alternative treatment options. Based on auto-ethnography (Balsiger and Lambelet, 2014) and on over 60 semi-structured interviews (Della Porta and Keating, 2008) of the movement's activists, this paper argues that, during its first year, the movement generated an experience of timeless time solely through its activities on social media. Two elements were essential in fostering the experience of timeless time within the movement. Firstly, social media facilitated timelessness by allowing for simultaneous social practices (Barassi, 2015) and emotional condensation (Gerbaudo, 2012) at a distance in pursuit of justice, thus fostering connectedness (Van Dijck, 2013). Secondly, a sense of urgency fuelled the sense of timeless time, as MS is a disease which progressively worsens patients' quality of life, thus any delay in funding research into the new discovery could result in further disabilities.

Digital Mobilization: The Social Movement Built Around A Telecommunications Network Based on A Commons Model Called Guifi-net

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The growth of the new digital economy along with the need of having universal access to certain digital resources has led to the emergence of groups of activists who develop common goods online such as wikis or free software. In this context, the aim of this study is to analyse how a social movement around a telecommunications network based on a commons model called Guifi-net has been able to combine a mixture of hacktivists, associations, companies and the foundation behind it. While it was initially conceived as a Do-It-Yourself wireless network of activists, nowadays it is the most populated community network, agglutinating more than 35,012 working nodes. The paper has one main research question: how can a social movement organize itself to protect and sustain the digital commons? Concretely, we focus on what governance mechanisms are developed to organize the movement allowing user-activists to co-exist with multiple for-profit actors operating in the same ecosystem in order to protect the digital commons. The study relies on qualitative evidence following a longitudinal, in-depth case study design (Yin 2009) covering the history of Guifi-net between 2004 and 2018. It combines both primary and secondary data. So far, we have conducted 31 interviews within the ecosystem of Guifi-net: volunteers, user associations, local movements supporting Guifi-net, local network operators of Guifi-net, the customers of those operators, municipalities, county councils, policy makers, the Guifi-net Foundation, and private organizations that have contributed to the expansion of Guifi-net. Secondary data is composed by both non-participant observation and documentation.

578

The Diffusion of Radical Left-wing Activism Through Mass Media And Movement-controlled Alternative Media

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It has long been established that waves of protest unravel through direct and indirect mediation. According to the discursive opportunity structure framework, the visibility of protest events in the mass media signals new openings for a movement to reach a broader audience, which might lead to further protest activity. The mass media has therefore been considered an important factor in social movement mobilization. With increasing opportunities for movements to control their own communication – using alternative media and social media – activists might, however, be less reliant on the mass media for gaining public visibility. While there is a substantial literature on diffusion through mass media channels, there is less research on the diffusion effects of activist controlled media. Even less so have authors attempted to compare the two types of sources. This paper uses two merged protest event datasets to compare the diffusion effects of traditional (printed) mass media reporting (N=627) vis-à-vis reporting in (mainly online) activist-controlled alternative media (N=4,727), focusing radical left-libertarian movement groups' protests in Sweden 1997–2016. We ask whether there is an independent effect of mass media or alternative media reporting on subsequent protest events, and whether this effect has remained constant across the last two decades despite far reaching changes in the media landscape. Since mass media generally favours reporting on large-scale and disruptive protests about controversial issues, while alternative online media tend to continually report about most protest events, we also control for the effect of protest size, protest type, and protest issue.

RN25_10b | The interaction and structure of social movement organizations

Organizing the Polish and Swedish Women's Movements

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When social movement actors want to create collective action they sometimes need to set up organizations, and sometimes these organizations need to cooperate and speak with one voice. The paper analyses two processes (in Poland and Sweden) of creating and maintaining women's movement associations of organizations with the purpose of becoming national members of the European Women's Lobby, a Brussels-based NGO lobbying the EU. The analysis shows that the two cases of organizing national-level women's movements turned out completely differently due to different conditions for the two fields of women's organizations. However, whereas differences are evident, there are also noticeable similar issues within the two cases which I argue are connected to the process of organizing a social movement in relation to the international level, and in particular to the process of creating meta-organizations (Ahrne & Brunsson 2008) – that is, associations of organizations. Drawing from new perspectives within organization theory which looks beyond formal organization and organization as entity, the paper seeks to contribute with a combined social movement and organizational analysis. The paper contributes with an understanding of how the EU impacts on social movements and how national-level social movement increasingly need to relate to the international level. The paper aims at showing how, at the same time as social movements are self-emerging in character, collectively forming order through networks and institutions, organization is at the heart of movements. It also contributes to an understanding of the intricacies of having one organization 'speaking for' the movement.

Contemporary Processes of Social Self-Organization in Spain: Movements of the Multitude

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We will study the two most outstanding events of social self-organization in Spain that took place in recent times: the 15-M in Madrid and October 1 in Catalonia. We will present them as a paradigm of social self-organization. As a theoretical framework we will draw on the theory of the multitude by Hardt and Negri and on the theory of complexity by Edgar Morin. In the case of May 15 2011, in a context of economic crisis and neoliberal adjustment policies and bank rescues, thousands of "outraged" young people occupied the squares in Madrid and other Spanish cities, self-organizing a protest movement, through social networks, regardless of political parties and unions. A structure of "rhizome" (Deleuze and Guattari) was adopted, horizontal and without leaders. In the case of the October 1 2017, half of the Catalan society self-organized to launch a referendum of self-determination against the recentralizing and neoliberal policies of the Spanish conservative government. In a context of violent police repression, polling stations were occupied, ballot boxes were bought and hidden, and scrutiny was carried out in a self-organized manner. Both are recent expressions of the complex self-organizing potential of what Hardt and Negri call the multitude, thus transcending their specific location and determined political context and becoming part of a general paradigm of anti-systemic social movements in the era of neoliberal globalization, which operating from "a plane of immanence" (Deleuze) seek to build new subjectivity, more cooperative than competitive, and new social structures more just and democratic.

Policy Professionals in Civil Society: Power on the Members' Mandate?

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This article examines the role of policy professionals in civil society organizations. Scholars have noticed a change in the organizational structure of civil society: more and more organizations organize fewer members (Amnå, 2008., Ahrne & Papakostas, 2014., Harding, 2012). At the same time, the organizations have become more professionalized, and the amount of employed staff of these organizations is growing, leading to an increasing gap between those who lead and those who follow (Amnå, 2008). The professionalization and development of highly skilled expertise at national civil society level raises questions about the political power of these organizations. Who are formulating the organizations' goals and how is political power organized in civil society? This article theorizes policy professionals in relation to members' participation, legitimacy and policy impact. When and how are the members part of formulating the organization's policy?

What are the relations between policy professionals and the member-groups they serve? Drawing from thirty ethnographic interviews and shadowing in Swedish civil society organizations this article investigates member organizations' policy impact on formulating processes. This research brings together the literature of political elites, policy professionals and the professionalization of civil society. From the ethnographical fieldwork, focused on the incentives, norms and attitudes that policy professionals promote in civil society, policy professionals' roles have been explored. This article furthermore points towards a growing tension between the member-based organizations and their growing professional elite.

EU Legacies: A Panel Study of Czech Social Movements

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Democracies in East Central Europe (ECE) are currently going through a hard test. Unlike at the beginning of the 1990s when democracy was "the only and the best" type of political regime, major political actors – prime ministers, significant political parties, and prominent figures of political life – are now challenging the democratic system of government. Either in the form of "illiberal democracy with strong leadership" (Orban in Hungary) or "effective governance by experts from business" (Babis in the Czech Republic), many ECE countries experience democratic backsliding. What role do various advocacy organizations play in this process and what determines their advocacy strategies? The paper distinguishes between the guardian (civic and voluntary associations as agents that control and oppose the state, typically protest) and governance (advocacy organizations as an integral part of governance, related to policy-formulation types of advocacy) role of social movement organizations. It suggests that variation in the forms of advocacy in the context of democratic backsliding is closely related to advocacy styles that organizations had developed in the past, specifically in the context of Europeanization of civil society and state structures that promoted governance styles of advocacy. Consequently, organizations that were "socialized" into the governance type are less likely to use the guardian strategies. Importantly, this effect is conditioned by the current access to state structures (i.e. the acceptance by the current governments) that allows the organizations to use governance style of strategies. The study uses panel survey data on 150 Czech social movement organizations collected in 2008 and 2018.

RN26 | Sociology of Social Policy and Social Welfare

RN26_01 | Non- takeup of benefits or services

The Non-take-up of Welfare Benefits - A Strange Normality

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The non-take-up of social benefits has so far played a negligible role in social policy research. At first glance, this seems justified: Who would deliberately waive support to a considerable extent? In contrast, the few research projects conducted so far show that non-take-up is widespread in a range of means-tested welfare programs. These studies, however, have some limitations: First, they focus on means-tested programs. Second, they deal primarily with practical issues, like ‘How many people are eligible and yet do not claim benefits?’ and ‘Why are benefits not claimed?’. While revealing interesting empirical insights, they lack a thorough understanding of the phenomenon. In my contribution I will develop a theoretical understanding of social policy that deals with the non-take-up of benefits as an integral part of social welfare. It analyses the phenomenon from a relational perspective between personal actions and institutional rules. Institutional rules are set by social rights that define certain standards of normality, to which individuals have to relate their actions. In contrast to a deficit-oriented approach, individuals are considered as carefully considering consequences of claiming benefits with regard to their living situation. Based on the theoretical analysis, it will be shown empirically with special focus on Germany: (1) that non-take-up is an integral part of welfare programs, way beyond means-tested programs; (2) that the extent of non-take-up depends on the relation between institutional normality standards and the individuals’ living situations; (3) which consequences high levels of non-take-up have for the legitimacy of the welfare state. The empirical analysis will be based on a wide-range of existing non-take-up studies from different social policy realms and the European Social Survey from 2016.

Shifting Welfare Boundaries: Paradoxical Outcomes of Activation Policies

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Social policies rely on specific expectations vis-à-vis their beneficiaries, who have to abide by certain eligibility criteria or behavioral standards in order to deserve the benefits or services provided. As such, social policies draw boundaries between the deserving and undeserving, which results in the following paradox: while social policies claim to be universal, they actually exclude potential beneficiaries by imposing on them the compliance with these eligibility criteria and behavioral standards. In other words, purportedly universal social policies may have exclusionary effects, in the form either of selectivity (street-level bureaucrats select what they perceive as legitimate beneficiaries) or of auto-selection and non-take-up (people entitled do not claim benefits or services). Based on the case of the Swiss disability insurance, this contribution explore the extent of, and the reasons underlying, this paradox (universal policies producing exclusionary effects) resulting from a universalistic approach to activation, esp. regarding vulnerable groups’ access to benefits and services. It relies on a mixed-method research design, combining quantitative data (i.e. sequence analysis, showing the selectivity of active reforms regarding people’s access to disability benefits) and qualitative data (i.e. biographical interviews, revealing paradoxical outcomes of active reforms on the “sense of entitlement” of disabled people, towards auto-selection and higher risk of non-take-up). The results presented draw on research conducted in the framework of the NCCR “LIVES – Overcoming Vulnerability: Life Course Perspectives” funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation.

Barriers in Accessing Services and Monetary Benefits – A Comparative Perspective with New Insights from a Study on the German Basic Safety Net

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Means-tested basic safety nets have become integral to modern welfare states, providing a replacement income for those individuals lacking sufficient market incomes. While comparative welfare state research has focussed on the variance of services and benefits provided in different countries as to their adequacy and the groups that are covered by them, a new research agenda has emerged highlighting the actual access to services and benefits. In light of phenomena summarised under the term “non-take-up”, arguments are brought forward, that the impact of social policies is not sufficiently captured if researchers restrict their scope to differences in formal rules, regulations and stated rights – rather than studying problems and shortcomings in certain social policy fields empirically. Building on a study on the basic safety net in Germany, this presentation focusses on the barriers to taking up benefits and the ways in which a variety of mixed methods can be applied to shed light on these phenomena. The possibilities and challenges of comparing scope and structure of these phenomena in different European countries will be discussed. Conceptually access to these benefits is shaped by the intertwinement of state and non-state organisations, professionals and the (potential) service users themselves as well as institutions and norms beyond the specific subsystems. For instance attitudes (moderated by media depictions and peer groups) play a significant role in the formation of behaviour vis-à-vis the welfare state and should be taken into account when attempting to paint a fuller picture of the actual impact of different welfare states.

RN26_02 | Labour administration and activation policies

Dare more Autonomy in Job Placement? Barriers and Belongings in Contractual Relations between Job Seekers and Job Centres

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Under the label of activation policy, European welfare states developed between different paths of workfare and enablement. In the German public employment service, an important element of this activation policy is a public law contract between job seekers and job centres. The so-called integration agreement defines what benefits the unemployed receive for integration into work, what efforts they should make themselves and how these can be proven. Moreover, the agreements inform about financial sanctions imposed if job seekers fail to meet their obligations. On the one hand, the binding form of a contract allows job seekers to have a voice in the process. On the other hand, it is a power asymmetric situation with limited bargaining power of the job seekers. The presentation examines the barriers and belongings that characterise the contractual relationship between job seekers and job centres. The Institute for Employment Research conducted a field experiment: In the years 2017-2018, on the options to sanctions integration agreements varied in participating employment agencies. Empirically, the presentation draws on qualitative data from this field experiment: semi-structured interviews and group discussions with caseworkers as well as participatory observations of counselling interviews with subsequent interviews of both contracting parties. The presentation shows barriers in the contractual relationship for both case managers and job seekers. The analysis further indicates that the quality of membership in contractual relations depends on whether caseworkers assign the attribute of a “motivated unemployed person” to job seekers. Overall, the results suggest that increased autonomy for job seekers and caseworkers may strengthen the cooperative and supportive aspects of the integration agreement as well as social policy.

Job Search Requirements, Unemployment Duration, Job Related Concessions and the Reform of Welfare in Germany

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The German welfare reforms of the early 2000s constituted a major effort to modernize one of the key pillars of the German welfare system. In the course of these reforms, the government introduced the Unemployment Benefit II (UBII) as a new, means tested, basic welfare measure that the unemployed receive if there are not or no longer entitled to unemployment insurance benefits. A particular characteristic of the UBII is that the unemployment administration expects unemployed recipients to accept job-offers that—in comparison to their former job—carry several disadvantages. This builds on the assumption that being less selective regarding future employment should improve employment chances. We test this assumption using a unique administrative data set. As these data include detailed longitudinal information on unemployment and job-search spells, we are able to detect changes regarding the job searched for within spells of unemployment. This allows us to analyze recipients' chances to regain paid employment and whether making job related concessions improves these chances. Doing so, we can operationalize concessions using occupation-based indicators (e.g. required qualification) from recipients actual job search histories and not (as in most of the literature) based on hypothetical survey questions (e.g. on reservation wages). While our analyses find no positive effect of making concessions on reemployment chances, searching a different job (that not necessarily implies a concession) has a substantial and positive effect. Thus, it appears that being generally flexible regarding one's future occupation might be more important for reemployment chances than accepting less qualified employment.

The Role of Knowledge in Social Policies: Providing Access or Creating Barriers?

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The contribution addresses the issue of the role of knowledge in social policies, with a focus on the deployment of numbers in accessing them. The paper is divided in two parts. In the first one, the conditions that have contributed to push the use of quantification tools in every stage of the policy process are analysed and a theoretical toolbox that can help to investigate the role of numbers and indicators in governing public policy is developed. The second part is devoted to the analysis of quantification tools in active labour market policies, where those instruments are widely used in order to allow policy administrators to distinguish among different levels of risk in

individuals approaching the labour market. A recent case study is here presented: the national profiling system adopted in Italy in fulfilment of Youth Guarantee, a European public policy whose aim is to support young Neets (individuals that are currently not in employment education or training) entering the labour market via dedicated services. The contribution will show how, instead of providing young persons with highly tailor-made projects, the use of a quantification tool to regulate the access to services and economic support not only standardises the personal paths, but also perpetuates the most fragile Neets' disadvantage, while at the same time it contributes to the process of depoliticization of public action.

Enabling Dimensions in Evidence-based Collaboration Practices of Activation Workers and Mental Health Professionals

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Literature on active labour market policies (ALMP) have focused on disciplining dimensions of activation and social security, such as increased conditionality and sanctions. Less attention has been given to enabling dimensions such as counselling and support practices in activation services, implementation of more holistic and tailor-made approaches, as well as the role of cross-sectoral collaboration, networks and service integration. Knowledge about these dimensions is important in order to solve wicked social problems related to inclusion, marginalisation, unemployment and health. Using qualitative data collected in two municipalities in Norway in 2017-2018, this paper explores how frontline activation workers and mental health professionals reflect on enabling, supportive as well as disciplining elements in their follow-up and treatment practices. These professionals participate in an evidence-based supported employment model called Individual Placement and Support (IPS), aimed at unemployed people with moderate to severe mental health illness. User orientation, integrated services and individualized follow-up are central principles in the model, and IPS is currently being implemented in a growing number of labour and welfare administration offices and municipalities in Norway. The paper contributes to the literature on ALMP, activation and welfare services in several ways. First, it shows how frontline professionals' reflects on supportive, enabling and disciplining elements in their practice. Second, it explores how the evidence-based model influence and change professional practice. Third, it identifies tensions between professional practice, manual requirements and the organizational implementation context.

RN26_03 | Populism and welfare chauvinism

Welfare Attitudes and Support for Different Types of Populist Parties

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Much has been written lately about the rise of populist parties, but much less on the connection between welfare attitudes and support for such parties. In addition, the literature on welfare attitudes and populism has mostly focused on radical right-wing populist parties. However, recently more centrist types of "entrepreneurial populist parties" have arisen, such as ANO in the Czech Republic, while "left-wing" populist parties have come into power in such countries as Slovakia and Greece and have gained support in such countries as Spain. This article will use ESS survey data to examine the links between socio-economic variables, welfare attitudes and voting for various types of populist parties. We will apply multi-level multinomial regression.

The Welfare State and Welfare Chauvinism in Europe: Keeping Pace or Losing Ground?

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Populist movements are increasing their presence in European countries and even becoming regular partners in governments. Their political strength is fueled by globalisation and migrations, but also by other internal and external pressures, ageing population, unemployment, insecurity, to name just a few. The welfare state is being neoliberalised, retrenched and under pressure and there are rising fears that populists will only further contribute to its demise. The paper will address the issue of welfare chauvinism as the main ideological standpoint of populist parties. Existing studies look at perception of populists or at specific case studies but the question of their actual effect on the welfare state, especially of funding of social protection is not debated. Do populists contribute to decreases of the welfare state budget or not? Welfare chauvinism raises the question of who is entitled to welfare services and natives are counter-positioned to non-natives but the crucial question is whether the budget for social protection is decreasing. In other words, do populists just keep their discourse or the welfare funding is under threat? The paper will use Eurostat and OECD data to present welfare chauvinist effects on social protection budgets, presenting budgeting for specific policy areas. It will show which policy areas are closely related with welfare chauvinism

and whether their funding is affected, also pointing to differences between welfare regimes on the European continent.

The Wrath of The Honest Working Man: Structural and Attitudinal Covariates of Welfare Chauvinism in A Country Without Immigrants

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Welfare chauvinism has been a debated topic in social sciences in the aftermath of the great recession of 2008-2010 and the sudden raise in popularity of populist movements all across the world and especially in the European Union. While the correlation of welfare chauvinism with the conservative-populist thinking is well-acknowledged, the debates on the issue relating it to immigration - welfare nationalism - can be misleading. The attitudes that consider welfare provision illegitimate to undeserving categories can have a firm ground even in absence of immigration but with a background where social exclusion is correlated with ethnic heterogeneity as in the case of Romania. In my article I explore the extent and the structural and attitudinal covariates of welfare chauvinism in Romania in a large sample of adults (N=1712) surveyed online using as dependent variable a score built using a three-item scale to measure hostility towards unmerited welfare. While bivariate analyzes show strong correlations with indicators of subjects' structural position in the world (education, income, occupation, age, gender, type of residence) as well as with measures of core political values - including right-wing authoritarianism, trust and placement on the materialism-postmaterialism scale and interesting correlation with political partisanship I employ multivariate analyzes to discern the fallacious correlations and mediating effects. In the interpretation section the relationships of anti-Roma narrative with increasing right-wing populism and its' outcomes including welfare chauvinism are discussed.

Welfare Stigma and the Public Gaze

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The aim of this article is to discuss the social division and dynamics of welfare stigma. The Norwegian case is suitable to explore these issues in a context of low unemployment rates and a social democratic welfare regime. The role of receiver of welfare support is, however, under scrutiny in ways that resembles the discussion in other European countries. The discussion of how to keep welfare expenditure down is high on the public agenda, and there is concern about commitment to work and whether it has become too easy to get economic support. This article explores how welfare recipients are framed in the public debate and subjected to welfare stigma in this context. Empirically we analyze several public welfare related debates the last decade and compare the dynamics of welfare stigma in relation to different types of welfare benefits. Theoretically we use Goffman's work on stigma and Titmuss' discussion of the social division of welfare as points of departure. Keywords: Stigma, welfare benefits, social division of welfare, dependency, activation policy.

RN26_04 | Parenthood and family support

Bottom-up Approach in Social Planning and Outcome Evaluation: A Case-Study of Parenthood Support Program in South Italy

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The qualitative study analyzes a parenthood support group (PSG) provided in the context of a Family Centre Services (FCS) located in a suburban-area of South-Italy, putting together data from participant observation and focus group discussions (FGD) involving users and social workers. Parents' requests, expectations, outcome and unmet needs have been considered: a) to evaluate the experience of a PSG and to guide the planning of new project activities in the service (bottom-up social planning); b) to identify specific constructs of the parenthood - representing both users' needs and expected outcome of the program- usable to experiment evidenced-based need assessment and outcome evaluation systems (bottom-up assessment and evaluation). Regarding the first aim (a), results highlighted that initial parents' expectations to receive a practical help regarding family conflicts and sons' problems (explicit needs) become awareness of their need for

interpersonal confrontation and social sharing, in order to improve oneself as persons and as parents (implicit needs). The high level of satisfaction expressed by participants confirms the social workers' ability to intercept their real needs and planning a tailored-made intervention aimed to promote parental competences. The coherence between parents' needs and outcomes denotes a strength of the implementing model adopted by social workers, but the lack of a direct confrontation between parents and sons represents a barrier to the family cohesion. These results have guided the planning of specific activities where more family members are involved. Regarding the second aim (b), researchers have hypothesized an evaluation protocol to use both to estimate the effectiveness of parenting support activities (pre-post comparison) and to adopt an empirical need assessment model usable to plan specific activities, according to a bottom-up approach.

How Unconditional Cash Transfers Can Change Social Welfare? The Impact Of The "Family 500+" Programme On The Structure Of Welfare Recipients In Poland

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The "Family 500+" is the name of the child benefit programme dedicated to the all polish households with more than a one child. The "500+" benefit cannot be treated as income to those who apply for the social welfare support and means-tested cash transfers. Before the programme was introduced in 2015, there were two competitive hypothesis about the impact on the welfare recipients. The first one assumed that financial situation of the welfare recipients will improve and they will give up other cash benefits, mainly because of the high cost of receiving it. The second, more popular, assumed that welfare recipients are "welfare dependent" and despite an improvement of financial situation they will continue to consume other cash benefits. Analysis of the changes in the structure of population of social welfare recipients between 2014-2017 verified those hypothesis. The analysis focused on change in the households with children (target group of the "Family 500+") and lonely parents. The data cover the population of the social welfare recipients in Poland. Data used in analysis was shared for the purpose of the project "The role of the social transfers in the household budgets of the welfare recipients in Poland" financed by the National Science Center 2017/25/N/HS5/01623.

Expectant Parents and Midwives' Experience Following a Maternity Ward Closure: Risk, Distance and Power

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Centralization politics have affected the organization of maternity care in countries around the world, often resulting in closures and relocation of smaller maternity units. In sparsely populated countries with vast distances, such changes have meant an increased number of people who need to travel far to reach maternity care. In Sweden, a reorganization of the health-care system in the 1990s – transforming the previous welfare model to one inspired by New Public Management – has been a key reason to the closure of several maternity units, the majority located in Sweden's northern region. In 2017, the closure of the maternity ward at the hospital in Sollefteå, an 8000 inhabitants town, sparked a broad public debate as the locals occupied the ward. The study builds on interviews with expectant parents in the town, as well as midwives who used to work at the ward, focus being on how the interviewees narrate risk and distance. Drawing on a feminist theoretical perspective, risk and distance are in this context understood as simultaneously material and abstract phenomena that intersect with power structures such as gender and center-periphery. Preliminary results suggest that parents and midwives associate risks with three categories of distance: geographical (the route to the hospital), social (feeling dislocated in the "new", bigger hospital), and political (feeling ignored by decision-makers). In different ways, the interviewees' social position determine how they perceive risk and distance in the new situation.

Single-parenthood and the Welfare State - Towards Adaptive Universalism?

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The Belgian welfare state was historically structured regarding socio-professional situations and family status, which also referred to different forms of solidarity and care inside the family. Based on a research regarding single-parenthood in Brussels, we will address how recent transformations struggle to better adapt to transformations regarding the way individuals live together with others and how they share parental responsibilities. Inspired by the founding works of Blumer (1971), we will retrace through a sociological perspective how different actors (public administrations, governments, unions, as well as the « civil society » and researchers) have participated at a long process of « collective definition » that constructed single-parenthood as a new category (Dubois, 2009) of regional work policy and federal social welfare policy. Based on a qualitative survey

(observation and interviews), as well as longitudinal statistics, we analyse how the various situations of single-parenthood are approached through the tension between the will to assert and recognize the specificities of these situations (cf. targeting), and the choice to favour a universal approach. The notion of "adapted universalism" permits to explain, following our hypothesis, the connections that were carried out the last years with work and welfare policy.

RN26_05 | Healthcare policies and provision

Government-market Conflict in Chinese Health Policy Development: A focus on Public-Private-Partnerships

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Chinese health policy has been undergoing a pendulum-like movement since 1978. This paper traces the development of Chinese health policy from a centrally planned system to a market-oriented one since 1978, a recovery of government's leading role in 2009, and a swing back to the market with the introduction of Public-private-partnerships in recent decades. The major conflicts producing such a movement are discussed, with specific focus on conflicts underpinning the use of Public-private-partnerships. Conflict between improving the efficiency and guaranteeing the fairness of healthcare system, as well as the big context of economic reform since 1978 and people's growing medical and health need jointly drove the historical change of health policy both endogenously and exogenously, and the conflict sharpened with the health field opening up to private investment. As a consequence, an unfair healthcare system has emerged, where accessibility and the quality of health care is decided by a patients' payment ability. These problems with China's health system serve as a critical lesson for other countries.

Regulatory Challenges in Turkish Internal Market in Health Care: The Case of Financial Protection of Patients

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Establishment of internal markets in health care in publicly funded health care systems brings forth a number of new regulatory challenges. During the 2003 health care reform in Turkey, achieving universal health coverage (UHC) occurred in concurrence with the establishment of an internal market in service provision and a subsequent increase in private sector activity in health care provision. In this context, this paper explores how internal market in health care, as practiced in the Turkish context, has influenced the financial protection of patients in the Turkish health care system. In doing so, the paper examines the emergent modalities of informal payments in patient access to public service providing private hospital services and reasons behind the emergence of informal payments. Data for the study came from the customer complaints appeared on a private online platform and 20 patient interviews. The study found that internal market in health care in service provision has undermined the publicness of the system by engendering new forms of informal payments that include unregistered payments and registered overpayments. Two reasons, information asymmetry between patients and providers and the contestations over the norms upon which the hybrid health care system rests upon, underpin the emergence of informal payments.

How Public Perception and Expectation Affect Welfare Evaluation: An Empirical Study of The Chinese Public Healthcare Provision

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The Chinese government has invested heavily to establish a more universal and equitable public healthcare system for welfare provision since 2009, but the satisfaction of public healthcare system remains relatively low. Previous researches have demonstrated that individual socioeconomic characteristics and service quality are influential factors affecting their perception of a satisfactory system. However, few studies shed light on the process of cognitive reasoning, which affects an individual's characteristics and perception of satisfaction. Using the data from 2015 Chinese General Social Survey, this research explores how socioeconomic factors are associated with (1) people's perception of distribution inequality and (2) expectation of the government as welfare provider, as well as how these two cognitive factors determine the satisfaction of public healthcare provision. The structural

equation model showed that socioeconomic factors have both direct and indirect impacts on public satisfaction, while people's perception of distribution equality is the most important factor in determining their satisfaction. Educated individuals have a higher expectation of the government and inequality perception, contrary to upper-class people. Although socioeconomic factors affect people's cognitive reasoning differently, there is an overall coherence that people may express more dissatisfaction due to the relatively high expectation of government and perception of inequality. This paper addresses the importance of establishing widely accepted distribution rules and coverage of welfare. It provides a different perspective to reduce people's deprivation and enhance public evaluation of welfare provision. Keywords: inequality perception; expectation; satisfaction; public healthcare.

What is Social Isolation? Exploring Isolation as Theoretical Concept and Empirical Phenomenon in Science

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Social isolation is receiving widespread political attention – especially in Western societies, where it is considered a growing problem due to increasing individualization and compartmentalization. The issue also attracts much academic attention, with studies particularly addressing the extent and consequences of social isolation, asking questions such as 'who and how many people are isolated', 'is the isolation problem increasing' and 'what kind consequences can social isolation have'. These studies are inevitably based on assumptions about what social isolation is and implies; however, while social isolation is often conceptualized within each article, there has been little research into how the concept is defined and operationalized across current studies. In this study, we thus ask how social isolation is understood in the research context. Based on a critical and explorative document analysis of the 100 most cited articles on 'social isolation' (published in English between 1998 and 2018), we show that the literature is dominated by articulations of social isolation as a health problem for the isolated individual. As such, it is a personal problem of reduced physical and mental well-being, and primarily a matter of health care for the sick and elderly. Moreover, we show that the literature asks many questions about how to amend this problem by technological interventions, but few questions about its societal causes. We then discuss some seminal blind spots regarding the understanding and management of social isolation in existing conceptualizations, and suggest how these may be overcome in future research and debates on this highly pertinent topic.

RN26_06 | Child and youth welfare

Who Benefits from Child And Youth Welfare In Germany? An Analysis of Social Inequalities Based On New Standardized Data

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Besides the central social securities regarding (un)employment, health and (old) age, the German welfare state provides substantial services in the field of child and youth welfare beyond formal education. Costs have increased considerably in recent decades, which is paradoxically partly a result of concerns about a subsequent, and even more cost-intensive, need of help. The educational family support is labeled as a 'help for all', not only for the lower classes. In fact, the paper argues that these public-sector services are accessed in a V-shape-distribution: In addition to the lower classes as the typical recipients, the highly educated middle classes benefit in particular from these services. Why are the lower middle classes underrepresented? To explain these findings, data from the panel-study 'families in Germany' is evaluated for the first time. The paper applies different concepts of social inequality to this data and deals with the specific views of social inequality in German social work.

A modern-day Pied Piper? Migrants to Norway, the Child Welfare Services, and rumour

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Numerous media accounts and a growing body of research reveal that many migrants to Norway are distrustful of the country's Child Welfare Services (CWS). Migrants' and ethnic minorities' fear of the CWS's equivalents has been noted in other countries, too, most notably the US, but as a social problem and sociological question, it is under-theorized and its causes are not well understood. Using a unique combination of survey data on trust in Norway's CWS among migrants and non-migrants, and qualitative interviews and ethnography with migrant associations and Somali parents, this paper provides novel findings and theoretical interpretations of this social problem. We highlight an aspect that prior research has

neglected, namely the role and impact of rumour. Using regression analysis, we first show that exposure to other people's stories about the CWS reduces individuals' trust in the agency to a considerable extent. The reasons for this are found in the qualitative data we collected: they show that distrust of the CWS needs to be understood as a social dynamic in which bonding social capital, stigma, shame and stories play important roles. The result is very little discussion among parents and their acquaintances about their positive or non-consequential encounters with the CWS and a corresponding overemphasis of drama and traumatic experiences, such as care orders and forced removals. In conclusion, we call for research on this topic in the virtual world, as stories and rumor about the CWS proliferate on social media and thus have unbounded dissemination potential.

Not in Charge, But Affected: Open Youth Work and Young Refugees in Germany

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Supporting and integrating refugees is an issue that concerns the whole of society. But formally, as long as the refugees are (unaccompanied) minors, responsibility lies with the child and youth welfare system. Primarily, local authorities' Child and Youth Welfare Services are in charge of providing shelter and support. Additionally, public and private child welfare organizations are involved in providing accommodation, education, psychosocial support, leisure time activities and so on. Amongst these are open youth work institutions, e.g. youth clubs. Using the example of open youth work, I will illustrate how broader societal developments affect welfare sectors, even if they are not directly 'connected' to these issues. There has been ample political reforms of the (child) welfare system in the light of the growing number of refugees, but not with regard to the field of youth work. Nevertheless, the activities and even the structure of the field are changing, although the changes were neither politically intended nor are they being recognized. My presentation will be structured as follows: I will first outline the main services and responsibilities for young refugees in Germany. Second, I will introduce the field of open youth work. Finally, I will describe how youth work organizations have been affected by and have reacted to the arrival of thousands of minor refugees from 2015 onwards. I will do this using data from a national survey on youth work provisions, carried out in 2018.

Sustainability Dilemmas of a Program to Combat Child Poverty

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The sustainability of public-funded projects is not only an expectation of the financiers and duty of the implementers, but because of large scale investments also a kind of moral issue. In our concept, sustainability as a process primarily means a durable continuity of interventions which can be realized in several forms and degrees. Additionally, it is a dynamic and cyclical process responding to the needs of the target group(s) during which the original mission of the project does not change. Our research aims at exploring sustainability angles of the Hungarian Program to Combat Child Poverty. This program was and still is implemented in disadvantaged subregions of the country. The main goal of the program is to alleviate child poverty and level social inequalities. The program is mainly realized by strengthening the mainstream social services institutions. Our research was conducted in 9 selected subregions in 2015. To tackle sustainability aspects of the program we used qualitative methods: 90 semi-structured thematic interviews and observation in the field. In our presentation, we analyze both general and specific factors essentially affecting the program's sustainability. First, we introduce external and internal elements and limits of the project maintenance. Then we point out the ways in which the local programs responded to the challenge of sustainability. Finally, we present preliminary conclusions of a new fieldwork accomplished in 6 subregions, where we started longitudinal research in 2018. In this phase of the research we examined the design and set up of new projects to Combat Child Poverty.

RN26_07 | Attitudes to and perceptions of welfare

A Neoliberal Framework for The Italian Welfare Changes

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The last global economic and financial crisis definitely challenged the European social model, pushing for economically efficient and socially effective strategies. Since then, Italy faced a huge State retrenchment in funding social policies. Moreover, Italy is a country where welfare services are mostly supplied at the local level and cities and regions are limited by the internal budget balance. In this scenario, private and economic actors, slowly but steadily, begun to engage in welfare supply and financing, even that scholars devised a new label for this turn: second welfare. The literature argues that market and private actors' commitment are social innovations able to counteract welfare dismantling, led by the crisis'

pressure. Conversely, the research hypothesis is that the case of the "second welfare" is an empirical derivation of the longstanding neoliberal paradigm in Italy. The theoretical argument is supported by the analysis of the actors involved, the operational mechanisms, and the ideas that the post-crisis welfare turn carries on. The research findings show that economic actors advancement in welfare arena is a driver for welfare services privatization and commodification, under theegis of welfare sustainability. To strengthen the research result, data analysis has been contrasted to the main stream theoretical concept that frame contemporary welfare changes: social innovation and social investment. The analysis is a first step for a wider empirical research. Indeed, other questions have –yet –to be answered, which can be sum up in: is the Italian welfare state changing into a space for capitalist accumulation?

Does Support for Redistribution Vary Over the Life-Cycle? A Pseudo-Panel Approach

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Going all the way back to the work of Meltzer and Richard (1981), a vast literature has developed on the factors that shape support for redistribution as a means to promote a more equalitarian distribution of economic resources - be it income or wealth (see, Neher, 2011). Most of the literature on this topic suggests that individuals' attitudes reflect individuals' perceptions of the need for social protection, and to how this is shaped by the different contexts in which they find themselves over their lifecycle, and the institutions that regulate collective life (see Galasso and Profeta, 2004; Goerres 2007). This contrasts with the findings of Tilley (2002) or Fullerton and Dixon (2010), who argue that individuals' political preferences are fundamentally shaped in the historical period in which they have formed their political views, and remains stable there forward. Taking advantage of a cross-national pseudo-panel, built using data from the European Values Study, this paper looks at whether, once we control for cross-national and institutional differences, support for redistribution varies over individuals' life-cycle or remains (relatively) stable over the life-course.

The Sectoral Boundaries and Power in the Governance of Welfare – A Sociological Analysis of the State Funding to the Third Sector Organizations in Finland

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This study unfolds how the state grants to Finnish third sector organizations (TSOs) reproduce the sectoral boundaries and power relations in the governance of welfare. Traditionally, the mainstream non-profit theories describe the state and civil society power relations as zero-sum game and assume the public funding to TSOs to corrupt their voluntary nature. Recently, scholars have addressed that the third sector rarely functions without any public funding. The relationships between the public and third sector are understood interconnected and complex. To tackle this complexity, the study takes the theories of Niklas Luhmann and Michel Foucault as the methodological starting point for the discourse analysis of the 26 interviews conducted in welfare promoting third sector organizations (20) and administrative bodies (6) governing the grants. Luhmann's concepts of autopoiesis and structural coupling enable to simultaneously analyse how TSOs become both differentiated from and coupled with the administrative organizations. Completing the analysis with the Foucauldian notions of power, the study resolves the public steering embedded in the couplings. The results indicate that TSOs are not subsumed into the public sector. On the contrary, the grant discourses reproduce the difference third sector/state by relying the idea that TSOs can grasp the 'needs' of citizens or marginalized groups better than the public sector. Meanwhile, grant receiving TSOs must still practice self-governance and translate their activities into the administrative language. The study ends with a critical discussion about the possibilities of third sector to act as the solution to the wicked problems in the welfare provision.

Welfare as a Right, Gift, or Transaction

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Since 2004 Dutch welfare policies have been decentralized to the local level, thereby giving municipalities more room to design and implement their own policies with regard to unemployment. So far research has paid little attention to people's experiences of welfare in this decentralized policy landscape, especially with regard to how they judge the fairness of the emerging differences between municipalities. Based on empirical findings, we show how welfare clients' perceptions of fairness depend on whether they interpret their welfare benefits to be a right, a gift, or a transaction. How they frame welfare profoundly matters for how they think and feel about the fairness of their rights and duties. In a gift- and

barter-discourse people speak in terms of gratefulness, bad luck or good luck, and express emotions of shame and humiliation. As opposed to a rights-discourse on welfare, in which people tend to describe their situation or differences between municipalities as unjust and express corresponding emotions (anger, indignation). This paper explores how these frames and emotions are related to the municipal welfare regime people are subjected to. By bringing into view experiences of welfare clients under decentralized welfare regimes, we aim to contribute to the debate on devolution from a social justice perspective.

RN26_08 | Global changes and international comparison

Social Justice through Affirmative Action Policy in BRICS Countries: A Global Perspective

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Affirmative action means special consideration for disadvantaged groups in publicly funded opportunities. The purpose is to level the playing field as the groups preferred are often those that have discriminated against in the past. Many governments around the world have affirmative action policies in public service composition, in publicly provided education and in government contracting decisions. The public service is a vital ground for governments to demonstrate their commitment to affirmative action. The words, affirmative action does not appear in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the foundation document for contemporary human rights discourse. The declaration does, however, contain two intellectual anchors for affirmative action. First, the declaration repeatedly endorses the principle of human equality. Second, it declares that everyone has the right to work, to an adequate standard of living, and to education. The declaration does not command that all will share equally, but it does suggest strongly that there are minimum levels of employment, education, and subsistence that all should share. If we take seriously the promises of employment, education, and sustenance made in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the discrepancies in racial well-being in the United States noted by the United Nations report demand affirmative government attention. It seems implausible that such marked differences would occur with no discrimination lurking in the background. The European Court of Justice's (ECJ) interpretive experience with a directive on gender equality in the workplace and affirmative action has evolved incrementally. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination stipulates (in Article 2.2) that affirmative action programs may be required of countries that ratified the convention, in order to rectify systematic discrimination.

Evolving Welfare Policies in Fighting and Preventing Violence Against Women in the Euro-Mediterranean context

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European welfare states deal with international policies and practices when tackling current sociological issues. Addressing the topic of violence against women is patently part of this structural relation. Cultural tendencies and ideological points of view influence the perception and the degree of understanding of the phenomenon. At the same time, the interest of the community and of stakeholders in the latter is deeply a consequence of international special attention and policies gaining momentum. Welfare policies and violence against women come together in a regional comprehension of the differences that bring about contextualizations of the international fervors and strategies aiming at fighting and preventing the problem of Violence Against Women (VAW). This paper intends to look at the terminology and the implementation in terms of policies, which have broadly spurred the interest in VAW inside the European Union and, specifically, in the Mediterranean area of the regional organization, causing multiple welfare policies and plans of actions. An in-depth analysis of the EU policies on the fight against gender-based violence constitutes an interesting framework for the development of the project, which aims at grasping the degree of welfare policies in forging and having an impact on facing violence against women. In detail, proceeding through the tools of a top-down approach, and accounting for different theoretical approaches on VAW, the goal is to open the debate on the factors that cause different receptions of international documents within the EU-regional system, with a particular focus on the Spanish and Italian context. Keywords: Welfare policies; gender policies; Violence against women; European Union; Mediterranean social welfare.

Understanding Inclusion Policies and Practises in Post-Socialist EU countries

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Former socialist countries that have recently joined the European Union face difficulties in adapting to and implementing EU policies on the inclusion of disadvantaged populations. The European Union has addressed this through redistributive regional programmes, extensive inclusion policies and action plans targeting the most vulnerable populations. Nonetheless, development is slow and the question remains how well the social policies developed by the EU, and the mechanisms established to enforce them in various countries, address the actual problems on the ground.

Although the EU policies are often incorporated into national policies and legislation, research suggests that they do not seem to have the intended impact on the situation for the groups in question. The new post-socialist EU member states from the expansion in 2004 and 2007 are poorly integrated in comparative welfare research. However, during the last years we have seen some fruitful contributions to understanding the characteristics of the welfare systems in the Central and Eastern European (CEE) new member states. These important contributions has largely focused on social policy analysis (Kuitto, 2016, Rasell et al, 2014), while comparative analysis focussing on the implementation of inclusion policies in particular have so far been scarce. Rose (1991) argues that 'before we can understand interaction between nations we must understand what goes on within them'. Using observations from eight different empirical studies from seven post-socialist EU countries, we discuss how focussing upon inclusion practises in different post-socialist EU countries might give some new insights into implementation challenges in EU inclusion policy.

Decollectivization Of Social Risks: Welfare State Reform Revisited

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As opposed to the dominant view of welfare state reform as an issue of austerity, in this paper we aim to understand welfare state reform as a broader social trend of decollectivization of social risks. We contrast this process with collectivization, which was how the Dutch sociologist Abram de Swaan understood the development of European welfare states in the 19th and 20th century in his seminal book *In Care of the State*. Small-scale, unpaid arrangements (often performed by women and linked to Christian churches) were gradually replaced by collective social arrangements arranged and paid by the state. Currently we witness developments in the opposite direction. Politicians and policy makers urge citizens to take (unpaid) care of family members and friends. Professionals in care and welfare are replaced by volunteers. Fixed jobs with collective protection are replaced by flexible unprotected contracts. In this paper, we try to explain this process of decollectivization. While collectivization was for example instigated by an equal risk ethic, the recent predominance of a meritocratic ethic gave rise to decollectivization. Other factors that we argue to contribute to decollectivization are the rise of the precariat, two earner households, secularization and the promise of tailor made services. The implication of our analysis is that a critical perspective on welfare state reform should not merely address austerity but reflect on the broader causes of decollectivization as well as on possibilities, conditions and desirability of de- or re-collectivization.

RN26_09 | Poverty and inequality

Is Hungarian Society a Class Society? The Changing of the Hungarian Class Structure in European Comparison

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The main question of my paper is to what extent Hungarian society can be regarded as class society? By analysing the strength and nature of the relationship between social class and different indicators of living conditions this paper follows the Weberian way of class analysis. Has the explanatory power of class strengthened or decreased in the last decades in Hungary? And how significant is the role of social class in Hungary compared to other European countries? The analysis is based on the 1-8 waves of the European Social Survey (ESS) that was conducted biannually between 2002 and 2016 in Hungary and in several other European countries. Thus, the database makes it possible to examine the changes of Hungarian society in a quite long period and in international comparison. The class position of the members of society is measured here according to the tradition of occupational class analysis on the basis of the occupation and other labour market characteristics of the individuals. Living conditions is represented by two indicators that provide information on two different aspects of material difficulties. On the one hand the paper analyzes how the experience of unemployment is shaped by class and on the other how difficulties in meeting basic needs are arising in the different levels of class structure. By analyzing the role of social class on the terrain of material living conditions in the long run the paper contributes to the debate on the significance of social class.

Understanding the nature of Agricultural work as a Survival Strategy of Rural Poor

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From the 1980s and especially after 2000 neo-liberal policies were applied to agriculture in Turkey. Agricultural production has slowed down, and the rural employment opportunities have decreased accordingly. Especially in the production of certain cash crops like cotton, tea and sugar beet as well as in subsistence crops like wheat, cereals, potatoes, onion and the like employment opportunities exist on a seasonal basis. In this presentation we will first try to describe the dynamics of agricultural work as the seasonal nature, high rates of mobility between different regions, low earnings and profitability, lack of social security, lack of access to social services and the informal work schedules. In the second part of the presentation we will try to discuss how these dynamics lead to poverty for all groups in the rural areas irrespective of whether they are property owners and settled or landless and mobile, including the Syrian and non-Syrian refugees. Hence dynamics of agricultural work does not create a sustainable livelihood for the rural groups. On the other hand, competition for limited jobs requires development of different strategies and practices to combat poverty which then creates competition and hostility between groups. The presentation will be based on research with the rural poor households, Syrian refugees and seasonal agricultural workers in different regions of Turkey. For all those groups the livelihood strategies and challenges are different but a common point among them is that they are all involved in an endless struggle to combat poverty through agricultural work which is not considered as a "real work". Finally, the presentation will discuss possible social policy recommendations about how to handle these conflict and competition among these three groups.

RN26_10 | Places and local communities

All Around the House: Temporalities Of Activation In Local Housing Policy

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While we often consider housing to be one of the least innovative sectors of welfare systems, the case of Torino permits to show the entanglements between different government levels (housing policy is designed locally, but it's still reliant on national funds); public and private actors (policies that are reliant on private resources and know-how); and to deepen our comprehension of the relation between housing policy and activation, an emerging trend in the broader Italian welfare system. Housing is recognized as a relevant issue in strategic documents produced by Torino Municipality, leading to develop a discourse and a praxis where housing is a pivot around which social investment projects could be developed. So, the once called "wobbly pillar", becomes embedded in a strategy of tailored policy design, focused on producing responsible and self-reliant citizens. I'd focus on the importance of time, as a constructed and ambiguous dimension at play in this field: evicted tenants are often marked by precarity, and the degree of discretion of street level bureaucrats (both in the public and in the private sector) heavily affects their perception of housing policy and its capacity to respond to their needs. At the same time, the interventions to support evicted tenants are mostly temporary in nature, and this temporariness is framed as a resource to develop activation in users. This narrative is harshly contested by the local housing movement which, paradoxically, offers a more stable time-frame to its "users", while at the same enacting a logic of self-responsibility and activation itself. My fieldwork is based on interviews with both functionaries and street level bureaucrats, and on a period of observation in a local politic organization.

Is a Universal Non-contributory Social Pension Desirable and Feasible for China's Rural Pension Scheme?

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China's pension reform in the past three decades has allowed the majority of China's population to be covered by at least one type of pension scheme. One cornerstone of the coverage expansion was the establishment of the New Rural Pension Scheme (NRPS) in 2009. Using recent (2013 and 2015) national-representative survey data and other government statistics, this study summarizes the strengths and weaknesses of China's rural pension scheme. Although NRPS currently provides much needed income for many elderly people, it has serious limitations. The pension benefits are far below the government defined rural poverty line. When NRPS is viewed in the context of China's over-all pension system, our analysis presents a dire picture of striking pension income inequality between rural and urban populations. Our data reveal, that the rural pensioners, though making up 62% of nation's pension population, receive only 8% of the nation's total pension benefits, approximately the same proportion received by the country's civil servants who make up approximately 2% of China's pensioner population. With more wealth and government pension spending going to high-income subgroups, the current pension system is a factor contributing to the current trend toward ever increasing income inequality. Compared with countries at similar levels of economic development, China's spending on pensions is very low. Our analysis leads us to propose the substitution of a universal non-contributory social pension to replace the current quasi-social pension component of NRPS, a reform that would help reduce both inequality and poverty while fostering social development in rural China.

Work Based Welfare and New Social Services in the Rural Communities of Hungary

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The purpose of the presentation is to examine the transformation of the welfare paradigm and to analyze the consequences of the welfare state transformation on the local communities. With extensive centralization of welfare services in Hungary, the former welfare functions of the local governments disappeared. It is no longer a local responsibility to support the welfare of disadvantaged social groups and to organize the traditional welfare services for them (such as social benefits family care, etc.), nor the resources are locally available for it. In the 'work based' society model of Hungary, the local governments are under pressure to organise the economic activities of citizens and to move from a social service-oriented approach to an entrepreneurial one on community level. It is demanded by the state to create of a self-sustaining village or a 'village company', and to also involve the most disadvantaged social groups in employment and self-care. With the transformation of the welfare paradigm and the redefinition of the role expectations of local governments and mayors in Hungary, local actors in small villages of rural areas need new skills, knowledge, alternative programs, and innovative public services. In the framework of two consecutive studies organized in the framework of two H2020 projects (InnoSI and CoSIE) we studied local economic development programs to answer what alternative public welfare/economic services can be developed and under which conditions can this new service type be successful. The present paper is based on an extensive empirical fieldwork involving 18 local communities and ca. 200 households. With the involvement of communities and households, a survey and 54 individual interviews were conducted in the past three years.

Who Lives There Now? Differences in Affordability and Income Between Housing Tenure Groups In Europe

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The discussion of housing policy in the overall social policy mix Europe gained a strong momentum in the 1980s and 1990s. In the dualistic rental system (Kemeny 1995), predominant in Anglo/liberal nations, the bulk of rental housing is provided in the private market whereas the social sector is reserved for low income households. The other type is referred to as integrated rental market where state-subsidized social housing is open to broad classes of the population. In this paper we do not look at eligibility rules but focus on the income structure of inhabitants. Following Hoekstra (2009) we hypothesize, that the association between income and social housing should be stronger in dualist countries. Moreover, a decomposition of overall income inequality in a between- and within-tenure-group component should reveal whether residualization of the subsidized housing sector (Scanlon et al. 2014) is a general trend or different between housing regimes. We use cross-sections from the SILC UDB 2004 to 2015 covering 20 European countries. We analyze the income structure for three groups: owners, tenants paying rent at a market rate, tenants paying a reduced rate. In a second step, we estimate country-specific regression models for the effect of income on the probability to be tenant in social housing, controlling for various socio-demographic variables. Third, we apply inequality decomposition methods. Preliminary results show that the effect of income on the likelihood to reside in a dwelling with a reduced rate is still most articulated for countries traditionally assigned to Kemeny's dualistic type of housing regime.

RN27 | Regional Network on Southern European Societies

RN27_02 | The Impact of the Crisis in Southern European Societies

Politicized by Crisis: Ideological Currents and Attitudinal Dynamics Amid the Greek Youth

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The aim of this paper is to illuminate the main ideological currents that underlie and shape the political culture of the Greek youth in the (post-)crisis era. Our definition of youth follows the standard U.N. convention, i.e. persons between the ages of 15 and 24, but our field research has a rather narrower focus centring on the analysis of the ideologico-political profile of University students. This is so for two main reasons: a) the centrality of the University milieu vis-à-vis youth politicization, and b) the determining impact of the student movement on shaping the political culture of the entire social category. It is worth noting in this regard that from the late 50s up until the December 2008 youth revolt universities became a hotbed of political radicalization with University students leading or being at the forefront of all the major socio-political contests. This resulted in the formation of a distinctive political culture that radiated from campuses to political parties and civil society organizations. In this context, and stimulated by the sharp decline of student mobilization and student union membership during the crisis we have conducted a PanHellenic student survey with a sample of 1.100 respondents so as to illuminate the root causes of the phenomenon. Our analysis indicates that students' attitudinal profile remains relatively distinctive and more left-wing than the population at large but exhibits a clear tendency towards normalization. Political radicalism and interest in politics is in decline, while there are evident changes as to the means and patterns of youth politicization.

Indicators and Consequences Of Tertiary Education Impoverishment In A Country Being Led To Bankruptcy. The Case Of Greece.

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The first Economic Adjusted Programme for Greece was signed on May 2010 aiming to help the country fulfill its financial obligations and respond to the government debt-crisis. Up until today three similar memorandums have been signed between the Greek government and the European Commission, on behalf of the Eurogroup, the European Central Bank (ECB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Various measures have been implemented in the context of this financial memorandum, mainly aiming to reduce the size of the public sector and minimize the expenses in the annual state budget. As expected, the educational sector was also affected, not only in the annual state budget percentage attributed to this sector, but also in aspects concerning its organization, its function, the salaries and the work conditions of the teaching personnel in all levels of education, and consequently the quality of the provided education. Thus, the present study aims to describe and interpret the impoverishment of the Greek tertiary education, using indicators related to the level of efficiency and quality in Greek Universities and the job satisfaction of academics and researchers. Starting from a macro-level approach, we proceeded with a metadata analysis of PISA results and a study of Greek universities world ranking from 2009 up to 2019. Moving to a micro-level approach, we realized semi-structured interviews with professors and researchers in the country's top universities, in order to examine their job satisfaction levels and understand their opinions on the consequences of the Greek tertiary education impoverishment.

Gender, childcare and the crisis in (post)austerity Southern European societies. A cross-national comparison between France and Spain.

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This proposal addresses, from a comparative perspective, the gendered consequences of recent transformations in childcare policy within Southern European countries. Indeed, since the most serious economic crisis EU had ever known, the EU have encouraged budgetary restrictions for all its members. However, feminist scholars have demonstrated the major (direct and indirect) impact of childcare regulations on working life and social living conditions, specially for women. To what extent Southern European member states have cut down welfare services and benefits that women relied on? Does it lead to a new trend in the promotion of gender equality? How does this austerity turn fit with the neoliberal gender equality model? To answer these questions, I will explore and compare, from a gender perspective, the recent evolutions of (child)care policies and debates in 2 Southern European countries studied in the INCASI EU-funded project: France and Spain. I will first characterize their different positions on the (gender) welfare states typologies: France, as a corporatist welfare state; Spain as Mediterranean/Latin welfare state. While these 2 countries were differently impacted by the so-called "2008 crisis", I will then show how they have all embrace a liberal policy turn as far as care policies are concerned. Drawing on a comparative analysis of the last 10 years childcare policies, as well as on a feminist theoretical background, I will argue that this (gender-blind) economic priority has, far from undoing gender norms, contributed to promote a new form of "maternalism". Finally, I will highlight how different childcare policies have similarly combined both liberal and conservative injunctions for mothers: being rational and autonomous economics actors and first care givers.

The Gender Impact of The Crisis in Southern European Countries: So Similar, So Different?

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Southern Europe countries share numerous cultural and historical connections, but they nevertheless offer a very disparate panorama from the point of view of female labor participation and gender balance. Historically, women have participated intensively in the labor market in Portugal, making this country an anomaly in the context of Mediterranean welfare states. On the other side, Italy, Greece, Spain represented a typical example of 'male breadwinner model' until the mid-nineties, with one of the lowest employment

rates in the EU. The expansionary cycle prior to the crisis doubled the number of women employed in Spain, significantly reducing the gap in the employment rate with the European average (from 15.7 to 4.2 percentage points). This trend of convergence has been halted by the crisis, especially for women with lower educational levels and younger. At the same time, the gender gap was reduced in these countries during the crisis, mainly by the selective impact of the crisis on male employment. This paper is aimed at exploring the gender impact of the crisis and fiscal austerity for Southern European countries, trying to detect commonalities and differences across them.

RN27_03 | Migration and Refugee Flows

Spain Italy and Greece: the migratory routes to Europe and the AMIF Fund

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In the last decades, the main entrance to Europe for migration flows has alternatively been through Greece, Spain and Italy. Before the humanitarian crisis starting in 2011, these natural frontiers of southern Europe expressed common characteristics (i.e. economic development and informality) and similar responses (i.e. weak control and regularisations) to migration. The role of EU and the impact on law and policy in these countries, has been considered either limited or primarily oriented towards external border control and, in the last years, it weakly turned to regulate procedures for refugee status. In 2014 the AMIF fund (Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund Reg. EU.516/2014) was set up in order to "promote an efficient management of migration flows and the implementation (...) of a common EU approach to asylum and immigration" with a total of 3.137 billion for 7 years (2014-2020). Spain, Greece and Italy received the highest percentage of assignation (from 11 to 13%) apart from the UK. The largest share of the total AMIF fund is channelled through shared management and each state implement a National Programme. How the aims defined in the AMIF have been translated into state policy action? Which kind of National Plans has been implemented in the three countries? Which actors and legal processes are governing the migration flow in these countries? Are there still some indicators of the southern European model? The paper, analysing the AMIF Interim Evaluation Reports of the three countries explores some possible responses to the questions posed.

Protection of The Rights of Unaccompanied Refugee Children in Greece Of the Socio - Economic Crisis

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It has been conducted research in Greek legislation, literature review in the databases PUBMED and Google Scholar and research on the websites of UNHCR, UNICEF, Amnesty International and World Health Organization for the period of 2000 to 2019. The study deals with the evaluation of the institutional framework for the protection of the rights of unaccompanied refugee children in Greece. In recent years, the waves of refugees from the Middle East and Africa in Greece have increased due to wars and turmoil and refugees arrive in Greece in a state of constant hardship and suffering and at the risk of their lives. Refugee rights are being violated in various ways. Among the refugees arriving in Greece, there are many unaccompanied children who are even more vulnerable to difficulties and dangers. The Greek state, in cooperation with other international institutions, takes measures to protect their rights and their rehabilitation and integration. Basic care required for unaccompanied children includes healthcare, education and finding a solution for their permanent settlement. Although the Greek state, in conjunction with other agencies, has taken many steps in this direction, there are still many weaknesses, which should be overcome for human rights and children's rights to be met.

Transnational Strategies of Welfare Provision of Ecuadorian Migrants in Spain

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Drawing on 44 biographical interviews, carried out in Spain and Ecuador, with migrants and their families the aim of this paper is twofold. First, the article assesses how migrant women in Spain have become a resource for the provision of formal social protection hired as care workers in the domestic service regime. This process must be addressed within the framework of Spain's long-term social care policy and its impact on the creation of an irregular, gendered and ethnicised labour niche. Secondly, the paper identifies those informal social protection strategies developed by Ecuadorian migrant women and their families in the transnational space. Given that access to social rights and benefits in Spain are linked to employment and depend on job stability, Ecuadorian migrant women employed as care workers have more difficulties to gain access to formal social protection than other migrant workers. We argue that these transnational exchanges become the only resistance strategies to cushion social risk and imply the deployment of

gendered informal strategies. The concept 'transnational social inequalities' (Lutz 2018; Amelina 2017) is the core theoretical approach to link these aforementioned aims. This term links the disadvantaged position of migrant care workers in both the labour market and in the social structure of the country of destination. This inequality takes place at a transnational level but has a localized impact reflected on the marginalization of care workers in relation to the public schemes of social protection as well as to the emergence of transnational practices of support within the family.

Networking Mobility: An Analysis of The Interrelation Between Transnational Migration And Social Capital

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This paper aims to analyse the role played by the assets derived from the participation of the migrant population of Latin American origin in transnational social networks when defining their social mobility strategies. For that purpose, this research deals with the study of social capital in which these migrants invest as a means of ascending the social hierarchy. A further objective is to study the effect the composition and nature of these networks have on the social position of different generations. To this end, a proposal of analysis of social capital is presented through different indicators expected to identify which type of investments in social networks result in more successful social mobility strategies for migrant households in the different social spaces in which they develop and apply their strategies (social space of origin, social space of destination and transnational social space). These indicators are based on the combination of classical analysis measurement of social capital (Granovetter, 1973; Bourdieu, 1986; Portes, 1998; Lin, 2002) with variables applied to the study of transnational social mobility, such as gender, generation, social class, etc. (Oso and Suárez-Grimalt, 2017). The methodology strategy is based on a qualitative study (biographical narrative), multi-situated ethnography and a longitudinal fieldwork with Latin American population. The main results show the unequal effect that the different social networks, in which parents and children invest, perform in the configuration of their social mobility paths. Thus, it is important to highlight the importance of family networks of a transnational nature in the case of the first group, and the importance of informal social capital in terms of second family generations.

RN27_04 | Mobility, Work and Education in Europe

Relationships Between Spanish Industrial SMEs And Vocational Education Centres

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In the Spanish vocational education system context, relationships between education and industry have not been widely studied. This paper aims at analysing the intensity of relationships between industrial SMEs and vocational education and training (VET) centres from the firms' perspective. The study is based on a survey carried out to a sample of 1,388 Spanish industrial SMEs which had vocational education graduates among their employees. The study belongs to a wider project about VET-level workers' participation in innovation, which was conceptualised as interactive learning processes involving social relationships both internal and external to the firm. Multivariate hierarchical segmentation techniques have been used in order to identify the main explanatory variables. As a result, a typology ('tree') of eight organisational profiles has been obtained which are associated to different intensity levels (from higher to lower) of relationships between firms and educational centres. The results obtained show many significant interactions between explanatory variables. The main characteristic which explains and classifies relationship levels is "experience of cooperation in innovation activities", which can be seen as related to SMEs' innovative culture. Another explanatory variable related to firms' culture which has discriminant effects is VET workers' participation in innovation activities. On the other hand, more 'structural' characteristics (so to speak) such as VET graduate presence (VET personnel in technical jobs and proportion of higher level VET workers), as well as firms' basic characteristics such as size and sector, also contribute to the typology. The organisational profile having the highest level of relationships with education and training centres refers to SME's with cooperation experience which have VET workers in technical jobs and which are bigger in size.

Europe and Beyond: Professional Trajectories from The Army to International Organizations

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Despite being a small country, Portugal actively participates in international security policies and in the last few years the Portuguese soldiers were involved in the most prominent military operations and crisis management missions (under the umbrella of the UN, NATO, and the EU). The budgetary constraints after the financial crisis of 2011 affected the commitment; even so over 36,000 troops participated in peace missions in over 30 different theatres of operations, covering all the world continents (Arena, 2017). The new generation of Peace Support Operations include conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, peace enforcement and humanitarian operations. This huge challenge engages mainly military personnel (with multiple and flexible capabilities), but also a large composition of civilian actors, such as police forces, NGO's and members of multiple agencies. The participating in those scenarios opens possibilities for multinational civil-military cooperation which defies traditional boundaries. We will analyze professional trajectories of Portuguese military that after participating on peace missions are presently engage in civilian international organizations, still contributing to global security activities, under different roles and statutes. Based on deep interviews applied to ex-military, we will follow professional and personal trajectories, first in the military career then in civilian life. Special attention will be given to understand how previous military experience (education and profession) enable and facilitates the integration into international organizations and the commitment to human security. Keywords: Portuguese Army, Professional Trajectories, Peace Support Operations, International Organizations.

Cultural Differences in Worktime Flexibility: A Comparison between Northern and Southern European Countries

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The objective of this research is to analyse the relationship between the organisation of work schedules and labour productivity, identifying different organizational models according to national cultures and institutional models developed by each country. In particular, the study focuses on the case of Southern European countries, assuming that a low diffusion of flexible work schedules could contribute to explain their lower productivity of labour. Our hypothesis is about the existence of cultural factors explaining the higher rigidity of work schedules in Southern Europe. We analyse data from the fifth and sixth waves of the European Survey on Working Conditions (EWCS 2010; 2015) using logistic regression techniques. Findings show that workers in Northern European countries (most productive) are also characterised by a greater degree of flexibility in their working hours. This correlation between working in Northern countries and time flexibility is robust to several control variables, like sector, occupation, gender, age, etc. In conclusion, the national context seems to influence worktime flexibility and, therefore, labour productivity, beyond sectoral, organisational and socio-demographic factors.

Being Employed is no longer Enough? Labour Participation and Poverty Risks in Southern Europe

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The economic recession in Southern Europe has revitalized the debate on the specificity of this welfare capitalism mode. These countries have shared the highest levels of job destruction and the strongest tendencies of increasing income inequality. The analysis of poverty risks related to employment can enrich the debate exploring two basic dimensions of these welfare states: the inequalities in labour market participation and the redistributive and protective effect of monetary social benefits targeted to working-age population. Southern Countries have been typified as a set of very similar countries, instead of comparing similarities and differences among them in a systematic way. In addition, this research usually presents two limitations: first, it deals only with the risk of poverty of workers, paying little attention to the risk of poverty of self-employed and non-employed; second, cross-sectional analyses predominate; little is known about whether those risks are mobile, recurrent or persistent. This article aims

to analyse, using EU-SILC data, the risks of poverty related to employment in Southern European countries (Spain, Greece, Italy and Portugal) and their transformations during the most recent stages of economic recession and initial recovery (2009-2016). First, the at-risk of poverty is analysed for the entire working-age population: employed, self-employed, and unemployed; as well as its profiles and determinants. Second, the longitudinal component of poverty is examined looking at the different levels of mobility, recurrence and persistence, and to the factors that explain the chronification of poverty.

RN27_05 | Work and Education

Constructing the Spanish Higher Education Student: Evidence from A Six-Nation Comparative Study

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Assumptions are often made, within both academic scholarship and policy texts, that what it means to be a higher education student is the same across Europe – influenced by the increasing encroachment of neo-liberal ideals and market policies, as well as the implementation of a European Higher Education Area (e.g. Moutsios, 2013; Voegtle et al., 2011; Wright and Shore, 2016). Nevertheless, such assumptions are rarely held up to empirical scrutiny. In this paper, we draw on data from a variety of social actors in Spain - including policymakers, higher education staff, media and students themselves – to explore dominant constructions of the higher education student. We then compare these to constructions in the five other countries in our (European Research Council-funded) study – Denmark, England, Ireland, Germany and Poland – to show key ways in which understandings are shaped, at least to some extent, by the particular national context. Our analysis also highlights the ways in which understandings are contested even within the Spanish state, demonstrating how social actors can effectively interpret, translate and sometimes resist policy imperatives (Ball et al., 2011) and that nation-states are not necessarily coherent entities in educational terms (Phillips and Schweisfurth, 2014).

From the Semi-periphery to the Centre: Transnational Migration in the Context of the Greek Crisis

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This paper discusses the “new” emigration from Greece to several EU member states in Central Europe and Scandinavia during the current decade. Available data indicate that there has been a significant increase – more than doubling – of the number of, mostly young, Greeks who have been moving to abroad, when compared to the pre-crisis situation. A central idea explored is that behind this migratory wave one may identify the pervasiveness as well as impact of the severe socioeconomic crisis that the said country has been experiencing during the last nine years. To probe into the differentiated root causes of this migration and actors’ meanings of it several questions are raised. Responses are drawn from a set of 44 qualitative semi-structured interviews completed in September and October 2018, and from an earlier study of 230 persons undertaken in 2015. The prime aim is by understanding migrant socio-economic profiles as well as structural factors to ascertain the social contexts and reasons for which such migration occurs. Thus, what is from the actors’ viewpoint and meaning the impact of the crisis on themselves, and their milieu? What factors specifically facilitate the decision to emigrate to Europe? The expectation is that this exercise would lead to the identification of the “dynamic” drivers of migration (push factors) and of attraction abroad (pull factors), as well as the settlement of such migrants in Europe, including the channels and social mechanisms that facilitate it, if not formulate it.

Romanian Migration and Territorial Inequalities in Greece in the Era of Austerity

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Throughout 1990s Greece was transformed from an emigration to an immigration country. During that time, international migration flows contributed to new socioeconomic realities in Greece. Moreover, international migration has become an important aspect of local labour markets both in urban and rural areas. However, since 2008 the economic recession has transformed the socioeconomic conditions and deteriorated the integration prospects and challenges for both migrants and natives. Since the collapse of the socialist regime, there has been a stable flow of Romanian migrants to Greece. Due to the geographical and cultural proximity between the two countries, Romanians have been among the top immigrant nationalities in Greece. Despite that they initially filled up the less prestigious occupational positions, in the process they moved up the occupational

ladder, while in parallel they increased their spatial mobility. Drawing from an empirical research in the context of the IMAJINE Project (“Integrative Mechanisms for Addressing Spatial Justice and Territorial Inequalities in Europe IMAJINE” received funding from the EU Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme, under Grant Agreement No. 726950), the paper aims at discussing the developments of Romanian migration in Greece in the era of austerity. The paper explores migrants’ individual and family strategies for social upgrading, improving their quality of life and becoming resilient during the economic crisis. Finally, the analysis of the empirical findings sheds light on migrants’ perceptions and experiences regarding their wellbeing and the way inequalities affect their mobility decisions.

"New Emigrants or New Spaniards? A typology of Spanish emigration to America in the wake of the economic crisis"

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The onset of the economic crisis brought a change of direction for migratory flows. Statistical data reveal a growing outflow of Spaniards moving abroad. This paper aims to answer two key questions: Who are these Spanish emigrants? Where do they go? The objective is to draw up a classification to identify whether Spaniards living in America are “new Spaniards” who have acquired citizenship, or whether they were born in Spain and have decided to move to other latitudes in order to flee the crisis, attracted by more dynamic labour markets. Furthermore, it attempts to determine whether the current migratory movements of Spaniards are a consequence of the vast wave of historical emigration towards Latin America, or whether they are the consequence of new associations forged as a result of Latin American immigration to Spain during the period of economic prosperity. In order to do so, we will rely on a mixed methodology, based on the analysis of flows and stocks provided by official statistical sources, as well as in-depth interviews and life stories. A transnational approach will be adopted that seeks to account for the interconnections between the inbound and outbound migrant contexts, as well as an intergenerational perspective that highlights how migratory chains form part of the family strategies constructed on both sides of the Atlantic.

RN27_06 | Social Inequalities and Social Welfare

Multiple Discrimination: From Perceptions and Experiences to the Proposal of Anti-discrimination Policies

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As multiple forms of intolerance (sexism, racism, ageism, classism, xenophobia, homophobia or sexual prejudice) are interrelated, this paper extends previous research on multiple discrimination, its conceptualization, perceptions, experiences and proposals of anti-discrimination policies. It offers main results of the MEDIM II Project, supported by a grant from the Spanish Ministry of Finance and Competition (CSO2016-75946-R). A project aimed at developing a conceptual framework of multiple discrimination and the proposal of anti-discrimination measures. Different methodological strategies of social research are applied. It combines the analysis of available sources and data (literature review, quantitative and qualitative archival data), and material generated by the research team. The first approach includes the analysis of two nationwide surveys on perceived discrimination made in Spain by CIS (the Spanish Centre for Sociological Research), in 2013 and 2016, and Special Eurobarometers on discrimination in European Union from 2006 to 2015 (Special Eurobarometers 263, 317, 393 and 437). The primary data correspond both to qualitative materials (available in institutional or private web sites, or gathered through focus groups and interviews with members of NGOs, policymakers or social experts), and quantitative data from a CAWI survey to professors of Spanish universities. It is a longitudinal comparative study (Spain is compared with other European countries), which shows the evolution of experiences, perceptions and demands to combat discrimination. The diagnosis concludes with the proposal of specific anti-discrimination measures (either from research or social intervention fields), aimed at improving coexistence in increasingly diverse European societies (where different experiences of discrimination converge).

Objective Life Conditions and Interethnic Relations/Representations Between Gypsies and Non-Gypsies in Santa Tecla Neighbourhood, Braga, Portugal Cardoso, António (3,5); Silva, Manuel Carlos (1,2,4,5); Cruz, Rui (5)

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In this communication, the authors' study object was Santa Tecla neighbourhood in Braga (Portugal), a public housing complex composed and inhabited by gypsy and non-gypsy families. We intend to understand and explain not only the emergence of this semi-segregated neighbourhood built in the 1970s, nonetheless how it has remained degraded until nowadays. The research results of a work carried out originally in 2002 and updated in 2018 by a project coordinated by the first author. It aims not only to update data about this neighbourhood, but also to deepen the reasons for the relative social distance between Roma and non-Roma. Data were obtained through several methods and techniques, particularly surveys, interviews and life narratives collected in field work with participant observation. Once the problem of interethnic relations and representations in a context of urban (peri) contiguity has been questioned, the authors focus the central problem on how to explain the institutional inertia and omission by municipal (and national) public policy, and the absence of initiative and collective action by the neighbourhood interethnic community, despite their proximity in terms of class. Therefore, in addition to seeking to understand and explain the various groups and entities social representations, we highlighted these omissions, silences, both institutional and societal absences, as well as the adoption of individual and familistic strategies within a framework of racial-ethnic exclusion and segregation, patronizing condescension, hence sketching semi-hidden transcripts and/or latent conflicts both at family and community spheres.

The Transformation of the Italian Third Sector Between Marketisation and New Politicization

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In the last decades, many Italian third sector actors developed their social activities in the social and political dimension: as providers of social services, as innovators of approaches and repertoires of social action, as advocacy actors claiming for citizens social rights. At the same time, most of them were shaped by the welfare public policies: after being acknowledged for creating or delivering goods and services that the public sector was no longer able to do by itself, they went through a process of incorporation in the welfare public programs. This shift implied a professionalization, standardization and formalization process in their organizations. They strengthened their economic stability and their public legitimization but weakened their autonomy, their innovative potential and their political role of advocacy actors. The economic crisis started in 2008 had a double effect on this dynamics. On the one hand, the social expenditure retrenchment of central and local governments led them to search for a less dependent relationship with public institutions and potentially to rediscover their own native innovative capacity and advocacy attitude. On the other hand, a national third sector reform was introduced in order to let these organization hybridize with other sectors and to make them more able to live and develop their activities in a market dimension. So now they are more autonomous from the public welfare, but also more dependent from the market logic. Starting from the literature about civil society and civic engagement, this paper focuses on these third sector transformation processes, by drawing from data and case studies, and on its possibility to keep on playing an innovative and political role in the Italian society.

Living standards inequality in the European Union between 2004 and 2016: Multidimensional convergence and fragmentations

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The 2008 Great Recession is commonly said to have had serious consequences for Inequality in Europe and in particular in Southern countries (Spain, Greece, and Italy). Massive increase in unemployment is often seen as an heavy source of divergence both within and inter-countries. In this paper we propose to decompose the evolution of inequality in terms of living standards across countries, regions, and social groups. To do so, we use the European Union-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC, 2004-2016) and the European Community Household Panel surveys (ECHP, 1994-2001) and

apply both Geometrical Data Analysis (GDA) and structured data analysis. We show that the 2008 Great Recession has reversed the egalitarian trend that prevailed since the middle of the 1990's. Until then, the eurozone was in a path of convergence, concerning in particular Eastern Europe and Baltic States lower class. However, the zone remains rather heterogeneous. Since 2008, this trend has stopped and the recession has hit most strongly the lower class of the southern European countries. Greece is the typical case of this evolution, which concerns almost all the social groups and regions, whereas in countries like Italy it remains more limited to certain regions and occupations. Thus the 2008 Great Recession and its aftermaths have led to increasing living standards heterogeneity in the eurozone, and we assess this degree of heterogeneity more precisely, and its evolution during the period. This raises question as to which extent Europe can be politically unified.

RN27_07 | Educational Policies in Southern Europe

Neoliberal Policies and Education Models in Europe: Possibilities, Boundaries and Barriers of the “Competence Society”

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This paper aims to study how neoliberal policies have influenced education models, by analysing European Union recommendations concerning “key competences” and Italian school reform as a case of adaptation to the dominant leanings. From the documents selected, clear references to neoliberal ideology emerge. In particular, the competence related to the sense of initiative and entrepreneurship has assumed a strategic role within the “Lifelong Learning Programme” and the “Europe 2020 Programme”, fostering the spread of a new labour market model no longer based on the prevailing paid employment. Italian legislation acknowledged the European Union guidelines regarding promotion of the key competences, and more specifically of alternating school-work pathways. Although it is too early to make an overall evaluation of the effects these laws have produced, the actions promoted so far do not seem to overcome the existing inequality in Italy's educational and employment opportunities, as the objective of promoting competences that can be directly used on the labour market to the detriment of broader cultural preparation impoverishes the education of the most disadvantaged students, who have the fewest opportunities to acquire knowledge and critical thinking outside the school context. The transformations taking place in the educational field appear to proclaim the advent of a “Competence Society”, the last metamorphosis of an epiphenomenon with its roots in the globalised capitalist system, which is leaving social reproduction mechanisms unchanged.

Management of HEIs: A Holistic Approach in The Context of Greece

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In the last few years, Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) are going through a major resurgence in Europe and elsewhere in the world. The quest for this evolution is the enhancement of the operations of the Universities in order to cope with raising demands for better educational services and higher value added for all stakeholders. Despite the fact that quality management in HEIs has been a relatively old issue, there is no consensus regarding the definition of the term. Similarly, the research in the field is limited, in particular, in Southern European countries. This paper aims to fill this gap by exploring, initially, the status of quality management in the case of a Greek University, located in the prefecture of Attica. In doing so, we collected primary data using an ad-hoc questionnaire addressed to teaching and administrative staff and undergraduates. The preliminary outcomes of our research indicate that there is a need for an alternative approach to this institution quality management focusing more on good practices and excellence. This work in progress is going to be further elaborated via the examination of similar issues in the context of Italian HEIs and, finally, through the construction of a comparative analysis concerning the findings entailed by the two cases investigated. Keywords: HEIs, quality management, Greece, good practices

Mapping the Institutional Quality of Innovation Systems: A methodological outline and its implications for southern European countries

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This article develops an alternative approach for analysing the role of institutional quality in higher education, research and innovation. Institutions are acknowledged as important elements that determine the functioning and outcomes of organizational fields. The mainstream frameworks that study innovation systems consider that 'the specific features of institutions and organizations that form the innovation systems shape the innovation capacities of countries and regions'. In this paper we use a cross fertilization strategy that combines the institutional quality perspectives with the innovation systems approach in order to provide a systematic account of the role of institutions. We define institutional quality as a set of practices that intervene in the real functioning of institutions. Namely, 'meritocracy', 'immunity to corruption', 'absence of islands of power', 'proactivity' 'openness to technologies and flexibility' and 'external alliances'. Our background hypothesis is that the dimensions

of institutions determine the outcomes of innovation systems. We outline a viable methodology for comparative purposes. Firstly, as units of analysis we consider a set of organizations/institutions that are strategic for an innovation system. Second, we design a fieldwork procedure that focus on direct observations of social dynamics based on documents, interviews, internal surveys and output indicators. Third, we propose an analytical approach that combines narratives with an explanatory account that tries to find the determinants of innovation systems by using Qualitative Comparative Analysis. The study is in a phase of fieldwork in Spain. In this paper we provide a methodological framework, discuss the possibilities for comparative research in the region and raise implications for southern European countries.

Drama and Theatre in Education: Theoretical Considerations and Policies in Southern European Countries

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Drama and Theatre is an essential tool for education because it develops significant life skills such as intuition, creativity, sensitivity, etc and it can be a mechanism for the socialization of the individual. The importance of art and especially theatre as a tool and not solely as subject in the curriculum of educational systems is recognized in many countries around the world. Our presentation will refer to the theories, mainly the sociological ones, which analyze the necessity of drama and theatre in educational systems, especially in primary educational level. Another issue of our presentation will be the policies for art in education in southern European societies with special focus in the Greek educational system.

RN27_08 | Aspects of Southern European Societies

Determinants of indebtedness in Southern European countries

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The aim of this communication is to analyse the socio-demographic determinants of household indebtedness in Southern European countries in order to examine how these factors form different patterns of indebtedness. This analysis is conducted within the context of an increasing process of financialization in which housing finance is an integral part of macroeconomic policy (see Van der Zwan, 2014). We will begin by identifying different models of household indebtedness in southern Europe and then determining the individual variables that best explain those differences and variations in household debt levels. The processes are examined by using the Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS), a new dataset drawn up by the European Central Bank (ECB) and conducted in 15 euro area countries between 2009 and 2014. The methodological plan consists of a combination of a multiple correspondence analyses in order to identify the various household debt models and a logistic regression analysis in order to detect the explanatory variables that best explain the differences between the indebtedness models. The main contribution of this paper is the identification of institutional arrangements that explain the economic differences in household debt levels.

The Social Construction of Healthy Times and Spaces in A Mediterranean City

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This communication presents some results of a project carried out by the AEDIFICATIO research group, with the collaboration of researchers from the universities of Alicante, Valencia, Cartagena, Berlin, Milan, Bogotá, La Habana and New York. The general objective of the project is to design a sustainable and healthy city model, which serves as a global reference in the Mediterranean area. From an interdisciplinary perspective, the research process carried out to obtain a diagnosis and plan future actions that allow the municipalities of the Mediterranean arc to reach a status of healthy territory is detailed. For this, the multidisciplinary analysis of secondary sources and the Participatory Action Research Techniques

(PAR), which have been collected in a workshop of citizen participation, have been used. This activity was divided into two sessions: the first was composed of four activities (mental maps, population, tourism and leisure, healthy municipality, participatory activities for landscape assessment); and, the second session consisted in the preparation of a SWOT matrix based on the interaction between the participants and the emergence of their themes and speeches about the municipality. In the specific case of L'Alfàs del Pi, there is a general consensus on the issues that affect the municipal reality. In the discrepant topics, the participants consider that they would be solved with a more stable and fluid communication between the political class and the citizens. Thus, citizen participation is revealed as an efficient solution that allows us to respond to a specific social reality. Key-words: healthy territory, Mediterranean arc, social time and space, Participatory Action Research, social change

Education- "Quality"-Assessment: The Greek case

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This paper relies on my Phd thesis at Panteion University of Athens and discusses the Greek Evaluation System of Secondary Education and its connection with the Quality of Education. It is a known fact that nowadays all over the world there are several European and World organizations which study the connection between education and "quality" (PISA/TALIS, UNICEF, EERA). At the same time each country has its own educational system, which aims at a "quality" of education through assessment procedures. In the Greek educational system a new assessment law regarding Secondary Schools was voted in 2019. This law sets certain criteria about assessment of school units. These criteria/standards are connected to the perspective and the meaning of the provided education by the Greek state. In this paper we will try to answer the following questions: How does the Greek state view the situation at Secondary Schools? What is the Greek state's perspective on "quality"? Is this perspective similar to what teachers, principles, students and parents believe or witness to their every day interaction? The theoretical context of this research is based on Sociology of Education and critical theories approaches. The methodology involves content analysis of the assessment law, of Greek newspapers' articles and of the teachers' answers regarding the actual problems of their work, as recorded during our research for a MA degree in Sociology at Panteion University of Athens. Keywords: Assessment Law, Quality of Secondary Education, Greece

For a Theory of “Paramafia”. When Non-Mafiosi Act as Mafiosi

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Is it possible that people unrelated to mafia develop mafia-type organizations? This paper aims at investigating in deep how mafia *modus operandi* has spread into non-traditional areas also generating imitative processes; in particular, the focus will regard group of people who are totally extraneous from mafia contexts, such as entrepreneurs, politicians, officials, with no connection to organized crime. Studies on mafia hybridization put emphasis only on criminal groups that evolve into a mafia-type one. This research has a different focus. For 'paramafia criminality' we mean the systematic assumption of a *modus operandi* typical of mafia repertoire by organizations whose members are formally and originally unrelated to traditional mafia organizations. Members of a paramafia group are connected to each other in a lasting relationship, are hierarchically ordered according to a division of labour and aim to achieve profits and power, committing systematically crimes. The research investigates two case studies localised in Bergamo, a district in Northern Italy. The research uses qualitative methodology, mainly through with analysis of judicial documents and interviews. A paramafia phenomenon could rise when there is an extended, strict (monopolizing) relationship between a group with public functions (politicians, entrepreneurs, officials) and the social fabric in which the group is operating. The group also needs a large relationship network, and the settlement area must be relatively small – therefore, there is a high density of social relationships. The target of the research is developing an 'intermediate' model of organized crime, complementary to mafia model and economic crime.

Corporate Governance in the Contemporary Corporation

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Corporations have experienced significant transformation from the traditional model to the contemporary *modus operandi*. The term “corporate governance” has a widening of meaning; the semantic evolution of the word usage is referring to evolutions and progress in the micro and macro levels. According to this assumption, the external environment had a continuous influence on the corporate context because of the progression of the sociocultural and economic living forms. The modern corporation contributes to the health and welfare of society, recognizing its ethical responsibility to both shareholders and stakeholders. Therefore, corporate governance is about enhancing economic efficiency, financial stability, and sustainable growth. To this extent, we will make a special reference to accounting. Corporate governance should apply high ethical standards by taking into account the interests of stakeholders. In this regard, the role of corporate governance in the contemporary corporation is influential because ethical leadership values as integrity, mutual respect, and ethical behavior, create a trusting work environment and ensure transparency, corporate disclosure, and profitability. The scope of this paper is to analyze through an initial study, the quality of the relationship between stakeholders in the work environment. Primarily, we examine the quality of ethical leadership relations in the Greek corporations, based on subordinate’s perceptions. In this context, we consider the importance of ethical values as a key element for corporate responsible conduct. Greek corporations confront the challenge of global competition, in the context of corporate social responsibility. Socially responsible conduct is part of the corporate culture and of the proactive leadership that both define corporate strategic decision. This aspect of the ethical corporation will probably conduct to a competitive edge, creating a different perspective on the contemporary corporation. Keywords: corporate governance, contemporary corporation, corporate culture, ethical values, ethical responsibility, ethical leadership, work environment, strategic decision, accounting. *This work has been partly supported by the University of Piraeus Research Center.

RN28 | Society and Sports

RN28_02 | Sport as a social tool

Refugees, Physical Activity and Sport. A Systematic Literature Review of Qualitative Research

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Since 2011, the massive forced migration from the Middle East and North Africa into Europe has spurred discussions on refugees, which include their post-migration participation in sport. This paper systematically reviews recent literature based on qualitative research concerning refugees, physical activity and sport. Utilizing a search of major electronic databases, we identified 25 eligible sources on this topic. Basing on their discipline, content and aim, we separated them in two groups: a health sciences group (15), which is concerned with the physical, mental and social health of refugees and has leading health goals; and a sociology group (10), which has broader explorative goals and focuses on social interactions of refugees in and through sport. After describing their main features, this paper separately analyses topics specific and common to these two groups. The discussion explores similarities, differences and bridges between the two groups. This constitutes the basis to analyse critically the state of the art of qualitative research, identify research gaps and outline a future scientific agenda.

Midnight-Football: The Rationalities and Technologies of Discipline in a Sports-Based Intervention in Suburban Sweden

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Following increased segregation and social exclusion in the suburban landscape of Sweden, social inclusion has become recurrently spotlighted as a central objective in social policy. Today, sports-based interventions have emerged as a common feature of social policy, often promoting social pedagogical objectives targeting youth in distressed urban areas. Based on interviews with representatives of two midnight-football interventions and on-site observations, this paper aims to explore the social pedagogical rationalities and technologies imbued and deployed in the intervention. Guided by a Foucauldian understanding of power, we outline two main technologies of discipline in the intervention, perceivably

enabling social inclusion of urban youth. These technologies are underpinned and enabled by problematizations of the areas and the youth targeted, focusing on notions of risk. Youth are portrayed as subjected to the risks of the segregated society and simultaneously posing a risk to community – thus forming an object of intervention. First, technologies of control provide a structure of time and space, diverting youth from sites of risk and disorder as well as diverting will of and attention from delinquency. Second, technologies of hierarchical observation refer to how the activities are sites of participant and coach relations, where coaches observe, examine as well as role-model the conduct and discipline of youth. Together, these problematizations and technologies produce a specific conduct among the participating youth, facilitating social inclusion. The technologies and rationalities outlined are discussed in relation to contemporary notions of democracy and citizenship, inclusion and equality. Particularly with a focus on contemporary forms of youth social work in suburban Sweden.

Sport and New Digital Communities

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Sport has become an increasingly a phenomenon “Social”. The emerging sports practices highlight the interweaving of open-air running and the use of gaming apps for fitness. Open-air fitness lovers with Facebook, Twitter, Instagram (Appadurai 1990, 1996, Horne 2006, Sassatelli 2010) advertise weekly events to train together, experimenting with a more active approach to sport through the web. If training together is the motivating effect, the sharing on the social network of the athletic performance is the new trend. The objective of the research is to investigate the relationship that has been established between the use of social networks, the applications of digital fitness and open-air fitness, using Palermo Parkrun community as a discriminator. The research was conducted with a qualitative methodology. The field of research (Glaser and Strauss 1967, 2009) and the identification of the case study (Yin, 2014) made it possible to identify the usual runners of the Palermo circuit: Parco Uditore and Foro Italico, registered on Facebook and on the Parkrun website. A set of 60 in-depth-interviews were conducted inside of the Palermo Parkrun community. The symbolic meanings (Geertz 1973) that are emerged from the in-depth-interviews (Schwartz, Jacobs 1979) have allowed us to understand the universe of values thanks to the connections established between members and the use of social networks and their impact on sports, health and on the links built within the community. Keywords: Parkrun, Body, Health, Social network, Community.

Social Practice Theory as a Toolbox in Children's Physical Activity Program

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To identify and universalise intervention methods that fruitfully tackle complex public health challenges like insufficient physical activity (PA), a functional toolbox becomes crucial. In the original intervention programme Schools in Motion that was launched in 2016 to tackle insufficient PA of Estonian children by changing the school culture, elements of social practice theory have been introduced to the schools. Based on a case study of the programme, the paper suggests that concepts and models from social practice theory are at hand for detecting initial situation of a complex problem of insufficient PA during the school days, for intervening and for analysing the results of the intervention. Using examples of initiating outdoor break times in participating schools, the presentation introduces (1) three-element-model of Shove et al (2005/2012) that maps and monitors the problematic social practice in focus; (2) practice change model of Vihalemm et al (2015) that helps to design trajectory of practice change; and (3) the notion of agency that successfully deals with involving key stakeholders and with potential resistance. Relying on those concepts and models, a so-called practice-based approach can be formed that might function as a promising toolbox for dealing with various public health issues.

RN28_03 | Sports management and globalization

Volunteering in Sport in Italy and EU. Some Empirical Evidences and Possible Future Scenarios

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Volunteerism is generally seen as one of the central elements of the contemporary democratic societies. Volunteering in sport is something difficult to identify. Much athletes contribute with their unpaid work to the life of their organization, giving time, energy and ability. Much parents perform duties in sport organization in a very informal way and they seem to undervalue this type of involvement in terms of volunteer service recognition. Sport organization are in Italy and in Europe the main employer of volunteers. In Italy, for instance, more than one million of volunteers operate within sport organizations (Istat 2011) with an increment of more than 80% during the first decade of this century and 83% of sport organizations uses volunteer work. Our hypothesis is that this increment of volunteerism in Sport organization is linked

partly to a progressive complexification of the normative aspects involving sport organization, even at the very first amatorial level. In this work we will try to compare the evolution of the Italian voluntary sport sector with the European one, using Eurostat, Istat and Gesis database with Eurobarometer data. We are expected to find on one hand the suggestion that volunteerism is a form for regaining personal meaning in a society that tends to expel the individual from the construction of social meanings, on the other hand to note that the growth of the phenomenon it's linked to the bureaucratic increase of the sport organization necessities, especially in terms of fulfillment of (legal) obligations.

What Is the Bet About? The Betting Strategies and the (Sociological) Knowledge

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The betting industry has become the key actor at the sport consumption stage. The gambling companies have a great impact on the sport teams as a sponsors or advertisers; the bookmaker's money fuels the professional leagues and the grassroots competitions. Besides, the large number of fans participate in the every-week (or even everyday) betting activities. All of these things make gambling on sport an important sociological phenomenon. Most of the betting studies are focused on the relations between betting and social stratification, gender, consumption or addiction. However, the betting can be analysed in terms of the sociology of knowledge. The bettors use the different types of knowledge to make a bet. They apply the expert's tips, do the statistical analysis, listen the "Significant Others" or follow the hunch/intuition. In this way the betting strategy is the indicator of some wider problems: the role of knowledge, the social complexity, the risk culture, the future forecasting. The presentation is based on the quantitative research. It shows the key findings of the survey (N=400). The speech will try to answer on two main questions: (1) What are the betting strategies? (2) What is the social role of betting?

UEFA and FIFA Top-list Referees: Homogeneity, Heterogeneity and Elite Group's Boundaries

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FIFA and UEFA elite referees passed hardships, stages and difficulties before entering the elite group. The refereeing committee spotted, recruited, selected, valued, sorted, promoted, elected and consecrated them. In a hypercompetitive system, they managed to enter a group at the highest level of prestige and remuneration scale (Charle, 2006). They lived experiences and career path with common characteristics. These elements help to make a clear distinction between the elite group and other "refs". The first aim of this paper will be to analyze this common base of practices, experiences and values to draw the boundaries of the elite group. This group seems homogeneous. However, when we analyzed pathways and referee's careers, it reveals a strong internal heterogeneity. Although they are part of a common framework, "refs" carry different experiences. Generational effects and geographical spaces can explain differences between individuals. Previous pathways and the result of socialization lead "men of the middle" to invest differently their refereeing activity. At the heart of UEFA and FIFA elite group, internal boundaries and various issues can be uncovered. Indeed, officials have some flexibility to individualize their rapport to the refereeing world. This paper is about a sociological survey, funded by the International Center for Sport Studies (CIES) and FIFA. This work based on 85 biographical interviews with retired and still active referees, and an ethnographic survey at the heart of the action, in two international tournaments, in the daily lives of referees. Beyond differences and similarities, we would like to discuss about the elite referees' group boundaries. In other words: how can we define the elite group and officials who compose it?

The Olympic City, Before and After: Analysing the Intangible Legacy of Hosting the Rio 2016 Summer Olympics

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As cities engage in the Olympic candidature process, they also engage in the process of developing a new identity for themselves. This new identity – here named The Olympic gaze (Nogueira, 2017) – offers tourists as well as residents a fresh perspective from which to view and experiment the (host) city

as a (new) locality. Drawing on Urry's "tourist gaze" (Urry, 2001; Urry e Larsen, 2012), the Olympic gaze is here seen as being socially systematized, a result of several marketing and communications actions which, grounded mainly in urban and architectural changes, give the city its new Olympic shape and identity. Based upon Rio 2016, this paper presents the preliminary results of a post-doctoral multidisciplinary research on the intangible legacy of hosting the Games, which aims to be a reflection on image transformations experienced by the host city, particularly in terms of tourism, marketing and business, as it becomes – even temporarily – a present-day "mythical Olympia" (Rubio, 2008). To that end, the research comparatively analyses three communication pieces from three different moments that covers the process of hosting the Rio 2016 Olympic Games - the pre-Games period of the bidding, when the local government provides the IOC a bid promotional video; the opening of the Games, with special attention to the Opening Ceremony as a major communication and marketing piece; and the post-Games period, during which an evaluation of the media coverage on the Olympics' legacy is performed one year after the Games.

RN28_04 | Sports, risk and health

Head Injuries In Swedish Ice Hockey And The Associated Risk Regulation Regime

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Due to the progressing knowledge regarding long-term health effects of head trauma in certain contact sports, the question of regulation is likely to be raised. In the case of Sweden, sporting activities are still part of a large civic movement mainly financed through public resources. Explicitly justified through claims of health promotion as well as alleged effects on social capital, the Swedish state and its municipalities spend a substantial amount of public resources in support of sports organizations each year. With numbers of active athletes as well as spectator numbers and public resources spent considered, ice hockey is arguably one of the biggest sports in Sweden. The legitimacy given to the sport through public funding and explicit recognition regarding positive societal effects is likely to be increasingly questioned due to the increasing amount of head injuries happening in the game as well as the aforementioned knowledge on the long term risks of such injuries. With this problem in mind, this PhD-thesis aims to advance the knowledge on the risk regulation regime associated with Swedish ice hockey through three empirical studies. First, a corpus assisted discourse study of the media narrative related to the specific risk. Second, a quantitative content analysis of the information communicated by the Swedish ice hockey association. Third, a network analysis intended to map the organizations involved in the regulation regime and the dynamics between them.

608

Risks, Drug Addiction And Social Inclusion In a Life-Course Perspective: An Ethnographic Study of Drug Users' Participation In a Norwegian Street-Soccer Program Aimed At Rehabilitation

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This project is a part of my Ph.D. in sociology, and the objective is to study recovering drug users in Norway and their struggle to move on with their lives. I explore how participating in drug-intervention activities, like street-soccer, can help the drug users cope with addiction, strengthen non-addict identities, better their mental health and quality of life. Two overarching research questions have guided the process: 1) How do young people involved in drug rehabilitation describe and reflect on their ways into drugs and their struggle to move on with their lives? 2) What social processes are crucial for people with an addiction problem to break with drug abuse and over time become re-integrated into society? Through an ethnographic approach, I have spent time in a street-soccer team managed by a non-profit organization, using participating observations and in-depth interviews to produce thick descriptions on the everyday lives of recovering drug users. The study makes use of a life-course perspective, focusing on the drug user's own experiences with drug abuse and how activities like street-soccer over time might develop processes of social inclusion enabling them to become re-integrated in society. Recovering from drug abuse, street-soccer is a vital arena to reduce risks of drug relapse, giving former drug users opportunities of social inclusion through interaction, forging networks, making friends and create positive growth through physical activity.

Sleep, Physical Activity and Beliefs. A socio-ecological approach based on the Universanté research

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The interaction between sociology and the world of sleep has always been difficult and controversial. The activities of sleeping and dreaming have always been the prerogative of some specific disciplines as neurophysiology or psychology.

Roger Bastide, who has always been attentive to the world of imagination and to the Other, writes in one of his books "for Sociology, interested only in the man awake, the sleeper might as well be dead [...] The question I have asked myself is whether the sociologist is right to ignore the other half of our life, to envisage man standing and sitting but never asleep and adream". The recent studies of some sociologist, as Simon J. Williams and Bernard Lahire, started opening this perspective. Starting from the idea that the interaction between sociology and sleep is complex and problematic, we hypothesize that we can analyse the interaction between sleep, physical activity, social inequalities and beliefs in a complete and comprehensive manner only if we base on a socio-ecological perspective. In this communication we will introduce and discuss the first results of the Universanté research, based on a panel of 700 University students of the Opal Coast area (France) focusing on the social-constructed beliefs and on the interaction between sleep, physical activity and social inequalities.

"I think it's cooler, when you achieve it all by yourself": A Qualitative Investigation of Primary School Students' Constructions of Doping Use and Risks

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The use of performance-enhancing drugs among athletes has been a concern for decades. In recent years anti-doping organizations, politicians and researchers have drawn attention to the use of doping in the general population, including the use among adolescents. Research have shown that a small but significant number of adolescents have tried performance enhancing drugs (Dunn & White, 2011; Sagoe, Andreassen, Molde, Torsheim, & Pallesen, 2015; Sandvik, Bakken, & Loland, 2018). However, it is still rather unexplored how young people in general relate to the issue of doping. This study investigates how non-using students in primary schools in Denmark construct doping use and doping users as well as perceived risks of use. 28 individual interviews and 7 focus-group interviews were carried out with 8th and 9th grade students (age 14-15) from three different Danish schools in order to gain insight into the students' social constructions of doping users, acceptable/unacceptable use and risk perceptions. The paper deploys notions of risk adopted from Lupton (1995) as well as Bengtsson and Ravn (2019) as a theoretical framework for the analysis, in order to understand how young people ascribe meaning to these issues. The paper will contribute to current knowledge about prevention of doping use among adolescents and provide an important qualitative insight into this research field, which is almost exclusively dominated by quantitative accounts as well as studies concerning current users.

609

RN28_05 | Physical activity and health condition

Relationship between sports and persistence among Higher Education students in Central and Eastern Europe

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Our presentation aims to reveal the interrelation between students' doing sports and the subjective indicators of their persistence in their studies in Hungary's Northern Plains region, and in Slovakia, Ukraine, Serbia and in Romania. The theoretical background for our research was constituted by the development model, as well as the institutional integrational model of Tinto (1975), Pascarella and Terenzini (1980). Persistence was measured through a nine-item inventory. We intended to find out how determined students were in connection with the completion of their studies, how useful they found their selected courses, and how committed they were in connection with meeting classroom and exam requirements. The database contains data regarding students in the region of Hungary that borders on five countries, as well as minority Hungarian students in the neighbouring countries (IESA 2015, N=2017). Our results contradict the integrational model, as membership in a sports club reduces the persistence of the student concerned, regardless of the gender, country and the effects of the social background variables. Although the regressive analyses did not show the effects of doing some sport at sports clubs outside the campus, or doing sport at both place, the comparative analyses clearly show that students who do sport at sports clubs or associations outside the campus are at a distinct advantage in terms of their attitude to their studies. Students who are members in some sports club on and outside campus tend to express their commitment to their studies.

Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy: Head Trauma and Sporting Subjectivity

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'Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy' (CTE) is a form of neurodegenerative disease associated with head injuries and linked to a range of mood and motor disturbances. CTE most frequently results from sporting activity and there is growing concern about a 'silent epidemic' of dementias associated with the disease. Indeed, there are increasing demands for action to prevent CTE with rule changes proposed in a diverse range of sporting arenas. In the wake of such debate, it has been

argued that 'CTE has transcended its status as a medical diagnosis and become a cultural phenomenon' (Ventresca, 2018, p. 2). In this paper, I ask how CTE, as a 'cultural phenomenon,' has affected the way we render those who play sport and how we make sense of their actions. Utilizing discursive analysis, I examine the six long-form biographies of two NFL players who died by suicide and were posthumously diagnosed with CTE. I find that, first, CTE does indeed play a prominent role within these players' biographies and is used to understand their behaviour – not only their suicides but also perceived changes in character and criminal acts of violence. Second, I find that these neurological discourses do not simply replace established narratives but rather diffract through longstanding discourses based around masculinity and race. I conclude that while CTE plays an increasingly prominent role in our understanding of sporting subjectivities, any straightforward notion of medicalization or neuro-reductionism in sport may well be misplaced.

Physical Activity in the Different Domains of Daily Life

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Numerous studies on lifestyles in modern societies have shown that one of the main characteristics is the tendency to sedentary lifestyle. The most part of time is spent on the internet, watching television or doing other sedentary activities. This is worrying because of the negative repercussions to health; being physically active is essential for health and well-being and the benefits of physical activity are well-known. Recent data show that most part of people in Europe do not reach the minimum level of physical activity recommended by the WHO: only 30.8% of adult population engage at least 150 minutes of moderate physical activity in a week. In Italy only 18.3% of adults is active. The aim of this work is to analyze active versus sedentary lifestyles in the different domains of daily life (leisure, work, housework). Data analyzed come from different surveys carried out by ISTAT from 1993 to 2017 (Aspects of daily life, EHIS, Time use; Citizens and leisure time). Preliminary results show that on average in a day 34% of time is spent sleeping, 28% in sedentary behaviors and only 37% in physical activities. If we consider the different domains, 26% of adults is active exclusively at work/housework, while only the 17.5% is active in all the domains. Multivariate analysis were applied to estimate the risk of sedentary habits in the different domains, according to individual sociodemographic characteristics and other unhealthy behaviors. The results show that especially socioeconomic factors (level of education and economic resources) play an important role.

610

Eudaimonic Happiness in the Biographies of Amateur Athletes

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Happiness can be captured not only from the perspective of emotions, but also as an ethical category. As Julia Annas (Annas, 2004) notes, happiness, eudaimonia, is treated in philosophical reflection as an achievement - a desirable condition to be endeavor through a set of appropriate practices. I would like to propose a look at biographies of amateur athletes through the prism of eudaimonia, happiness in the category of goal to achieve. Such an approach requires looking at life from a global perspective and making reflections on how the adopted life plans shape and organize its course. I will present the proposal for this interpretation on the chosen case of an aspiring runner, striving to run her first marathon. The material subjected to analysis and interpretation was collected by a method of narrative biographical interview, allowing for a free, uncontrolled and spontaneous statement of the interviewee about the whole of her life. This technique summarizes current biography and as such is a good starting point for eudaimonic reflection. The proposed approach may also contribute to a broader reflection on the role of amateur sport in the postmodern world. A reflection on the happiness in the category of goal to achieve and the resulting life plans allows for the interpretation of amateur sport as a tool to regain control and agency in a liquid, uncertain reality.

RN28_06 | Identities in sports

Stigma, Health and Physically (In)active Bodies

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The focus of this presentation is the experiences of currently physically 'inactive' women and the micro-level, stigmatising processes that inhibit their engagement with, and experience of, physical activity. The research is situated at the nexus of physical activity, health promotion and associated exercise is medicine discourses. The current Australian government health agenda is strongly informed by neoliberal economic imperatives to reduce the burden of disease that 'unhealthy' lifestyles generate and the potential loss of productivity they cause. Consequently, individuals are urged to take up responsibility for their own conduct in line with cultural norms, market forces and advanced liberal governments. The framing of health in this way leads to a focus of resources on fostering individual behaviour change, rather than attempting to

examine the socio-cultural determinants of health (and physical inactivity). The research draws from recent reconceptualisations of stigma (e.g. Tyler and Slater, 2018), which focus on unpacking how stigma functions as a form of power. Women experience stigma in relation to their physically (in)active bodies in a variety of ways, which often operates as an inhibiting mechanism that forces disengagement from physical activity and negative emotional impacts. The research is significant for presenting and exploring women's day-to-day contestations with physical inactivity, via the lens of stigma, to trace the wider socio-cultural processes that produce these experiences. This is a timely contribution to the growing body of literature that expresses the need to move away from individual health behaviour interventions (Holman, Lynch & Reeves, 2018) and to consider more fully the structured and contextual aspects of behaviour and health.

Football Fans And The Gentrification Of Stadiums: The Case Of Turkey

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As one of the various consequences of the spatial division of capital, gentrification is a relatively new process in Turkey. It has started in 1990s in megacity Istanbul and has become more visible since 2000s. It must be noted that not only moving stadiums to the places far away from down town but also renovating of some are regarded as gentrification in this study. Also, classification of sports fans resulted from gentrification is remarkable. Sports club administrators who welcome new customers instead of fans of the past into their stadiums can be defined as symbols of the commercialisation of collective memories. Indeed, stadiums are collective memory places shaping the emotional and historical connections of the fans that Gentrification destroys this collective memory which has been accumulated for years and replaces them with new memories. Study discusses the process and consequences of gentrification of stadiums through examination of two samples in Istanbul. Study intends to analyze the issue theoretically through descriptive analysis method; by using the newspapers, the content on the official web pages of football fan groups and football clubs and especially the chat pages of these web sites where fans can write their own ideas. Then it concludes that both indoor and outdoor gentrification processes of stadiums built a new spatial barrier for fans that these barriers may have both been surpassed and led reactions among them in opposite directions against commercialisation of sports and destruction of stadiums' collective memories time to time.

Jewish identity of football fans: a comparative study of Ajax Amsterdam and Tottenham London supporters

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Football has become a very important tool in the process of social identity construction and maintenance. In many cases, a fan's affiliation with a particular club represents the combination of a number of specific social, political and religious attributes. This phenomenon takes numerous local variations. In this paper I will analyse the cases of Tottenham London and Ajax Amsterdam supporters who refer to themselves as "Jews" and use various symbols and contents that are traditionally seen as Jewish, even if their clubs have never been Jewish organizations. The objective of this paper is to describe and explain the main characteristics of what I refer to as "Jewish identity" of the fans. It is an on-going project as part of which field research was performed in the autumn of 2017 and 2018 in London and Amsterdam. The research was based on sociological and anthropological qualitative methods, mainly in-depth interviews with the fans and participant observation in the stadiums during Tottenham and Ajax games. The analysis and interpretation of the collected research material will allow me to answer the questions of "how", "why" and "what" happens in the stadiums (and outside of the stadiums) of those two teams in the context of the "Jewish identity" of their fans, and what kind of anti-Semitic content is used by the fans of their football opponents. Of key importance will be to explain the motivation the fans have for developing this specific identity.

"Better Than Men!": A Feminist Research on Boxing

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Wacquant (2012), in the (auto-)ethnographic study, "Body and Soul" in a boxing club in Chicago, discussed the limitations and possibilities of being both a researcher and a boxer. The aim of the paper is to explore why and how gender operates (Krueger & SaintOnge, 2005) within bodily and emotional experiences of boxing vis-à-vis challenges of this "wo- (Heiskanen, 2012) manly (Wacquant, 2012) art" in the "masculine space" (Wacquant, 2012) of the gyms located in two cities, namely Istanbul and Giresun in Turkey. The study will revisit the sociology of sport and "masculinities" based on feminist studies on boxing and gender (Mennesson, 2000; Lafferty & McKay, 2004; Heiskanen, 2012; Paradis, 2012; Trimbur, 2013; Tjønnndal, 2016; Nash, 2017). As an (auto-) ethnographic research, I will focus on this embodied process (Woodward, 2008; Nash, 2017) of research/practice of boxing fitness through challenges of being both a feminist researcher and a woman who enters the ring/field. Conducting semi-structured interviews, the study aims to explore different and changing meanings of boxing –based on "dualisms" (Woodward, 2008)- considering comparisons with "men", which reproduce masculinities (Kimmel, 2005; Connell, 2016; Nash, 2017) and stereotypes about inclusion/exclusion of women. Keywords: gender, bodily and emotional experiences of boxing, wo-manly art, (auto-)ethnography, Turkey.

612

RN28_08 | Gender and football

How Do Women Perform Their Roles as Women and Fans in the Stands? The Similarities and Differences Between Various Sectors of Football Stadiums

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The aim of this presentation is to reveal the female fans' performances on football stadiums by answering the following questions: (1) How do women perform their roles in the stands? (2) Do they construct their own scripts about being a fan and (3) Can one observe identity conflicts between being a fan and being a woman? As the theoretical framework for the analysis, the concept of 'Performative Sport Fandom' (Osborne, Coombs 2013) will be used. Although female supporters' behaviours have already been analysed by several authors (e.g. Stacey Pope and Carrie Dunn in the UK; Gertrud Pfister, Svenja Minter and Verena Lenneis in Denmark), they have been usually focused on one type of fans. Our approach takes into account the presence of female supporters in various sections of football stadiums—those for VIP, regular fans and staunch supporters. By exploring the various parts of the stadium separately, we investigate different segments of the fans' population. We assume that female fans might be driven to different parts of the stadium ('sub-worlds' of fandom community) by various motivations, their experience of fans' attitudes and behaviour can be distinctively different. The presentation is based on a research project 'Women entering the male-dominated world of football fans: causes, course and consequences' financed by the National Science Centre (2016/21/B/HS6/00846).

Gender And Football: A New Age For Media Coverage of Women's Sport And Future Research Agendas

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This paper examines English print media coverage of the England national women's soccer (football) team during the 2015 FIFA Women's World Cup. It draws theoretically upon Connell's 'gender order', along with feminist thinking, building upon and extending existing studies on gender, media and sport. The methods draw on a quantitative and qualitative analysis of five English national newspapers from 24 May to 14 August 2015. Findings examine three main themes: the amount of coverage of the 2015 FIFA Women's World Cup; task relevant themes (including skill of the players/team and comparisons to men's football) and task irrelevant themes (including personal life and gendered hierarchy of naming and infantilization). A wide body of research has demonstrated that women's sport is greatly underrepresented in the media and where such coverage does occur, a number of techniques are used to devalue their sporting achievements. But these findings are important as they demonstrate that during this tournament, women's soccer received a significant amount of print media coverage and that this coverage was largely positive. We argue that we have entered a new age of media coverage of women's sport in the UK, with a shift towards greater gender equality in sports media coverage. I move on to consider future research agendas by overviewing further research in the area of gender and sport connected to my current AHRC funded project.

613

RN29 | Social Theory

RN29_01 | Refigurations, Reflexivity and Rebellion

(Not) Beyond The European Perspective Of Social Theory: Analysing Relationship Within New Service

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Most of the classical theory of sociology is conceived in reference to European culture. There is a need to contextualize even the most fruitful concepts and to prepare them for contemporary empirical phenomena. The social context of e. g. Karl Marx, Max Weber and Georg Simmel is the so-called bourgeois society which is based upon dichotomous private and public spheres. While theory most prominently deals with the rather "public" spheres of work, production and consumption, the "private" bourgeois household is not exactly included into the analyses. This holds particularly true in regard to domestic service, hierarchy, or status communication. In the course of the twentieth century, we witnessed refigurations of European life style. Status representation changed, domestic service got (seemingly) replaced by machines and the industrial labour market became more attractive. As a consequence, domestic service declined. Probably due both to the decline and the gap in theory, service in Europe had been often neglected in sociological analysis. However, the transformation of European private life style, influenced by global phenomena like digitalization or migration, gives rise to new service. It produces a specific social relationship different from that of the former master/lady and servant relationship. I want to show how the characteristics of this new relationship can be observed by innovatively referring to classical theory in order to highlight dimensions of inequality, division of labour and status communication beyond traditional class and gender concepts.

The Everyday Spatiality of Rebellion

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The work of Michel Foucault represents a powerful critique of the established accounts of human freedom. His genealogy of the modern individual revealed how places ruled by the optics of power separate and rank individuals. His theoretical model of individualising disciplination was challenged by his critics because of his alleged technocratic functionalism and masked biologism. For instance Michel Pécheux claimed that this theoretical model conceals a distinction between the

procedures of animal domestication and subjection of human individuals. I would like to address this critique by drawing upon the concept of counter-memory, to single out what, in regions of everyday spatiality can give a rise to rebellion.

Market Reflexivity, Media Reflexivity and Reflexivity in Japan

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The purpose of my presentation is to discuss the transformation of reflexivity and to suggest Market Reflexivity, Media reflexivity, comparing reflexivity in Japan with it in the West. Reflexivity is the concept of reflecting on oneself in the presence of others, and changing oneself in relation to others. By repeating this process, the agent changes. Scott Lash criticizes the reflexive modernization theory of Ulrich Beck and Anthony Giddens, as they presuppose that reflexivity is essentially cognitive and institutional. Lash draws attention to the aesthetic dimension of reflexivity over the cognitive. He insists capitalism opens up possibilities for, not only cognitive but also aesthetic reflexivity. He also discusses hermeneutic reflexivity. In a global information society, reflexivity changes the reflexive tying together of knowledge and action, so that there is no distance between them, which Lash terms phenomenological reflexivity. I suggest that new reflexivities can be born and transform in and through markets, which I call market reflexivity. I also suggest media reflexivity, which can be born and transform in and through medias. Lash and John Urry discuss Japanese systems involve collective reflexivity. Collective reflexivity is so effective, that 'Kuuki' is dominant factor in Japan. Sometimes Japanese society and policies are changed without explicit discussion. Market reflexivity and media reflexivity with collective reflexivity work very well in Japanese society. In the global information society, they will continue to change us ever more radically and quickly. I conclude, compared with Western society, it is important for the Japanese, to be conscious of market reflexivity and media reflexivity with collective reflexivity, to predict its future affects of our society.

The Refiguration of Society

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The paper is addressing a general diagnosis of contemporary societies. In the recent decades, sociology has been either highlighting aspects of modernization such as differentiation, individualization on the one hand postmodern tendencies in societies on the other, such as globalization, glocalization, transnationalization and the transgression and hybridization of structures and identities often grasped in terms of poststructuralism. These tendencies have been expressed in the rather optimistic visions of cosmopolitanism, world culture or world society, or in rather dystopic concepts of surveillance society, the anthropocene or heterotopia. While sociology had little doubt in the continuing dynamics of these tendencies, in the last years and decade we have witnessed the rise of tendencies, such as the ideological rise of nationalism, the reinforcement of nations and quasi imperia, the return of modern wars. Most of these phenomena are not mere reactions to postmodernization; rather, they inhibit those features which have been part of the classical modernity, such as the nation state and consequently the national society, the role of central organisation, hierarchies etc. By the notion of re-figuration I want to underline that these recent developments are the results of the conflictual nature between the sociologic of modernization vs. postmodernization. This sociological becomes particularly visible if one looks at the spatial order but other evidences will be hinted at too. Refiguration, we will argue is a broad category which designates the re-ordering of societies resulting from these conflicts. The paper will present this theoretical argument – which seems quite adequate to a session in social theory. It will provide empirical support for this argument and will try to present a model of refiguration which can be discussed in the session.

RN29_02 | Solidarity, Imagination, and Real Utopias

Why Affective Relations of Love, Care and Solidarity matter in Sociology

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Knowing how people relate together normatively is vital for knowing them sociologically as people know and live in the world in an evaluative, value-laden way. Morality exists within people ‘... as a set of standards of correct behavior that define, orient, and regulate their actions...’ (Vandenberghe, 2017: 410), so things matter outside of political and economic self-interests (Archer, 2000; Midgley, 1991; Sayer 2011). Among the things that frame people’s evaluations are their affective

relations, their commitments to love, care and solidarity. This paper argues that the care and gender-indifferent character of much political egalitarian theory (Lynch and Baker 2009, Lynch, 2014) has impacted on sociological theory, leading to a deep disregard for the relational dimensions of social injustice arising from normatively-driven (love, care and solidarity) affective relations. The non-recognition of affective relations has led to a failure to appreciate their pivotal role in generating injustices in both the production and reproduction of people in their humanness. Recognising the salience of affective relations would enhance a normatively-led sociology of inequality, that is distinguishable from, but intersecting with, studies of inequality based on class (redistribution), status (recognition) and power (representation). It would contribute to the debate about the constitutive place of values in social scientific analysis (Sayer, 2011, 2017; Vandenberghe 2017), and would help provide an enhanced sociological framework for challenging the care-indifferent immoralities of neoliberal capitalism.

Speculating on Progress: Catastrophe, Remembrance and the Critical Value of Narrative Utopia

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One of the central criticisms directed against the concept of progress by critical social theorists in the last century is that it is unable to adequately respond to catastrophes – from the Gulag to the Holocaust, the Middle Passage to Hiroshima. Progress, it is feared, is necessarily triumphalist, with its empathy with the victors (in Benjamin’s terms) resulting in a forgetfulness of the horrors of the past. Given this, in this paper, I ask whether it is possible to formulate a viable and defensible notion of progress in the face of disaster. That is to say, can progress be reconstructed such that it retains the memory of catastrophe? In this context, I argue that narrative utopias offer a fruitful means for rethinking the relationship between past and future, posing the question of how a progressive society should relate to the disasters that preceded it. In particular, imaginative reconstructions of society provide a means of indexing improvement to remembrance, not forgetfulness. To elaborate this claim, I turn to Nalo Hopkinson’s *Midnight Robber* (2000). The novel presents a vision of black liberation on a new planet, tellingly named Toussaint, which has been colonised by the people of the Caribbean. The utopian world of Toussaint, however, remains shaped by the twin tragedies of colonialism and slavery; the “second passage” from earth to space has assuaged but not extinguished the traces of the “first passage” from Africa to the Caribbean, with the oppressed past maintaining an active presence in the liberated future.

615

Real utopias. Erik O. Wright's legacy and contribution to social theory

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Having revisited Marx's understanding of class in the 1980s as a main contribution to understanding social structure of the times, in the year 2000 Erik O. Wright abandons his previous project to pursue a new avenue that starts by stating the need for emancipatory social sciences oriented by the fundamental moral grounds of equality, democracy and justice (Wright, 2010). He then engages with scholars working on participatory democracy, gender equality, inclusive education and successful cooperativism, to name some, in order to build a framework to analyze the conditions of viability for the extension of what he called "real utopias". Focusing on real utopias moves social theory to focus on the analysis of possibility, of what works, to develop models that can be transferable to diverse contexts an enable real social change. In this paper we will revisit Wright's theory and discuss how the analysis of real utopias needs, on the one hand, the study of successful actions, and on the other hand, a dialogical collaboration between scholars and citizens from diverse disciplines, contexts and beliefs, in the way Erik O. Wright did.

RN29_03 | Knowledge, Ideology and Method

A Self-Delusive Account Of The Practice Of Philosophy

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Philosopher Penelope Maddy recently published a book entitled *What do Philosophers do? Skepticism and the Practice of Philosophy* (2017) – here I would like to present the main arguments of this work and also offer some sociological observations to some of the gaps in Maddy's depiction of the practice of philosophers. This book is interesting in at least three senses: (1) because it wonders about the obsession that philosophy has with questions; (2) tries to distinguish the figures of the Sceptic Philosopher to those of the Plain Man and the Plain Inquirer; and (3) it is aimed to a broader (non-philosophical) audience. I would argue that, despite the relevance of these three points, her arguments have many tweaks that make her proposal to what do philosophers do rather obscure and self-mystifying. Moreover, I would argue that she misses the opportunity of showing the concrete ways in which the abstract concepts and questions in the toolbox of

philosophers relate either to the concrete problems of an abstract society or to the actual experiences of those working in the discipline. The result: in her work we do not seem to learn much about how philosophy is done in practice.

On The Methodological Significance Of Ontology and Normativity In Social Science

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Typically, method is discussed in association with empirical research and in contrast to theory. This understanding should be related to an epistemology that has dominated conceptions of science ever since the scientific revolution and Descartes. Commonly, knowledge has been understood as the inner depiction of an outer reality. Such an epistemology is probably the basic explanation why method so seldom has been reflected upon in the subfield of social theory. Method in the customary epistemological sense has been understood as a "technique" or a "machinery", which ideally in an almost automatic way produces valid descriptions and explanations. Hence, it is implicated that methods are both value-neutral and ontologically empty, i.e. they presuppose nothing in particular about the research object and remains external to it. However, at least since the linguistic turn and the attempts to "overcome epistemology" in philosophy such a notion of method has been refuted persistently. Sociologists of science have shown that methods tacitly include particular ontological and normative presuppositions. In my paper, I will argue that such presuppositions should not be minimized or concealed, but theorized. My main claim will be that if we are able to relate epistemology, ontology and normativity in the right way, we can take a significant step towards a clarification of the role of theorizing in empirical research.

616

SN Eisenstadt and Zygmunt Bauman: The Possibilities of a Dialogue

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This paper – based on research currently being undertaken for a Leverhulme Early Career Fellowship called 'Zygmunt Bauman and the West: Exile, Culture, Dialogue' – discusses the relationship between the life and work of two sociological giants who seemed on the surface to have little to say to one another: SN Eisenstadt and Zygmunt Bauman. Indeed, when interviewed in 2011 by Shalva Weil for European Sociologist, Bauman was dismissive of Eisenstadt's work, and there are very few references to Bauman's work in Eisenstadt's sociology. Taking its point of departure from unseen correspondence found in the developing Janina and Zygmunt Bauman archive at the University of Leeds, the paper will address how, in the late-1980s, their social thought converged on several key themes including the postmodernity debate, the sociology of culture, and the Holocaust. They arrived at this dialogue from very different directions - Bauman via a confrontation with the Holocaust and Eisenstadt via comparative civilizational analysis - and seemed to cease communication soon afterwards. Nevertheless, taking this correspondence as a springboard, putting them into conversation again has great potential for informing key debates in contemporary sociology, including the problems of collective identity and the possibilities of barbarism in 'multiple modernities'.

Sociology Of Detachment: Staging An Encounter Between Sociology Of Critique And Sociology of Knowledge

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This contribution interrogates the epistemic and political implications of the relationship between critique and the production of knowledge, especially in contexts where sociologists are simultaneously participants in and observers of social and political processes. Later work in the pragmatic sociology of critique (e.g. Boltanski, 2009) has opened the question of 'complex externality', that is, the need to ground claims to epistemic authority of sociological knowledge in a context (or normative order) that is external to it. However, given that knowledge of this order is also an object of sociology, how do sociologists go about negotiating this boundary? Engaging in a critical reading of some of the recent work that revisits Weber's doctrine of 'axiological neutrality' (e.g. Hamati-Ataya, 2018, Hammersley, 2017), this contribution maps different routes of grounding epistemic positioning in the context of 21st century sociology. It discusses the possibilities and limitations of different theoretical approaches to the 'double bind', including Bourdieu's and Elias', and puts them in conversation with different forms of philosophical grounding of this problem,

including Arendt's and Sloterdijk's. Illustrating this with own research on academic critique of neoliberalism, it discusses possibilities and limitations of different ways of approaching this issue, particularly in relation to shifting framing of expertise and the 'post-truth' epistemic landscape.

RN29_04 | Borders and Boundaries: Europe and Beyond

Transcending Internal Epistemic Borders: From Diagnostic to a more Visionary Sociology

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In the period of its earliest induction, sociology had a twofold task: diagnostic and emancipatory. Alongside scientific scrutinizing of a society, sociology also aimed to refine it. Nearly two centuries later, emphasis is centred on the diagnostic task, while the emancipatory remained neglected. Certainly, sociology today accurately unfolds the increase of inequalities, disparities and injustice in contemporary societies primarily framed by the dominant global neoliberal paradigm. The mentioned phenomena and processes are infrequently conceived as a deviation from the classical welfare social system model. While sociological analyses provide tremendously valuable insights into the shortcomings of contemporary societies, they do not indicate how these flaws can be overcome. Hence, current sociology fails to provide completely novel models and proposals of (re)organizing society entirely outside already known boxes. The crucial thesis claimed here is that there is a burning necessity for sociology to (re)consider how particular social phenomena and challenges topical nowadays, like artificial intelligence, robotics, automatized systems and current technological advancements, can be directed towards the development of a more just and emancipatory society. The utopian dimension of sociology thus ought to be invoked, but not in a manner of dreaming about a barely attainable ideal future, but by outlining concrete models of a novel social (re)organization that can emerge soon. Sociologists are encouraged not to restrict themselves to the analytical diagnosis of societies, but to make a leap further and pursue scenarios for a better future. In this manner, sociology would accomplish emancipatory prospects that it once announced.

Border, Grenze, Confine limes: New Political Representation of The Mediterranean Sea

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The concept of border implies the concepts of space, of no space, and the border between them. There are material borders as physical borders, but also psychological borders (perceptions and mental constructions); time borders or temporal limits (deadlines, age, death). Human being are defined by borders as limits and we might make a big distinction between the concept of Space which is dimensional and quantitative; and the concept of Place which is on the other hand affective and qualitative. The border in sociological terms can be a way to recognize the other, to create a differentiation in reality, to experience the dialectic of inside - outside (culture, nationality, ethnicity, values). The concepts of border in sociology are found in Max Weber, for whom borders have historic-material implications as well as historic-political ones. Every type of community (Gemeinschaft), also political community, are characterized by the sentiment of belonging as the result of long-lasting cohabitation and of reciprocal caring (Weber, 1894; Scaglia, 2008). Georg Simmel dedicates in *Excursus* a detailed analysis where borders, as delimitations of space, give sense to any relation in society. (Simmel, 1908). Any border creates identity, belonging, and differentiation. The concept of "champ", according to Bourdieu, is the category through which any social dynamic and phenomena can be explained or understood (Bourdieu, 1975). Borders also create a peculiar relation to mobility. And mobility is for Simmel the core of modernity, because it is continuously in dialectic with the negotiation of space, and its borders. The paper will analyze the changed perspective towards Mediterranean sea from a bridge across life into place of death, the consequence to new border politics in Italy and Europe.

Peter L. Berger's "Invitation to Sociology": Beyond Europe, Beyond the West?

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Although Peter L. Berger's "Invitation to Sociology" (1963) was first published more than 50 years ago (in the US), it remains one of the most widely adopted introductory books in the field. Not least due to its numerous translations – ranging from Hebrew to Indonesian, and from Norwegian to Catalan – generations of undergraduate sociologists all around the world have learnt from Austrian-born American sociologist Peter L. Berger 'what sociology is all about' (blurb). Based on a careful re-reading of the book as well as of review articles, an interview I did with Berger in 2016 and archival research, my paper follows a twofold aim: First, I will reconstruct what

influenced Berger in his approach to sociology as a 'humanistic' enterprise. Having spent his formative years as a graduate student in sociology with eminent European emigré scholars at the Graduate Faculty of the New School in New York, Berger developed an understanding of the discipline that follows the tradition of German 'Geisteswissenschaften' emphasizing its close relationships with history and philosophy. However, through connecting this perspective with the reality of the American society, Berger points out that sociology can help to debunk the mechanisms of the social machinery and thus contribute to a fundamental understanding of personal freedom. Against this background, I will, in a second step, critically evaluate the potential of some of Berger's ideas that mostly come as timeless 'humanistic' concepts of social theory and ask whether or not they can inspire contemporary sociological thinking – even beyond the West.

Exit, Voice and Loyalties: Contributions Of Continental Sociological Theory

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Sociological and philosophical analysis have been framing the question of frontiers within a dialectic of flux and territories (Deleuze and Guattari, 1980), as a dialectic between center and periphery (Amin, 1970) specifically with the control of population (Noiriel, 2005). So have been developed some researches on the policy of transaction at the frontiers processes (Sassen, 2006; Verpraet et Boudreault 2011). Our paper intends to specify the contribution of cosmopolitan studies so to specify the social contents of interdependence, such as collective network organizations, such as a feeling of US inside a liquid society (Butler 2015). Transaction and Coordination, Exchange and Solidarity constitute the social concreteness acting the design of societal interdependences (Beck, 2003; Faist, 2010.) On these analytical basis can be developed the dialectic of control inside a multilevel society. The dialectic between center and periphery was constituting the State formation in the 19 century (Tilly, 1970), developing the top/ down struggle between elites and republic (Piketty, 2015). The post modern formations amplified the mixed hybrid processes between flux and territories (Boltanski 1999), between transactions and public controls (Hirshman, 1970). The struggle between belonging and learning coming from the 19 century inaugural debate of classic sociology (Tonnies versus Durkheim) can be questioned by the modern dialectic between flux and recognition ensuring openness and hospitality with the migrant (Honneth, 2001; Verpraet et Salzbrunn, 2010). Inside this analytical construction, we may observe some extension of the socialization processes connecting belonging, learning and recognition, supporting both inclusive society and open society. We may also observe a diversification inside the exit forms (level of abstention, liquid subjectivity, transnational actors, weakening of the National references)

RN29_05 | Structure and Action; Lifeworld and Systems

Latour and Anti-Dualist Social Theory: The Case of Structure and Agency

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One key plank of Bruno Latour's social theorising is its anti-dualist character. Latour has questioned the value of divisions such as culture/nature, subject/object and human/non-human and developed modes of analysis which try to avoid these divisions. In this paper I consider another division that Latour has rejected – structure/agency – and place his arguments in the context of existing debates between dualist and anti-dualist thinkers within this area. I explore the consequences of his argument for those who explicitly defend dualist approaches to structure/agency, such as Margaret Archer. I also consider how Latour's approach relates to existing anti-dualist positions in this area such as the work of Anthony Giddens and the writings of John Holmwood and Alexander Stewart. I contend that Latour's criticisms of dualism offer useful support to previous arguments in this area, but that his anti-dualist framework leads to problems of its own.

Reconsidering Habermas's System-Lifeworld Distinction

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The multiple crises of contemporary Europe force social theory to once again confront a longstanding thematic constellation of empirical-theoretical problems. Precarious prospects for deeper democratization in the wake of the neoliberal turn highlight the issue of capitalism forming a barrier to democracy. Furthermore, the pervasive concept of neoliberalism itself indexes a problematic boundary relation between economy and society that is as heavily criticized as it is under-theorized. Over 30 years ago, Jürgen Habermas outlined a theoretical framework especially suited to the consideration of these issues in his two-level system-lifeworld scheme. Subjected to considerable critique at the time, this framework has come to be virtually rejected by contemporary critical theory. Yet, forming the basis of the now remarkably prescient thesis of the colonization of the lifeworld, the system-lifeworld scheme clearly retains considerable explanatory force. This urges its reconsideration at the contemporary juncture. This paper will return to Habermas's two-level theory of society, reframing the system-lifeworld distinction and rethinking economy-society boundary relations in turn. It will argue, beyond existent critiques, that the problem with Habermas's systems theory lies in its

confused elaboration in the Theory of Communicative Action, in which Parsonian and Luhmannian systems are intermixed. Seeing the true innovation of Habermas's social theory as its communicative understanding of social order, it will reference pertinent innovations in *Between Facts and Norms* to recast the system-lifeworld boundary on firmer, explicitly communicative foundations. The resulting reconstruction has implications for the colonization thesis, reframing its diagnosis in way especially applicable to the critique of neoliberalism.

The World Society as an Observer: In Search of Revitalization through Sociological Systems Theory

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Although society is one of the most important concepts in sociology, theoretical argument over it has almost been ignored both outside and even inside sociology. In this paper we investigate how the concept of society can be useful as a technical term of sociology. For this purpose, firstly we revisit Niklas Luhmann's "Theory of Society". In his terminology: (1) Society is defined as a special type within social systems that consist of communication. (2) Society is called "the encompassing social system" which includes all communications. (3) As a result, it is also called "world society". However the concept of world society seems to be insufficient to describe contemporary times because it is not fully universal. Then we move on to ask what we need for re-describing this globalizing era. We do not need any utopian premises. Instead we look for theoretical materials inside Luhmann's conception. The candidates are: (1) the concept of communication media and (2) "difference-theoretical approach". As for the former, we ask what kind of communication media enables us to communicate with each other despite increasing heterogeneity. The answer is: common platforms for communication. As for the latter, we question what kind of distinction is appropriate to observe world society. The answer is: just a simple distinction between communication and non-communication. In conclusion, through the amendments, the concept of society (i.e. world society) as singular form should be a basis to describe modernities as plural form.

Critical Theory as Social Practice

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Following Thomas S. Kuhn, social theories are usually understood as Kantian frameworks that enable the identification, interpretation, and reflection of social phenomena. Instead of understanding theories as neutral background assumptions of thought, my paper claims that social theories have themselves to be understood as normative social practices. Theories are both, shaped by societal changes but also intentional interventions into very specific circumstances. Inspired by historical epistemology, my exemplary discussion will include theories of Adorno, Habermas, Rosa and Luhmann. It will point out their approaches as specific reactions to specific societal transformations. - Shaped by the Keynesian capitalism of the mid-20th century, Adorno's critical theory introduced a theoretical framework that still assumed and promoted the possibility to steer the economy. From the 1980s onward, paralleling the transformation from the Keynesian welfare state to the post-Keynesian neoliberal order, unlike Adorno, later social theories gave up any analysis of political economy. For Habermas (promoting the public sphere), Luhmann (emphasizing the contingency of the world), and, most recently, Hartmut Rosa (promoting 'resonance'), capitalism has already won. Their forms of theoretical 'critique' are no longer questioning market-society, as Adorno did. Accepting that the functional differentiation of Western societies and its underlying economic order can no longer be put into question, all three consequently developed new versions of a 'critical' analysis of contemporary society – aimed as practical interventions – that are quite different from Adorno's original critical theory. Theory construction and normative practice go hand in hand.

RN29_06 | Power and Authority Today

A Bhaskar-Cartwright Synthesis for Studying Political Process

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Roy Bhaskar and Nancy Cartwright are two contemporary philosophers of science committed to a realist ontology and a relativist epistemology, each with a significant following in the social sciences, with Bhaskarists focused more on Marxism and sociological metatheory and Cartwrightists more on mathematical economics and evidence-based policy. Both schools subscribe to entity realism, the position that the world is composed of real things with causal tendencies, all of which are often unseen: the job of science is to explain these hidden causes. Unfortunately, there has been no significant exchange between or synthesis of the two schools, to their mutual

detriment. This isolation is particularly damaging because each side can benefit from the insights of the other, as when two people in a rowboat suddenly become aware of their copresence. The current paper begins to connect these schools, first by highlighting their common philosophical background, second by showing their conceptual complementarity (in particular the open-closed and transitive-intransitive distinction from Bhaskar, and the nomological machine and dappled world concepts from Cartwright), and third by addressing a potential incompatibility (viz., that Cartwright is a weak actualist, in Bhaskar's terms). Finally I illustrate how a Bhaskar-Cartwright synthesis can help when theorising political process and change, by analysing the coemergence of new parliamentary parties with new parliamentary procedure, "not so much to identify similarities among instances as to account systematically and parsimoniously for their variation." (Tilly 1995:1601).

Populism, Political Disorientation and Reluctance to Confront Fascistization and Criminal Politics

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This paper takes issue with 'populism' as a category to understand the contemporary moment and puts forward the alternative idea of 'fascistization' – a process whose initial stages would include the contemporary phenomena which today are habitually referred to as extreme right-wing politics or populism. Populism is considered a term of disorientation. Indeed, the existence of two populisms (right-win and left-wing) cannot but create confusion, while the fact that no real oppositional category to populism can be found suggests that in reality populism is opposed to the status quo, which ultimately makes it a term of the system. 'Fascism' is treated as a process, not as a final form, and while contemporary manifestations of the extreme right lack two distinctive traits of classical fascism as regime (a mass movement and storm-troops), however, understanding fascism as a process that follows a logic, evolves through stages and grows in spaces of disorientation should help us to take the measure of our situation. The second major problem we face is the historically-rooted disinclination to seriously confront fascistization. Today this is chiefly manifested in the tacit consent granted by democratic subjectivities to a crucial aspect of fascistization: 'criminal politics', a category used here to encompass all the contemporary state and media politics of scapegoating, dehumanization and persecution of the lower classes (both 'national' and 'immigrant', many of whom are in addition put in 'detention centres') which not by chance take place together with the imposition of austerity as a permanent situation. The paper thus seeks to bring some orientation to our present and to encourage a more active and politicised stance against current catastrophic politics.

Contemporary Governance and Rationalisation: Examining Institutional Reforms from a Weberian Perspective - An Example from Greece

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The contemporary 'governance' discourse has its roots in the social conditions that prevailed after World War II. The discourse gradually managed to incorporate different and even contradictory critiques on the poor functioning of state institutions as well as on some ethically suspect actions of large private corporations. The solution to the problems, at the time, was perceived to be 'structural reforms' or 'adjustment' that in due course took the name 'new public management'. With the help of international and supranational organisations, reforming public institutions on, for instance, education, health, local government or labour were spreading quickly in European and North American countries, especially after the 1980s. Part of the appeal of this new policy was that it aimed at 'increasing efficiency' and 'reducing costs'; some of the consequences, however, point to increasing privatisation of public services, social inequality, and precariousness, as well as the rising of populist ideologies and xenophobia. The societal effects have been mostly interpreted as the effects of applying a neoliberal agenda. In the proposed paper, I suggest that institutional reforms could be examined and understood as part of rationalising the steering of institutions and public goods. Rationalisation, in Weberian terms, means that humans attempt throughout history to change society, according to an image they have about how they ought to live. A worthy pursuit, that nonetheless has, sometimes, unfavourable effects. On basis of research done in Greece, I shall discuss how the institutional reforms incorporate a kind of rationality called 'formal' and what the consequences are. Last, I shall refer to the implications of employing the notion of rationalisation for theorising, understanding and explaining current societal changes.

Putting Authority Center Stage Again in Sociological Theory

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Authority has for long been a central theme in sociology, but it has been neglected since the 1970s, when attention shifted to problems of power. Authority has been rejected as redundant and paternalistic (with a few exceptions). However, authority – as legitimate power as Weber defined it – is highly present and cannot be neglected in egalitarian, democratic societies. Authority is faced with deep ambivalences that sociologists

need to address. Authority is not only rejected but often at the same time also demanded, to coordinate processes, regulate relationships, end otherwise everlasting discussions, and provide moral guidance to (other) citizens. Interestingly, egalitarian societies have developed new forms of authority, ridden with these ambivalences. Examples are: upside-down authority, that comes from below, like the authority of patients, volunteers or parents towards doctors or teachers. Or (formally) absent authority, like 'self-steering' teams of social professionals. Or fallible authority, for example of doctors or judges (or referees on the football pitch) whose work is ever more transparent so that their mistakes are in the spotlights. Or digitally-hidden authority, coming from machines that do not allow much contestation but effectively control our behaviour in ways we hardly notice, in conflicts with for instance government or insurance companies. Such new forms of authority deserve empirical as well as theoretical analyses from sociologists. In this paper, we aim to analyse current ambivalences in these new forms of authority, and thereby put authority centre stage again in sociology.

RN29_07 | Religion, Secularity and Global Modernity

Islam, Christianity and the Development of Machine Capitalism: The Weber Hypothesis Revisited
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This paper analyzes the effects of religious commitment on the development of machine capitalism. I explicate the logic of Weber's analysis, providing a characterization of the economic preconditions for the institutionalization of machine capitalism. My characterization of Protestant religious commitments clarifies how they led to the rationalization of the first stage of manufacture (Marx's formal subsumption of labor under capital), created the "spirit of capitalism," and thus resulted in systematic capital accumulation leading to machine capitalism. I then characterize the nature of religious commitment in (Sunni) Islam, arguing that while the economic preconditions for the development of machine capitalism were sometimes present in Islamic lands, Islamic religious commitments neither rationalized economic production, created a tendency towards capital accumulation, nor created the "spirit of capitalism." Weber was correct in assigning an autonomous role to ascetic Protestantism in the genesis of machine capitalism, and in denying a comparable role to Islam.

621

The Secularisation Debate(s) Revisited

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From the revival of right-wing politics to the universal jurisdiction of human rights and the “definitive failure” of multiculturalism, the question of secularisation is never too far in public debates. Even if the term itself may not seem to attract now the explicit interest it once did, its ultimate reference point – the presence or otherwise of religious beliefs in public life – remains as consequential as ever. All historical narratives on the formation of modern societies offer an answer to the question about the role of previous religious traditions in the rise of the modern state, economy and culture. 1 My starting point in this paper is that there are in fact several debates on secularisation rather than just one over the past 100 years. And my goal is to revisit the most salient ones. These debates partly intersect but, more often than not, also talk past one another. I suggest they be grouped into four main ones. 1. From secularisation to post-secularism: Does modernity imply the decline of religion? (Weber, Parsons, Taylor). 2. Gnosticism and the devaluation of values: Is religion always an attempt the foundation of normative values? (Jonas, Voegelin) 3. History and the self-positioning of modernity: Is modernity an historical time like no other? (Löwith, Blumenberg) 4. Political theology: What is politics and what is its relationship with religion? (Schmitt, Taubes, Strauss) In all four cases, I seek to unpack not only their main arguments but also the points of intersection, alignment and differences between them.

Politics of Being-With in the Global Modernity

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The question now is: How to rethink the idea of sociality beyond the understanding of the world society in terms of “Cosmo-Europeanization” or “Westernization,” grounding solely in human rationality, increasing growth and normative orders. Endorsing the idea of a new method of conceptualizing of sociality in terms of Existential Analytic of “Being-With” (Heidegger – J.-L. Nancy) the paper argues for an “other” or “third” social order as a “Being-with”, different to the social orders of community and society. To this “third” social order of the “Being-With” belongs the manifoldness of human forms of existence and the sociality of human life, which go beyond the typical social interactions and communications in the community and society, based on the mediation by the common and general as shared values of belonging, historical roots, traditions, cultural dispositions, social habits of self-understandings or normative orientations. Even more unfolds this social order of “Being-With” a subversive character in relation to the social orders of societies and communities as inaugurating possibilities of new forms of politics in difference

to all forms of politics as “police” (J. Ranciere), governmental techniques, social administrations and normative orders.

A Nietzsche-Inspired Historical- Genealogical Approach? The Contemporary Relevance of Weber's Mode of Questioning for Social Theory

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The paper aims to assess the relevance for contemporary social theory of Weber’s mode of questioning directed toward making sense of the correspondence and the mutual influence between human types and orderings of societal relationships, as conveyed in The meaning of “value freedom”. First, by explicitly connecting the Freiburg Address of 1895 with the essay on value freedom (1917), via the work on the East Elbian rural laborers, I argue that his mode of questioning was already present in his early works, even if expressed in an “immature form”, as Weber himself put it (1913). Second, by 622nalysing selected passages from The Protestant Ethic and The “objectivity” essay, I show how Weber devised what can be tentatively defined a Nietzsche-inspired historical-genealogical approach. This approach enabled him to address his “ultimate standpoint” – the fate of the Menschentum under mechanized capitalism – both objectively and significantly, since the objective inquire on the conditions of emergence of mechanized capitalism became the basis for the significant subjective evaluation of its lasting effect on the “last men” of the cultural development: ‘Specialists without spirit, hedonists without heart, these nullities imagine they have climbed to a stage of humanity never before attained’. In conclusion, through the example of contemporary consumer capitalism, I suggest that the joint of the Weberian mode of questioning with the historical-genealogical approach help social theory to properly account for the mutual influence between the objective forms of social life and the related cultural problems of humanity within modernity in transition.

622

RN29_08 | Reason, Recognition and Ideology Critique

Modernity And The Critique Of Ideology

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Since the inception of modernity the notion ideology was employed as a means of critique against pre-modern forms of life and their symbolic systems and conceptual frameworks, while serving also as a vehicle of self-reflection as it was directed against modern political Weltanschauungen and modern philosophical and scientific accounts of the world. The critique of ideology was pivotal to Marx's assault on capitalism, while it also informed Marxist attempts at the unmasking of the role of capitalist elites in the shaping of modern social and political life. Mannheim's sociology of knowledge provided the social sciences with a more complex account of ideology and utopia, while a number of significant developments in philosophy, epistemology and the social sciences themselves rendered the very notion of ideology problematic: Hence, the emphasis placed on 'language games' by thinkers that followed the late Wittgenstein (e.g. Winch and in a more radical manner Lyotard) brought to the fore the problem of incommensurability and showed the difficulty of establishing a metalanguage or a set of principles on the basis of which a form of discourse could be unanimously and irrefutably characterized as ideological. Similar was the effect of Foucault's introduction of the notion of "discursive formations" and of various Feminist critiques of "masculine" reason. Having Ricoeur's lectures on ideology and utopia as its starting point, and employing therefore a phenomenological-hermeneutic perspective, this paper wishes to thematize the importance that the critique of ideology holds in late modernity and the forms it might legitimately take in view both of the ongoing debates in philosophy and the social sciences and the multiple ways in which the modern project has been historically expressed.

Sociology, Reason, and the Critique of Eurocentrism

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The proposed paper takes cues from yet radicalizes Axel Honneth's essay on the social pathology of reason (2004). According to Honneth, critical theory, in line with its long legacy, requires orientation from the positive idea of a rational societal universal, but also requires a macro-sociological approach to negatively explain those obstacles which prevent it forming. In so thinking, Honneth is aware of the

contemporary challenges to a comprehensive idea of a rational society, always directly or indirectly intrinsic to critical theory, arising from the various critiques of perspectival hegemony, neglect of the subject, and indifference to power assumed to lurk within the theory of reason. The basic tenets of Honneth's position will be briefly outlined at the outset of the paper. Its main body will be to propose in very broad outline the nature of the sociological approach – realist, cognitive-hermeneutic, normative, immanent-transcendent, mediated, multi-perspectival, dissensual, and consensual – required to advance a contemporary theory of what such a rational universal might consist, arguing that the sociological contribution must be 'positive', oriented to the possibility of a reasonable society, and not just 'negative', concerned with obstacles to ideas of a rational society diagnosed by philosophy. Building on these insights, it will move on, in conclusion and in line with the theme, to address the critique of reason as Eurocentric, attempting to show that even while admitting the importance of this critique a trans-contextual and cosmopolitan idea of democratic, cosmopolitan and communicative reason must be retained.

(In)visibilization: a Critical Theory

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Excluded or marginalized social groups often face problems of representation in the public sphere. The very notion of exclusion usually refers to communicative or discursive produced mechanisms of not being considered relevant for (public) processes of interaction. These mechanisms could therefore be understood as processes of invisibilization of important social groups. Thus, it is no wonder that invisibilization seemed to be the new buzz word in critical social, political but also artistic works. However, in the diversity of applied of the concept it is seldom clear what exactly is meant when the term invisibilization is used. The aim of the presentation is to offer a critical and comprehensive conceptualization of invisibilization. Therefore, I will first present classical critical theories of the public space (e.g. Habermas, Honneth) that understand invisibilization as a social pathology. Where the social is thought as a space of interaction, invisibilization must be perceived as a threat to basic human equality and inclusion. In a second step I will turn towards critical theories of invisibilization (e.g. Papadopoulos et al.) who see in individual and collective acts of imperceptibility the possibility to escape regimes of visibility and control. When visibility leads to oppression through categorization, then invisibility might be a step towards desubjugation (Foucault). Finally, I will explain the inherent dialectics of visibility and invisibility and show that there is never an act of visibilization without invisibilization. When we want to do critical research on (in)visibilization we therefore have to turn away from mere states of (in)visibility asking questions about power to control processes of (in)visibilization.

The Guiding Role of Scientifically Grounded Ideology for Social Conflict Resolution (in the Context of Catalan Crisis)

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Ideology is the leading force of social development. Ideological conflict leads to social and political confrontation. The ideologies of the parties may be based on various sources, but always manifest themselves in the social meanings of people. Catalan crisis has bright ideological expression of two opposite ideological narratives: the narrative of integrity and indissolubility of the Spanish nation and the narrative of the Catalan separate identity with its own original culture and historical peculiarities. These narratives as they expressed themselves now seem to be mutually exclusive. Their unfolding in the social practice is in stalemate. Moreover, no one of the sides has got any serious gains during the conflict. At the same time, the negative effect for both sides is obvious. The ideological ignoring of the opponent's social identity leads to the traumatization of the communities because they have felt their core values under the threat. The roots of the conflict as well as the ways for its resolution are ideological. Both sides have no deeply argued ideas founded on the scientific researches. Politicians of both sides are forced to find decisions under the pressure of circumstances and often these decisions are not the best ones. The sides try to stay on their positions and find the meanings for them in the processes of spontaneous communications. Ideological way for the conflict resolution is the way that has to rise above the fray analyzing of both sides' ideas, values and meanings from the neutral positions but streaming to the positive decision. Such scientific ideology should find out the social meanings that will lead to the conflict resolution through higher level of social development of the nations.

RN29_09a | Techno-Scientific Civilisation and its Consequences

A Possibility of Sociologically Theorizing of AI Phenomenon: An Ethnomethodological Inquiry

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The research project will focus on the topic of artificial intelligence and its relation to sociological theory. There is no doubt that human intelligence is still unique in almost every way, comparing to other organisms. The uniqueness of human

intelligence presents itself in some aspects such as adaptability, plasticity, and creativity. Through perspectives from STS, whose contributions to sociological studies of science and technology, this uniqueness emerges from the interactions between human and non-human objects. Things may have been changed since the 1960s when people not only start to imagine that they can build a machine thinking like humans, but also realize that they are capable of doing it. "What it means to be human" became a challenge to human beings. This challenge also questions the boundary between social actor and society, which has been a traditional and presumptuous idea in sociological theory. The research project will adopt the viewpoint from ethnomethodology and reconstruct artificial intelligence as a social phenomenon and put it into the discussion of sociological theory. In practice, the research project will design a situation in order to observe and record how people converse with AI-based chatbot. With ethnomethodology and conversation analysis approach, the project expects to investigate how two kinds of intelligence interact and in what ways it may reframe the oldest questions of sociological theory: "what it means to be human" and "what it means to be social."

The Ontological Turn And Critical University Studies: On Dialogue And The Critique Of Neoliberal Technocracy In English Higher Education

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There is a growing interest in ontology in the social sciences. Critical realism, which stemmed from debates in Marxism, is one of the most influential approaches to ontology. Critical realism is contrasted here with the work of Gadamer. Both approaches to ontology are assessed in relation to the neoliberal technocratic changes in the public sector, exemplified in English higher education, whereby markets are constructed by the state and maintained in this case through audit culture proxies for the 'price signal'. It is argued that education is central to any understanding of ontology and that Gadamer's position, which addresses the importance of education, especially higher education, is better able to analyse the harm caused by the development of a neoliberal technocracy, to the self and to democracy. In making this case it is argued that Gadamer's ontology can be of use to the rapidly expanding interdisciplinary field of critical University studies. Foucaultian work on neoliberalism makes important points about the shaping of the neoliberal subject. However, a turn to ontology which focuses on our 'being' is best able to develop this further, by exploring why education has the potential to resist neoliberal technocracy and reprioritise democracy over economics, and assess how such technocracy creates objective harm for our being. The turn to ontology is of use to critical University studies and it is argued that it is Gadamer's ontology rather than the currently influential position of critical realism that is best suited to this task.

Metamorphozation Of Social Realities: Ambivalent Side-Effects And New Power To Act With Reflexive And Complex Reality Of Europe

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The theory of metamorphosis of the world (U. Beck) states the becoming of a radical transformation in which the old institutional structures and their functions are falling away and quite new ones are emerging. The metamorphozation concerns Europe that is mainly manifested in the form of side-effects. Thus, climate change as an agent of metamorphosis has altered our thinking about boundaries, barriers, and belongings: traditional boundaries between nation-states are becoming less important than new liquid catastrophes permanently producing dead land, water, and ever increasing genetically modified products. Metamorphosis takes place in energy security: the existing geopolitics not only failed to solve the problems of the declared equal access for residents of Europe to energy resources, but also have given birth to man-made risks of local conflicts around the construction and functioning of pipelines with their trend to become globalized. The digitalization of scientific knowledge and the development of digital technologies are new factors in metamorphozing of society, economy, man into anti-society, anti-economy, anti-person that leads to the emergence of a new type of power exercising digital violence against people. At the same time metamorphozation is not only about negative side-effects but about positive side-effects of bads. In any case metamorphosed realities are coming into our life and, correspondingly, new type of knowledge with cultural and humanistic core is demanded in order to produce people's power to adequately act. The answer to the challenges of the metamorphosis of Europe the author sees in the humanistic turn that might give as a valid non-linear knowledge of complex new risks and vulnerabilities as well as grounds for better futures that people want.

Some Remarks for a New Sociological Theory on Sustainability

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The paper aims to explore the opportunity of a rethinking – and, when necessary, of a new formulation – of the theoretical and methodological categories for the analysis of the social action in modified social spaces and times. If the sociological characterization of the Anthropocene society by means of quantitative data is increasingly applied in the sociological investigations (see at the intersectional approach or at the evidences about a platform society), the deductive process to build a theoretical definition of the current processes is far

from to be outlined grabbing on to the classical paradigms. The analytical exploration of some environments of social actions - as the urban ones - allows to read these processes using the social categories of time, space, relation first through a traditional approach and, then, with those differences that outline the current increasing trends to the sustainability approach.

RN29_09b | The Social Shaping of Research: Adequacy, Impact and Elites

Theoretical Foundations of Social Impact

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The dominant discourse of social impact is trying to exclude the theoretical developments created by sociology and other social sciences. However, some counter discourses are being successful at demonstrating the contributions of social theories to the improvement of societies and their key role in the promotion of the social impact of all sciences. In this vein, the theoretical developments made by sociologist like Weber and Habermas are now being taken into account in the documents and publications about social impact. Furthermore, even the process of evaluation of science is increasingly following the insights about dialogue and consensus elaborated by Habermas and other social theorists. Besides, there are other contributions that have directly influenced social transformation, for example the Public Sociology (Burawoy) and real utopias (Erik Olin Wright). In Spain, the socialist government has created this year 2019 an evaluation of the University professors based on their economic and social transference to society. Consequently, an increasing number of researchers and research groups from different sciences (including health, biology engineering, neuroscience,...), in order to undertake the analysis and the presentation of evidence of their social impact, are asking for help to social science researchers. Taking all the above into account, this paper follows a twofold aim: on the one hand, to collaborate with the social theory critics against the dominant discourse of evaluation of social impact and, on the other hand, to restore the role that social theory should have in the improvement of all sciences and society.

When “Adequacy” is Actually its Opposite: Reading Social Reality Against the Grain

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A still widely accepted criterion of interpretations' validity is considered to be that of adequacy: sociological interpretations must be attuned to and consistent with the subjectively intended meaning expressed by social actors, as these interpretations should be "reasonable and understandable" for the actors themselves. Even though the principle of adequacy has very seldom been criticized, it has never been expressly claimed that an opposite criterion could be viewed sometimes as more appropriate, i.e. that sociological interpretations have to be, in certain situations, diametrically at odds with the subjective meanings attached by social actors to their actions and statements. The paper aims to explore three research macro-areas where sociological interpretations not only cannot meet the criterion of adequacy, but that also need to be in contrast with the first-order constructs involved, in order to provide reliable and persuasive descriptions, and even for establishing (and labeling) the very phenomenon under study: (a) Study of the routine grounds of everyday activities; (b) Study of hegemony, ideology, and the whole sphere of the Bourdieusian "symbolic"; (c) Study of unintended consequences. This paper contends that when sociologists have to deal with (a) unmarked, (b) self-deceived, and (c) unforeseen social actions (actions for which, by definition, social actors do not even have a label) the principle of adequacy cannot work. Instead, it can be claimed that researchers are forced to brush social reality «against the grain» (against reasons and intentions of people concerned), to borrow Benjamin's expression. If subjectively intended meaning cannot directly furnish a proper validation, this last one becomes a matter of indirect evidence left inadvertently behind by social actors – they become rather "witnesses in spite of themselves".

The Moral Elites: A Conceptual Approximation and Research Agenda

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The paper aims to set out a new research agenda on the 'moral elites' by developing the concept and sketching some methodological implications. I first define three generations of elite scholars (the 'founding fathers', American political sociologists of the 1950s, and 60s and current scholarship) in order to show how current sociological research on elites has focused on the 'power elite' while neglecting the historical and present moral influence of other types of elites on the institutions of society. Building on the research of the three generations, and adding insights from research on the 'axial age', I then flesh out the concept of the moral elites as those groups in society who 1) have disproportionate access to

resources of universalist knowledge and 2) manage to articulate moral principles for society based on their claim to knowledge. I further illustrate this conceptualization by analyzing three societal groups that have historically contributed significantly to the moral elites, namely religious elites, professional elites, and political-ideological elites. Through a discussion with certain strands of institutionalism, I then present a theory of the process of articulation through which universalist knowledge is translated into societal principles and institutions. At the end of the paper, some methodological considerations on the operationalization of the concept and its use in Social Network Analysis are presented, based on my work on the early 20th century Danish moral elites.

Socially Responsible Research and Social Impact Assessment of Scientific Organizations: a Case Study

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The context of "reinvention of capitalism" (Boltanski & Chiapello, 1996) is permeated by configurations and relations of risk and social and economic inequality. This scenario is based on the interaction of state, market and society sectors, in the context of renegotiation and dilution of boundaries and multilevel governance forms, for instance (Ferreira, 2009). Thus, knowledge also transforms its modes of production, appropriation and valuation (Gibbons, 1999). Knowledge production is pressured to conduct itself by market logic as in the knowledge economy sphere (Jessop, 2008); nevertheless new forms emerge in order to integrate in society, through the dissemination, exchanges and promote the knowledge production focused in multidisciplinary and co-construction. Therefore, the production and diffusion of scientific knowledge can generate other outputs in society, which maybe evaluated in terms of their impact. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) perspective prioritizes active and participatory models, with the implementation process itself as research action (Becker, 2001, 2003) and pursuit for results practice for continuous improvement of the organization and its stakeholders (Becker, 2001; Nichols, 2009). This paper come up with Social Impact Assessment, focused on stakeholders, from a Socially Responsible Research perspective (Daedlow, et al., 2016), which takes into account the organic and complex nature of knowledge producing institutions and be possible to be observed in the ecosystem of results and values (Almeida, 2016). It aims to understand how nonprofit scientific organizations can appropriate evaluation logics and results monitoring that show their social value within a socially responsible science.

RN29_10 | Social Contradictions and Social Pathologies

The Modern Political Imaginary and the Problem of Hierarchy

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Hierarchy has been a central concern of work on the modern political imaginary. The need to elucidate hierarchy's deeper sources and its legitimations were some of the motivations behind Castoriadis' development of the notion of the imaginary. Claude Lefort's analysis of the political imaginary similarly commences from a critical analysis of the hierarchical form of bureaucracy and its place in the constitution of totalitarian political regimes. In a different vein, Taylor's conception of the imaginary details a long-term process of the erosion of preceding forms of hierarchy. In the contemporary period, the opposition to hierarchy has penetrated into organisations and institutions that had previously been shaped by hierarchies, like the family, the capitalist firm, the school, and the political movement. Despite the potentials that these initiatives suggest of a change in the political imaginary, it will be argued that forms of hierarchy have, to varying degrees, been reconstituted and that the problem of hierarchy appears in new ideological forms, both with respect to institutionalised power and the legitimating justifications for how things are organised. The critique of hierarchy was once associated with the radical democratic imaginary, however, there have recently been perverse mobilisations of the oppositions to hierarchy by neo-populist movements. These neo-populist movements actually sustain and instantiate versions of hierarchy, whilst rejecting the claims of 'expertise', scientific rationality, 'elites', and 'cosmopolitan' institutions. My paper will explore the problem of hierarchy and its relation to the modern imaginary through reflections on these historical dynamics. It will clarify and apply a series of interrelated concepts that are associated with notions of the imaginary, like those of institution, dialectic of control, displacement, incorporation, justification, and collective subjectivity.

Deconstructing Social Acceleration: Towards a Discrete Model of Temporality for Social Research

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The concept of social acceleration provides a model explaining some of the key spatio-temporal processes occurring in the present-day society. However, the inherently temporal function of acceleration in the context of social research could benefit from a clearer methodological approach to temporality. This paper aims at contributing towards a new discrete model of temporality, applicable not only in conceptualizing social acceleration, but also in social research generally. Firstly, I provide an approach to discrete time by using an example of chess and its temporal properties. Time in chess can be seen from two different aspects: a) the (continuous) "time on the clock", and b) the discrete systemic time "on the chessboard", which postulates that each move takes one "tempo" in chess theory. Thus, the discrete model of temporality presented in the paper builds itself on a notion of "change" in a system. The methodological approach is interdisciplinary, combining a) linguistics (following the example of Ferdinand de Saussure) b) semiotics (Juri Lotman's concept of text) and c) social system theory. In a broader sense, the presentation would address the issue of theoretical dichotomy of subjective and objective temporalities in sociology, a problem set by Norbert Elias. The new discrete model of temporality can be used in analysing the character of present-day communication media as a driving force of social acceleration resulting in new spatio-temporal relations in everyday life. Keywords: temporality, social system theory, discrete modelling, chess, social acceleration, communication

627

Rationality - Cultivation - Vitality: Simmel on the Pathologies of Modern Culture

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This paper reconstructs Georg Simmel's writings on money and modernity with a view to outlining a multi-layered diagnosis of the pathologies of modern culture. The resulting framework allows for the distinction of three different perspectives, each of them based on a specific philosophical anthropology and presenting a distinctive assessment of the potentials and problematic features of modern life. In Simmel's oeuvre, the pathologies of culture are understood as (1) irrational (from the perspective of rational teleological action); (2) alienating (from the perspective of subjective cultivation); and (3) mechanistic (from the perspective of trans-subjective vitality).

The Resonance of Resonance: Critical Theory as a Sociology of World- Relations?

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The main purpose of this paper is to examine Hartmut Rosa's account of 'resonance'. The first part focuses on the concept of resonance, including Rosa's differentiation between horizontal, diagonal, and vertical 'axes of resonance' and their role in the construction of different 'world-relations'. The second part centres on the concept of alienation, notably the degree to which it constitutes an integral part of modern life forms and, in a larger sense, of the human condition. The third part grapples with the dialectic of resonance and alienation, shedding light on the assumption that they are antithetical to each other, while contending that their in-depth study provides normative parameters to distinguish between 'the good life' and 'the bad life'. The fourth part scrutinizes Rosa's attempt to defend his outline of a sociological theory of resonance against objections raised by his critics. The fifth part comprises an assessment of Rosa's plea for a resonance-focused sociology of world-relations. The paper concludes by suggesting that, notwithstanding its limitations, Rosa's approach represents one of the most promising developments in 21st-century critical theory.

628

RN30 | Youth and Generation

RN30_01a | Work and employment I: Pathways from education

Routes Through Education Into Employment As England Enters The 2020s

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Throughout the 1980s and 90s there was international interest in the UK's relatively extensive experience (which began in the 1970s) with measures to alleviate youth unemployment. Today the UK attracts international attention on account of its low rates of youth unemployment and NEET, its (still) relatively rapid education-to-work transitions, and (according to the OECD) its sustainable system for funding mass higher education. This paper overviews the outcomes of 40 years of change in England's lower and upper secondary education, government-supported training, welfare provisions, economy and labour markets. It is argued that the low unemployment and NEET rates owe much to a weakly regulated labour market's capacity to create swaths of low paid precarious jobs and self-employment, that young people's prolonged participation in full-time academic education (by UK historical standards) is largely a response to the absence of attractive alternatives, and conceals a persistent inability to create competitive vocational routes through technical education. However, the paper shows that remedies, if needed, have always been and are still in employers' hands, and are now being activated by employers.

Learner Identity: Young Chinese People and Their Path-keepers in School Transition

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It has been well-recognized that young people explore their own path, for example through education, as they respond to the individualized societies. In the special case of Chinese individualization, however, the way in which the contemporary Chinese adolescents make their "choice biographies" has been less investigated. Drawing on the analytical concept of identity, this article concentrates on how the ninth-grade young Chinese people plan their transition to post-compulsory education and what are the roles of their parents and teachers in this process. The field work was conducted in a public middle

school in a Chinese town, about 250 miles to Beijing. All of the graduates of the school (N=560) expressed their challenges, copings and the support and expectation of their parents and schools in the form of written account. This qualitative method was used to access the big amount of sensitive information in a short time, and gave young people enough time and space to narrate their own history alone. A content analysis is conducted to analyze the data, and the preliminary findings are threefold. First, young people express the learner identity as the dominance of their present everyday lives, which is tangled with other identities in relation to gender, family and employment. Second, the participants perceive and agree that the involvement of their teachers are limited inside classroom. Third, their parents are considered as the committed keepers who push the adolescents towards high school. Keywords: education, school transition, subjective experience, qualitative

The Impact of Lifelong Learning Policies on Youth Life Projects

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In the globalized world of today numerous lifelong learning (LLL) policies have been designed to support young people to face social change and overcome the barriers to their social inclusion. Recent policy developments display a trend toward a narrow focus on employability and attempts for a re-standardization of the life course which do not fit with the diverse trajectories of young men and women through the institutions and social structures. How do the young explain their own choices of life projects and how are these affected by school failure, experience of unemployment, migration, change in social relationships with significant others and by the training programs in which they get involved? This paper examines the subjective interpretation of the individual life courses of participants in learning programs beyond school and the ways in which this participation shapes their aspirations and future plans. It is based on qualitative interviews with 150 young adults conducted in 2017 in 8 European countries as part of the Young_Adults research project funded under the Horizon2020 program. The interviewees were selected from the participants in LLL programs in two regions in each country who were from different social backgrounds in terms of their gender, class, ethnicity and specific degree of vulnerability. The analysis presents a typology of young adults' learning biographies and the specific evaluation of programs' effectiveness by the young participants themselves.

Use Of New Technologies And Family Sociodemographic Characteristics. A Descriptive Study Of University Youth

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The aim of this research is to determine if the type of family and the maternal-parental education styles are involved in the use of new technologies in young University students. The starting hypothesis suggests that college students who have socialized in a single-parent family context make greater use of Information and Communication Technologies. To test the goal and the hypothesis proposed, a study was developed using the quantitative methodology, based on the design and application of an ad hoc self-administered questionnaire. The sample is composed of 1,022 students of the University of Alicante enrolled in the academic year 2018-2019, selected by proportional stratified sampling by sex and area of knowledge. Key words: social change, family, ICT, non-formal education, youth, University students.

Young People's Pathways From Education To Employment: Contexts, Methods, Policy and Explanation

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Youth research has very effectively described how general structural changes in the labour market, and wider cultural discourses, require young people to manage risks and societal failures as their own individual responsibility. In developing their arguments youth researchers have emphasised the ways in which young people's experiences, subjective understandings, actions and prospects are embedded in, and shaped by, their social position and circumstance. They are extremely critical of policies which trivialise the social structural shaping of unequal pathways and outcomes. In youth research the relevant processes and contexts are often rendered in terms of family background, classed and other inequalities and the economic, social and cultural resources on which young people draw. Employment demand is seen as important, yet it is often described in quite general terms and viewed, methodologically, through young people's accounts and experiences. Employers' involvement in education, their assumptions about skills, recruitment policies and early employment trajectories remain opaque within recent youth research. This is an important gap. Turning to the literature and policy in this area shows it to be characterised by individualising assumptions relating to human capital, skills mismatches and employability. Labour demand problems are framed in terms of labour supply: of young people's skills, competencies and the acquisition of adequate careers information. In the presentation I ask if a more sufficient

conceptualisation of employment demand, and alternative research designs, can extend and enhance explanation of the contextual shaping of young people's changing experiences and prospects in paid work and beyond, as well as inform alternative pathways for policy.

RN30_01b | Participation I: Political engagement

Accounting Participation in Political Groups. Individual Meanings and Collective Perspectives in Young Activists' Narratives

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Focussing on the European context, research about youth political activism shows that few young people are completely un-interested and un-informed on politics, few of them completely abandoned every political coordinate of reference, as well as every interest in these topics, but at the same time very few of them belong to political organised groups or are anyway personally involved in some form of political action. A lot of research is trying to explain this misalignment, also because in scientific literature often political forms of action are essentially intended as means for the actualisation of a set of values through their translation into specific aims and strategies on the basis of correspondent wider representations of society. Few research however focusses explicitly on the analysis of the complex meanings connected with these forms of action by the young activists, few attention is paid to the analysis of the processes through which their representations, values, aims and actions are really reciprocally connected, as well as are connected to the meanings they attribute to their engagement. Aim of this article is then to propose some starting points in filling this gap, analysing in particular the narrations, the accounts, given about these topics by young activists involved in political groups. The paper is based on thirty qualitative interviews conducted in Italy with young activists (19-29 years old) involved in groups of political intervention, and on analysis of their representations and narratives about: today's society and its main problems; the group of peers they are engaged with and its distinctive traits with reference to most of youth; the perspectives of intervention shared in this group; the activists' personal motives of engagement.

Social Manipulation Of Contemporary Youth In Russia

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Social manipulation of youth is a process of destructive social influence on young people, carried out through various socio-economic and political means in order to control ways of thinking and behavior models of young people against their own interests. Around the world, but especially in transitive societies including Russia, manipulation often undermines democratic institutions and brings false motivation of political participation. Destructive personalities and oligarchic structures, politicians and political parties, public associations, totalitarian religious sects, some international organizations all can be actors of social manipulation. They use a common mechanism that is launched with the help of general and specific resources, means, political and social technologies. Throughout history younger generation in Russia embraced by protest sentiments, have always taken an active part in state coups and revolutionary upheavals, popular unrest, often being victims of manipulation rather than true democratic consciousness. Studies conducted by the author in 2014-2018 among students showed that the social manipulation among youth result in desocialization, social degradation and political disorientation, dissatisfaction with authorities that lead to emergence of asocial behavior and radical youth groups. However, not all Russian youth fall under the influence of manipulation, but only its specific part. In a post-communist transition marked by authoritarian tendencies and controlled democracy major political actors, including United Russia, Communist Party, Liberal Democratic Party, Fair Russia are mobilizing youth rather not through classic democratic mechanisms, but through manipulative and populist political technologies. These technologies are aimed at creating artificial political participation and false political motivation that doesn't have serious ideological or value background but is efficient in achieving short-term goals during electoral and public campaigns.

Political Engagement Through Life Course And Youth Transitions

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Life course and protracted transitions into adulthood have a significant explicative power in respect to young people's relation to politics and civic engagement. Life cycles, better than age, may explain a progressive interest in politics and a growing engagement in political issues along the successive steps and transitional processes of individuals: from high school to University; from education to work; from initial sentimental relationships to stable partnerships and new household formations. The protracted transitions perspective helps the understanding the contemporary average delay of each of this transitional processes and respective implications in young people's autonomy and completion of citizenship

rights and duties. However, these two perspectives will have a different contribution in the present abstract proposal. It will help to build the understanding of a specific group of young people, and more specifically of the individual trajectories or careers (Fillieule 2001) of their members into deeply involved activists, through a process started in secondary education, changed though their enrolment in tertiary education and finally transformed by their difficult and precarious integration in the labour market. This proposal is based on a set of interviews and ethnographic research undertaken with Precarious Inflexible, part of the qualitative work done between 2012 and 2013 for the international project MYPLACE, financed by the 7th Framework Program of the European Commission.

Cohort, Age and Time Effects on Political Participation of Young People in Serbia 1995-2018

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This presentation describe the changes in political participation of young people in Serbia from 1995 – 2018. The aim of the paper is to examine the effects of age, cohort and period on the level and type of political participation (conventional or civic). Despite recent debates and literature, the key question is still ongoing. Whether the changes in political behavior of young people are caused by a particular historical context, or are related to certain cohorts. We use a recently developed method of simultaneously estimating age, period, and cohort effects, to examine changes in the level of young people engagement in the conventional forms of politics - party membership, political campaigns, trade unions, and civic engagement – different NGOs, social movements etc. For that purpose we use four ways of cross-sectional survey conducted in Serbia in 1995, 2003, 2012 and 2018. Results show that party membership has an Inverse U-Shaped Curve. Membership is lower among older and younger cohorts, among those who were born before 1934 and after 1975. During the 1990s there was a significant increase in party membership, which points to the period effect. Union membership decline among all age cohorts, and during the 1990s there was a significant drop in membership among young people, showing the importance of the period – post-socialist transformation, wars, international isolation, and political tensions within the country. During this period civic engagement is on the rise, with younger age cohorts as bearers.

RN30_01c | Risk and agency

Cat Calling, Sexual Harassment And Women's Strategies Of Resistance During The Second Largest Festival in Europe The Roskilde Festival Michelsen la Cour, Annette

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During the second largest music festival in Northern Europe 130.000 participants with an average age of 25 meet and celebrate for 7 days each year in July. Security has become an issue after the report of several rapes or other sexual harassments of girls and women on festivals in neighboring countries. In a pilot study of the theme of security from the recent 2018-festival in Roskilde, 7 qualitative focus group interviews in 7 camps involving male and female participants between the age of 17 and 23 as well as qualitative interviews with organizers and NGO's were conducted. Findings showed that participants are afraid of neither sexual harassment neither of rape. Findings showed that the sexual harassment of girls is organized through verbal call-outs named "cat calling" and the belittling "tiger-mis" (baby tigress) as well as through physical attempts to force the girls to do lap dances, in sexually inviting gestures as well as through grading their looks and breasts offering them a "free beer for free tits". This can be seen as a sexual assault. But findings showed, that girls do take precautions and have developed strategies of resistance to unwanted sexual encounters in which the camps and their camp mates play a significant role in protecting them from others seeking unwanted sexual intimacy. The findings also showed that both sexes can be aggressive in their attempts to have sex but also that females find, that so-called tent sex is overrated as all participants are often smelling, dirty and drunk or on drugs. The strategies can be seen as acts of resistance towards sexual consumption in the sexualized space of the festival.

Young People, Well-being and Risk-taking: Doing Gender in Relation to Practices of Health and Heavy Drinking

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Young people's current alcohol consumption provides an expressive case to study their gendered performances of health and risks. In Sweden young people's alcohol consumption has declined since 2000 and been challenged by competing activities, some of which are related to health promoting practices such as doing sports. This makes the comparison of young people's masculinities and femininities in health and heavy drinking an important topic. Our data consists of semi-structured interviews about alcohol, health and leisure time activities among young people between 15 to 19 years old (N=56). By drawing on Butler's work on 'gender as performative' (1990) and Connell's understanding of gendered identities as 'configurations of practices' (2005), we analyze how our interviewees are doing masculinities and femininities in relation to health and heavy drinking in the contexts of their everyday life routines. The interviewees emphasize that the practices of pursuing well-being involve multiple tensions between social, physical, cultural, emotional and symbolic dimensions. Some interviewees see heavy drinking as part of healthy practices, others exclude it from healthy life style. The interviewees contest the status of heavy drinking as a cool and compulsive ritual in the transition to adulthood. There is more room for young men to get recognition for their masculinity through other activities, such as in computer gaming and sports. For young women, in turn, risk-taking by heavy drinking does not appear as exciting an activity as for previous generations. The female interviewees tend to limit their drinking by identifying with the conventional images of women as vulnerable to male violence and sexual harassment. For them, other arenas seem to provide more attractive activities to play with or contest traditional feminine boundaries.

The Code of Civility: An Ethnography of Youth Culture, Adaptation and Survival in Croatia's Post-War Apartheid

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Three decades after the collapse of Yugoslavia, Vukovar remains a deeply divided town. Today, social relationships between Croats and minority-Serbs remain organised around the logics of war but have metastasised into an invisible system of ethnic apartheid, written onto the built environment in memorials and shelled buildings, through to the ethnically-divided school system and labour market. As young people were born in the aftermath of the war, they offer a window onto the impacts of segregation and mechanisms through which ethno-nationalism is produced, transmitted, and transformed, over time. Existing literature, however, has failed to appreciate the burdens of post-conflict segregation upon young people in Vukovar, or elsewhere. Combining six-months of ethnographic fieldwork with thirty-five qualitative interviews, this article explores the experience of growing up within this coercive system of apartheid. Initially, I had thought ethnic conflict would prove a ubiquitous presence and expected to write about how hostile social boundaries stemming from an uneasy mix of institutional segregation and multi-ethnic proximity would act as a flashpoint for violence. To my surprise, however, everyday relations were not described as outwardly hostile or antagonistic. In everyday life, young men drew on a range of adaptive strategies to fashion the illusion of peace, imposing severe restrictions on their movement, speech and dress. Ultimately, these strategies pertain to a street-code—'the code of civility'— as 'civility' became a valuable cultural resource and socially sanctioned form of masculinity in Vukovar. Rather than providing a sustainable solution to ethnic conflict, however, the code of civility remains highly constrictive and amounts to a new form of psychological warfare which lies at the heart of persistent, yet invisible, victimisation within the town.

"No One Learned": Interpreting a Drugs Crackdown Operation and its Consequences Through the 'Lens' of Social Harm

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This article seeks to extend sociological studies of youth, deviance and policing by detailing young people's interpretations of a drugs crackdown operation, in a northern English city. Using a two-staged longitudinal qualitative approach, unique insights are reported both from the time that the operation took place and a point in time, five years afterwards. The data offer rich accounts of the immediate,

short and longer term impacts, as interpreted by youth workers and a group of mostly Somali young people (aged 13 – 19). Social harm, it is argued, offers a useful 'lens' through which to critically explore the culpability of well-meaning state intervention in the (re)production of structural inequalities for young people.

RN30_02a | Education, gender and class

Sisterhood and Respectability: Muslim Girls' Perceptions of Sexual Harassment in an Urban Secondary School

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This study aims to explore how Muslim adolescent girls experience different forms of sexual harassment in school. The study draws on semi-structured interviews conducted in an urban secondary school located in one of Sweden's most socially disadvantaged urban areas. The results reveal that the girls repeatedly experienced misogynist comments such as "whore" and "slut," and were subjected to moral judgments connected to their manner of dressing and behaving. The girls' narratives were also framed as tough girl femininity, which is related to how they had to show a tough façade against acts of harassment as well as other students at the school. When the name-calling became personal, the girls stuck together against the harassing boys and fought back verbally. The study contributes important knowledge about how adolescent girls perceive sexual harassment at school; this knowledge is important in efforts to create a safer school environment for all students.

Vocational Education Students and Labour Market Citizenship

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This presentation introduces a critical perspective on the discourse about young people's attachment to society. It is based on research which looks for new ways to strengthen youth's social belonging in a rapidly changing late modern society. The current discussion around the NEETs (young people Not in Education, Employment or Training), demonstrates the over-emphasis that society places on young people entering the labour market. Additionally, it demonstrates the fear of the official system about how young people outside the labour market might burden society (Aaltonen & Berg 2015). As recent research has suggested, the fear creates problems by reflecting back to young people as feelings of unbelonging and anxiety (Gretschel & Myllyniemi 2017, Lögdberg, Nilsson & Kostenius 2018). My argument is that the pressures young people are now competing with could be reduced by relieving the obligations of the labour market citizenship. Furthermore, I propose that alternative opportunities for operating in society might strengthen the well-being of young people. At the centre of the presentation is the concept of welfare citizenship which is based on the Capability Approach by Martha C. Nussbaum and Amartya Sen. The presentation relies on research data collected from two vocational education providers (VET) in Finland. It gives a voice to VET students and presents their expectations and concerns about their transition to working life. The presentation aims to provide new insights into young people's social belonging, suggesting that one way for constructing a more sustainable society might be by acknowledging the value of welfare citizenship.

"I Am No Longer Tough". Minority Danish Boys Changing Paths in Danish Schools.

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Based on fieldwork and interviews with boys of migrant background in various multi-ethnic Danish schools, this paper explores cases in which these minority Danish boys seek to opt out of their previous stigmatized positions as 'bad boys' and 'troublemakers' in school. Drawing on the concept of 'figured identities' from Holland et al. (1998), Bourdieu's practice theory (1972, 1992) and Bakhtin's dialogism (1935), it is described how the boys, supported by key others such as teachers, parents or peers, make an attempt at re-authoring themselves and hereby transgressing social and often ethnic boundaries. The paper argues that the boys, envisioning other futures, sketch out new identities and paths for themselves, by drawing on available cultural resources, scripts and practices. Yet their success depends precariously on how these attempts are 'answered' by others, and especially whether these others

assess their adoption of linguistic and bodily practices and educational strategies as both appropriately authentic and ethnically appropriate for them. Looking at boys who succeed to make the change, it is argued that the presence of 'co-travelers' and convincing 'voices' help this re-authoring of selves. Yet, the racialization of body signs, the boys' embodied practices, majority gatekeepers' varying definitions of criteria for passing, and the burden of acting 'integrated' and 'Danish' in the peer group (cf. Fordham & Ogbu 1986), make up 'invisible fences' (Gullestad 2002) for the boys, showing the vast amount of barriers, which the boys face, as they try to do what parents, teachers and politicians urge them to.

Parental Influence on Students' Educational Trajectories: Overemphasis on Academic Track at the Cost of Vocational Education

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Iceland's participation in vocational educational programs is lower than in most other OECD countries. There is a strong emphasis on academic education in Iceland while vocational education is seen as a lesser option regardless of students' strengths and interests. Family is one of the primary contributors to students' education and majority of Icelandic parents prefer that their children choose academic track. Students in academic track at upper secondary school who liked vocational subjects better in compulsory school have been found to have lower levels of academic interest and being more at risk of dropping out. Iceland has a high rate of early school leaving and choosing a suitable track can be critical for school success. Using both survey and registered data for approximately 2000 students, we explore the influence of parents' educational emphasis when their child is in the 10th grade (end of compulsory school) on students' trajectories at upper secondary school over three year period. We explore this relationship in light of students' academic interest in the 10th grade. We expect to find that students whose parents emphasize academic studies are more likely to choose academic track regardless of their academic interest. We expect the relationship to persist even after taking family background and gender into account as well as previous academic achievement which is a strong predictor for educational choice. The study will contribute to our understanding of how to reduce early school leaving that is affected by choosing a stream that does not fit students' academic interest.

RN30_02b | Participation II: Activism and social movements

Constructing Youth As Political Actors: A Comparative Study Across Higher Educational Institutions In Europe

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Higher education students have often been viewed as important political actors in wider society, stemming largely from their activities in the 1960s. Indeed, despite only a relatively small proportion of students taking part in the 1960s protests, there remains – in many countries of the world – an expectation that students should be involved in politics and, as Williams (2013) has argued, a perceived need to offer explanations for their lack of involvement. Such debates have recently been entangled with others about students as part of a ‘snowflake generation’, unable to engage in rigorous political debate with those who hold different political views and in need of ‘safe spaces’ within higher education (Finn, 2017; Fureidi, 2017) – while an alternative body of work has suggested, in contrast, that students have often been at the forefront of many contemporary protests, both on and off campus (Brooks, 2016). Nevertheless, like much of the literature on youth political participation, research has rarely explored the extent to which student political participation varies across nation-states. This article begins to redress this gap by drawing upon data collected from 54 focus groups with undergraduate students, and interviews with 72 higher education staff across six different European countries (Denmark, England, Germany, Ireland, Poland and Spain). We highlight some notable differences in understandings of students as significant political actors both between nation-states and within them, and explain such differences in terms of a range of historical, social and political factors, including the degree of marketisation evident in the higher education sector.

Youth Conditions, Student Movements, Neoliberal Education Policies, and Protest: a Case-Study

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Young people in different regions of the world are facing a multifaceted crisis: economic, social and political. According to scholars, youth conditions are characterized by increasing inequalities and have worsened after the global economic recession. A lengthy cycle of neoliberal education and labour market policies are part of a global transition regime that

hugely impacts on young people’s opportunity structures and lives. Thus, a generational perspective is central to the theoretical and empirical debate, which emphasizes the transnational resonance of youth protests against austerity and neoliberal policies in the aftermath of world recession. The empirical case study proposed here seeks to assess the main aspects of this constellation of factors by focussing on three Italian student organizations (the Students Union, Link, the Knowledge Network, for secondary school and University students) observed in a two-year qualitative research project, which included sixty interviews, and participation at their assemblies and mobilizations. Following the last waves of student mobilizations in Italy, the identities of these three organizations lie in-between social movements and student unions, and have continued to mobilize against a long-term cycle of neoliberal education reforms. Their members include different generations, providing a setting enabling students of different ages to interact while expressing themselves via different practices and forms of political participation. This proposal aims to assess the main empirical findings analytically and critically, and also to highlight the innovative modes of political action adopted by these student movements in response to the impact of neoliberal education policies on youth conditions.

Activation of Student Protest : Reactions, Repression and Memory at Nanterre University, 1968-2018

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After a decade of low intensity activism in French higher education, 2018 seems marked by the return of mass students protests. The “ORE” reform blamed for introducing heightened selection in a public sector that has been put under pressure by a series of neoliberal policies is criticized by left wing students and their unions. In a context of high state policing of social movements, the students have suffered important levels of repression. On April 9th, at Nanterre University, the riot police entered the campus and violently disrupted a general assembly of students. As a result, the movement was galvanized, and 1800 people gathered to protest the reform. The historical and local context is particular: 2018 marks the 50th anniversary of the May 68 protests, hailed as the model for modern student movements. We can observe that the general focus for this anniversary is no longer only on protests, but that it has been used by the University Administration as a tool for depoliticizing May 68 and infantilizing the current movement; and as a resource for student unions to recruit new members, as a symbol of continuity of struggles. Hence, we aim to examine the different framings of the movement and the activation of collective memory. As scholars at Nanterre University, working on student protests, we have conducted a study concerning the relationship between history, memory and technologies of student movements. From an interdisciplinary approach, and making use of a variety of first-hand sources, this proposal aims to look at the diversity of performances taken by students to protest the reform, responses by institutional actors and their linkage with collective memory.

Making It Political? Young Animal Rights Activist - In And Between Social And Political Activism In Estonia

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The repertoires of political participation - ways how people participate in democratic decision making processes - are in modern democratic countries changing. The most vivid changers are young people, who have been widely ascribed to conventional political apathy (e.g. abstaining from voting and participation in formal political institutions). And, at the same time, are young people seen as revivers of social movements and users of other, less institutional forms of social activism for political cause (political consumerism, protest actions, internet activism, etc.). These new forms, which can be described as fluid, informal and non-binding are showing signs of growing popularity for political actions, at least among young. What brings youth to take part in forms of activism, which in some cases, claims more knowledge, time and self-sacrifice than voting in elections? Are young making it political with other means? The aim of this paper is to describe the actors from this new line of political participation - what makes young people to dedicate themselves to social actions, that aim political change. What are the motivating aspects for youth to stand for change that has little to do with their own wellbeing? The research is based on my ongoing PhD study, where I investigate youth's political participation repertoires. The empirical part of the paper considers the initial findings from youth socio-political (an animal rights) movement in contemporary Estonia. An in-depth analysis is based on case study including interviews, field notes and observations.

RN30_02c | Methodological innovations

What Counts As Data? Re-animating Young Lives, Re-visioning Youth Transitions Using The UK National Survey Of Health And Development

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Intended principally for quantitative analysis, cohort studies nevertheless offer rich insights into the lived experiences and meanings of young people's life transitions. This paper critically examines the potential of the UK National Survey of Health and Development (NSHD) to enrich historical and social scientific understandings of young women's pathways into

adulthood in postwar Britain. While much has been written about youth and popular culture in this period, understandings of young women's lives remain underdeveloped. Yet, this generation of women has immense historical and contemporary significance. As young women, they were in the vanguard of postwar social change. They are now part of the largest group of over-60s in British history, and are redefining ageing and making new demands on, and contributions to, society. Their pioneering approach to later life is widely believed to be shaped partly by their experiences of growing up. This paper reflects on how NSHD data are mediated by the voices, interests, and perspectives of adults, institutions, and the state. Despite this, the NSHD contains traces of postwar women's own thoughts and perceptions—regarding their own lives, but also family, friends and peers, and society at large. Such traces challenge what is recognised as data by the NSHD, but also by those who have argued for the qualitative restudy of existing cohort studies. Hence, repurposing cohort studies for the qualitative analysis of youth lives and transitions, we argue, entails a more expansive notion of data and a willingness to go beyond the original parameters of those studies. Keywords: youth; postwar Britain; longitudinal methods; cohort studies; life course; generation

Researching Youth at the Margins: Do different methods reveal different data?

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The aim of this paper is to advance our understanding of how we collect data with/ for/ and about young people. Recent technological developments have generated a range of tools that can be used to collect and analyse data. In tandem, there has been increasing interest among social researchers in co-producing research with young people and giving them more 'voice' within the process. Nonetheless, collecting high-quality data from/about youth remains fraught with challenges: be they ethical, practical, or political. Furthermore, young people at the margins (economically, socially, and/ or geographically) continue to be 'hard to reach', often because of the limitations of our research tools and budgets. In a recent project we therefore set out to examine how we could tackle some of the methodological challenges we had faced in previous projects. This was a small-scale project, but it enabled us to explore the potential benefits, problems, and outcomes of different data-collection strategies. Core questions included: would walking interviews generate more insights into youth attitudes about their community, and make young people more comfortable than a more traditional face-to-face interview? Can researcher-led photo-elicitation activities tell us more about young lives than the photos they post on social media? And how can we support young people to design their own research-based activities and to have more agency? This paper will report the results of our project. By comparing and contrasting the data that emerged from these different strategies, we will demonstrate the benefits of using multiple methods when researching youth at the margins.

636

Addressing The Notions Of Listening And Participation In Intervention Research With Young Adults

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A shared aim of scholars doing empirical research among marginalized, underprivileged or demonized groups is to find effective and ethically reasoned ways to enable them to participate in research and in identifying research needs. However, the art of listening as phrased by Les Back (2007) calls for context-specific reflexivity and sensitivity towards practices. Although research can be considered as a context where political voice of underrepresented groups is co-produced it is equally important to be critical towards the naive idea of “giving voice” to silenced groups. The effort for listening or co-producing a political voice is further complicated in an intervention research, reasoned not only by the aim of producing data jointly by a researcher and a research participant but of changing behavior or perspective or the young adults. In this paper we discuss ethics, the notions of listening and the limits and possibilities of participatory approach in the context of two sub-projects of a larger consortium (PROMEQ) that aimed at developing interventions to promote wellbeing of underprivileged groups in Finland. We focus on two groups of young adults: one consisting of young clients of targeted youth services who were on the margins of education and employment and the other one of young asylum seekers with a residence permit. Besides drawing upon both quantitative and qualitative data produced in the sub-projects we scrutinize our research practices aimed at co-producing knowledge and activities for promoting wellbeing.

Family Interviews: Exploring Intergenerational Occupational Transmission in the Middle Class

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The talk presents the methodological design and first results of a research project on intergenerational stability and status maintenance in selected occupational fields of the middle class. A central research question is under which conditions which kind of mentalities, values, or dispositions are passed on or modified across three generations in order to maintain the social status of the family. To analyze intergenerational occupational transmission, we explore the career choice motivation of the younger generation and how they balance the aspirations of their family and their own interests. Theoretically, we refer to intergenerational dynamics and social inequalities as well as life course research of linked lives. The project compares three typical occupational fields of the middle class: professions like doctors, teachers and lawyers, family-owned craft business, and qualified employees in the technical field. We conduct family interviews with members of three generations who are interviewed simultaneously. Family interviews offer the opportunity to analyze communication and collective perceptions in families and directly relate them to individual perspectives and individual positions within the family. Sampling and data analysis are based on the Grounded Theory Methodology. As we use narrative interview techniques and genograms, we also reconstruct the life stories of the family members embedded in the narratives of their family history and their kinship networks. The empirical analyzes aims at developing a typology of cross-generational strategies of status maintenance. Firstly, the talk focuses on the benefits of the family interviews to explore intergenerational relationships and dynamics. Secondly, we present first findings. Keywords: family interviews, intergenerational occupational transmission, status maintenance, linked lives.

RN30_03a | Work and employment II: Precarity

Graduates' Over-qualification. Performing the Border of Precarious Employment in Romania's call centres Pantea, Maria-Carmen

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Europe has the most educated generation in its history. Yet, many graduates work in other fields; have jobs that require lower skills, which offer limited opportunities for professional growth. They are overqualified/ under-employed. Guy Standing considered this a 'historically unique' defining feature of the precariat (2011). While statistical data builds up, there is a weak sociological understanding of what over-qualification means to young people, how it reconfigures their views on themselves, on education, work and the future. Also, the evidence on employers' perspectives remains ambiguous. The notion of 'right skills' is overused, but under-defined, as employers send confusing or conflicting messages about the actual skills they are looking for. This research takes the case of call centre operators as illustrative for thinking through the complex problem of over-qualification in the particular situation of Romania, the home of an expanding outsourced customer-support industry. The presentation will introduce the preliminary findings of a qualitative sociological project, now in progress. The research is based on in-depth interviews with call-centre operators and workplace supervisors/ HR staff. The presentation argues that graduates elaborate complex strategies for making sense of their otherwise precarious employment. Their narratives combine overlapping, yet-contradictory layers: (i) prospects of white-collar career progression; (ii) the appearance of choice and exploration; (iii) the crude realization that employment is tiresome and instrumental (read: 'a way to pay the bills' cf. Koeber, 2002). Ultimately, the presentation interrogates recruitment and managerial strategies that maintain the appearance of white-collar jobs while accommodating precariousness.

Exploring the Concept of "Long Term Precariousness": Towards a New Indicator

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Precariousness' increasingly academic and political popularity and its undeniable presence in the contemporary labour market call for a more critical and thorough analysis and measurement of the process, especially when arguments of it being "the new normal" for the younger generations are so current. The team of the Project "Linked Lives: a mixed multilevel longitudinal approach to family life course" develops a two-folded argument in this presentation. 1) The conceptual confusion and ambiguity of the term "precarity" is tackled, even if recognized as consequence of the complexity and variation of the phenomenon over historical time and across generations. Labour market precarity has varying definitions, ranging from aspects of salary to dignifying work, to stability or existence of contract, to relative inequality towards other professional classes, genders or qualifications, to moral or sexual harassment, or failure to fulfil promises concerning social mobility. An alternative, but more comparable – namely generationally -, definition is proposed. 2) On the other hand, albeit the conceptual vagueness of "precarity", longitudinal qualitative evidence has shown that the effects of precarity, such as what happens with unemployment, are not immune to the influence of the duration of the experience, nor are they equal across generations. Therefore, just as long term unemployment produces more serious and scarring effects than isolated or short episodes of unemployment, so does the experience and effects of precarity vary in intensity, content, and duration. We argue for the need to create a "long term" precarity indicator, and explore some of the existing longitudinal variables and data sets to do so.

Living on the Brink: Enforced Liminality in the Lives of Young University-educated EU Migrants with Precarious Paths

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In the context of labour markets where young people risk becoming marginalized, intra-EU migration has come to appear increasingly compelling for young Europeans looking for opportunities to transit from education to professional careers. However, when young EU migrants experience precarious conditions in their employment paths, they may find themselves in an ambiguous position, shaped by unexpected barriers that hinder the access to welfare rights and legal residence for foreign EU citizen in precarity. The paper draws on narrative interviews with young University-educated migrants from southern and northern Europe who had moved to Brussels with hopes of advancing their careers, but subsequently experienced unemployment and work under precarious arrangements. How do they make sense of their stalled transitions after getting caught in a limbo between precarious work and the institutional barriers that together constrain them from striving towards their aspirations? The article suggests the concept of 'enforced liminality' to illustrate these experiences that, despite the variation in young migrants' circumstances conditioned by their social and national backgrounds, were often characterized by a sense of living on the brink. This means that they faced risks of falling, not only from the career ladder, but also through the unreliable safety nets of the welfare state, as well as, falling into exhaustion and falling back to parental home. The findings indicate that migratory experiences like this may carry along material, professional, social, psychological and even physical scarring effects over time.

The Dynamics of Youth Employment Precarity: Drivers, Trajectories, and Life-Course Outcomes

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I present the results of a quantitative study of employment precarity in Poland, using longitudinal data on the occupational careers of labor market entrants. The study is focused on conditional effects shaping the dynamics of employment precarity and its life-course outcomes, in particular, the ways in which individual and family resources available to youth affect labor market trajectories or mitigate the negative outcomes of early career instability. Employment precarity is conceptualized as a specific career pattern, observed over many years, involving spells of recurrent non-standard employment separated by periods of joblessness, coupled with low and/or unstable income. Such a conceptualization

overcomes the limitations of previous research, which attempt to capture precarity by analyzing either the type of employment contract observed at one moment in time, or indicators of subjective job / labor market insecurity. Non-standard contracts do not always entail employment precarity due to their possible stepping-stone effects for some individuals, while subjective indicators are affected by psychological coping mechanisms and perceptions of reference group status. The analysis is based on data from the Polish Panel Survey POLPAN. POLPAN is the longest-running panel study in East Central Europe, covering the period 1988-2018. Data are collected every five years using face-to-face interviews with a national sample of adults aged 21 and older (for the youngest cohort, renewal samples are used). The POLPAN database includes detailed longitudinal information on each job held by the respondents since the start of their careers, their full educational histories, income and household composition, and health/well-being indicators.

RN30_03b | Migration I: Migration and mobilities

Interethnic Friendships Of Young Adults. The Importance Of Opportunity Structures And Individual Characteristics

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Based on Verbrugge's (1977) concept of "meeting" and "mating", the following contribution examines the effect of structural and personal characteristics on the formation of interethnic friendships among young adults. A differentiated consideration of young people both with and without a migration background is given. Analyses (partial proportion odds models) with data from the AID: A survey (1st. wave) show that young migrants have a significantly higher degree of mixed ethnic circles of friends than their German peers. Structurally, an ethnically heterogeneous residential setting proves to be conducive to making interethnic friendships, especially for native Germans. At the individual level, the positive influences of openness to new things and multilingualism in the household are particularly noteworthy. On the other hand, the proportion of friends with different ethnic backgrounds decreases considerably with increasing years of education. An effect of religiousness could not be found. The empirical findings suggest that the majority society plays a significant role in process of social integration. Establishing a friendly and intercultural coexistence depends not only on the efforts of immigrants and their descendants, but also on the concessions of the majority population. Sufficient adequate opportunity structures should be created and openness to other and new cultures promoted. Young people, in particular, seem to have optimal prerequisites in this respect in the wake of globalisation and digitisation.

Unequal Youth Migrations: Exploring The Synchrony Between Social Ageing And Social Mobility Among Post-Crisis European Migrants

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This paper explores how symbolic boundaries between youth and adulthood shape experiences of upward and downward social mobility among EU migrants. Drawing on 56 biographical interviews with Italians who moved to England after the 2008 economic crisis, and focusing on three individual case studies, the paper reveals that normative understandings of adulthood emerge as a central concern from participants' biographical accounts, and that they mobilise unequal forms of cultural, economic and social capital to maintain a feeling of 'synch' between social ageing and social mobility. Drawing on Bourdieu and lifecourse theory, the article proposes the notion of synchrony to explore how tensions in the relationship between social ageing and social mobility shape experiences of migration. This allows for an innovative theoretical bridge between cultural class analysis, youth studies and migration studies, and for a better understanding of how intersections of class and age shape intra-European migrations. The paper draws on a three-year research project funded by the Leverhulme Trust (UK) and titled Transnationalising Class: Culture and Inequalities Among Post-Crisis Italian Migrants (2015-18). The project used in-depth interviews (N = 56) and participant observation at social and cultural events in two urban areas: Birmingham and Greater London. Drawing on a Bourdieusian framework, the analysis focused on participants' social biographies (before and after migration), the forms of capital they mobilised for moving to the UK (and sometimes for returning to Italy), and their strategies of distinction in the UK context.

Challenges of Making and Maintaining Friendships in the Context of Flight and Forced Migration

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Having friends can be viewed as key to young people's sense of belonging. Flight and migration challenge existing friendships, and making new friends in the receiving country becomes a concern of upmost importance for the newly arrived. Current research in Germany shows that refugee children and youth perceive the process of establishing and maintaining friendships with local peers as being difficult for a number of reasons. Not only language barriers, but also unfamiliar styles of peer-interaction and strategies of self-presentation encountered in their new environment are seen

as obstacles. Our study comprises group discussions and individual interviews with refugees aged 10-15. In our presentation we will discuss firstly, how they make friends in Germany and reflect on the kinds of barriers they perceive in face-to-face interactions with peers. Secondly, we will look at the transnational dimension of friendship. Our data show that young refugees maintain close relations with friends (and likewise with same-aged relatives) in other countries via social media. This is not only true for those 'left behind' in the home country, but also for friends made during flight or at places of temporary residence and schooling. Based on our analysis of our respondents' practices of national and transnational friendships we will explore their understandings of friendship and how these are structured by family, ethnicity, gender and/or generational expectations. We argue for a differentiation of young refugees' notions of friendship (regarding 'classical' criteria such as reciprocity, choice and trust), taking into account their interaction-strategies and sense of belonging in a transnational/multi-local peer group.

The Impact of Migration on Social Skills of Generation of Change and Generation of Migration

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The paper explains the impact of international migration on social skills of two generations of Poles: the 'Generation of Change' (born in 1970s and the beginning of 1980s) and the 'Generation of Migration' (born in 1980s and at the beginning of 1990s) (Szewczyk 2015). We use data from extensive quantitative study on Human Capital in Poland (migrants=4040; stayers=67174) and qualitative studies on Peer-groups & migration (n IDI=160). International migration has the strongest impact on social skills of 'Generation of Change', particularly on those born 1968-1972 who were 18 in 1989, and were also called 'Generation of Historical Hope and Everyday Risk', and were treated as testimonials of system transition (Mach 2003). In general, the effects of migration on social skills persisted in birth cohorts born till 1989. The younger cohorts were, the more migration impacted on life skills. Therefore, the mobile transitions approach (Robertson et al. 2018) was needed to capture how younger cohorts, born after 1989, also from the 'Generation of Migration' formed, enhanced and consolidated various life skills through international migration. Especially for young post-accession migrants from Poland, working abroad went far beyond the impact on formal qualifications and just employability. It related to life skills of self-making, making biographical transitions, communicating and relating to people and understanding society. Next to acquisition and impact of migration on social skills we will also show transfer and their outcomes- what positions people achieve in the labour market after return (or while experiencing return mobilities, King 2017).

RN30_04a | Work and employment III: Guidance and integration

Young People's Employment Paths and Working Life Guidance in Scope

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Young people are more likely to find themselves in precarious labor market positions and lower employment security than the older population: adequate income is not guaranteed, even if they have jobs (Eurofound 2013; France 2016, 133–4). Instead of linear progress, young people's daily life consists often of alternating employment, training and unemployment periods. For policy makers, the biggest concern seems to be persistent share of inactive, NEET young people. The Finnish Governments (2011–2019) have offered multi-agency face-to-face guidance services, One-Stop Guidance Centers, as one solution for this concern. In our on-going follow-up research among 40 young adults (2018-2020), we ask how they evaluate these services and their own working life prospects. In our presentation, we analyze the first round of interviews and the working life-lines the informants have drawn in the interviews. These illustrate their educational backgrounds, (un)employment histories, and job-seeking and working life experiences. Some of these young adults seem to have found a stable foothold in the job market, some of them are trying to find (new) careers, and some have repeated difficulties in finding their place in working life. By presenting differing labor market entries we demonstrate what kind of opportunities and challenges do the modern labor markets and working conditions produce. We also analyze what is the significance of the guidance young people receive from One-Stop Guidance Centers. Theoretically, our analysis leans on youth transition and life course studies, and it prepares us for the second round of interviews.

The Micro of Shifting Young Refugees through Castle's Zones – Labour Market Integration of Young Refugees in Germany

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Crossing boundaries and facing new barriers go hand in hand for refugees. From 2015 to 2017 more than 1,3 million refugees applied for asylum in Germany. The biggest group are

youth and young adults. Integration in the labour market is a key source of personal and societal recognition and a non-marginal social status for them. Especially people in vulnerable situations like the aforementioned group have to cope with a variety of barriers, while entering the labour market. Deeper and systematic knowledge about the successful mediation of refugees in work, as well as the conditions of successful, sustainable work income are hardly available for this group. This paper is an attempt to contribute to reducing this gap. By using Castel's model of social exclusion, we focus on the micro of the statics and dynamics of shifting young refugees from unemployment to employment. In his "Les Métamorphoses de la question sociale" (1995) he divides the social sphere into three zones of integration: the integration zone (secure job, solid social network), the zone of vulnerability (unsecure job, under-employment, unstable relationships) and the exclusion zone ('shaken off' from labour market, educational participation). While focusing the micro of the transitions from one zone to another, specific boundaries, barriers and belongings within and between the zones become clear. This contribution is based on data and analysis of the multi-perspective, qualitative IAB (Institute for employment research) study "Integration and Participation of Refugees" conducted in co-operation with the Freie Universität Berlin.

Staying True to the Self: Young Women and Commodification of Personality in New Media Work

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While new media work has long been a focal point for studies of aspirational work culture that emphasizes self-branding and subjective investment in work, less is known about the injuries related to being subjected to these demands. The article addresses this gap by investigating the lived contradictions caused by the demands to demonstrate aspiration through constant self-promotion. By drawing on 20 interviews with young women in higher education attempting to build careers in new media work (e.g. graphic design, journalism, digital communications), the article takes issue with the idea that young women have, in a post-feminist spirit, internalized the meritocratic, individualizing ethos of contemporary capitalism. The study finds that the participants share a sense of injury in a situation where to be rejected as a worker means to be rejected as a person. As a result, they do not only adapt to the normative ethos of commodifying their personalities but rather, struggle to distance themselves from this framework. The participants draw on a range of strategies to 'stay true' to themselves and harness their personalities for work that they perceive ethical. By shedding light on the strategies that young women use to keep their selves to themselves and resist what they deemed as an alienating logic of selling one's soul, the study pushes forward the contemporary debates about aspirations of young women in a postfeminist, neoliberal era. Keywords: aspirations, gender, subjectivity, new media work

Title Case: Youth unemployment and the crisis in Luxembourg: what social partnership?

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Youth unemployment rates in the EU increased dramatically during the international financial crisis. The European Commission proposed in its 2013 recommendation on a European Youth Guarantee a social partnership to combat unemployment, thereby shifting responsibilities downwards to trade unions, employers' representatives and associations. The dynamics of implementing employment policies were given a European focus in Luxembourg as a result of increasing multilevel governance and top-down pressure from European institutions to achieve EU 2020 targets. The policy area of youth unemployment serves the purpose of analysing how Luxembourg responds to peer pressure at the various interacting levels of governance (EU-government-social). Due to its peculiar labor market characterised by a large number of cross-border workers, its coordinated market economy and law-embedded neo-corporatist collective bargaining instruments, Luxembourg constitutes a laboratory to study forms of governance, policy management and social appropriation processes. The crisis-related balancing between allotting limited financial resources and achieving common EU objectives through peer pressure raises the question of what scope of action there still is for governments and social partners to comply with a constructed agenda of employment objectives. By applying a qualitative research framework based on semi-structured interviews, we critically assess if national traditions of policy implementation and collective bargaining processes in Luxembourg are circumvented or reinforced, and what elements of resistance stakeholders mobilise during the implementation process. Our preliminary results highlight that Europeanisation occurs at all levels of policy implementation, but to varying degrees and with some actors not participating in the partnership.

RN30_04b | Migration II: Attitudes and identities

Context and Change: A Longitudinal Analysis of Attitudes About Immigrants in Adolescence

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Research has explored many different relationships between contextual influences, such as levels of immigration or economic condition, and attitudes about immigrants with mixed results. These have largely been international

comparative studies using cross-sectional data, therefore they have been unable to make claims about changes in environmental context translating to changes in attitudes of respondents. Furthermore, the previous literature has almost exclusively tested these relationships using data from adults, despite research showing that attitudes are most subject to change during adolescence. This study addresses these issues by employing a longitudinal dataset of repeated measures of 2,328 German adolescents (ages~ 14-18) over four response waves (2010-2014). Using a multi-level analysis, results show that contextual changes including the percent of foreign born people and unemployment rates within respondents' states, correspond to changes in attitudes towards immigrants consistent with group threat theory. These results were stable even when controlling individual level factors.

Populism in Action: Xenophobia, Anti-migrant Attitudes and Identity of Hungarian Youth, Across Borders

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During the last decades, several studies have pointed out how Kin-state politics influence majority and minority communities and how external minorities become the tools of the populist political discourses (see Brubaker, Hroch, Smith). The aim of this paper is to analyse how the anti-migration and new citizenship-related populist political and national discourses from Hungary, influenced the anti-migrant attitudes, by increasing the social distances, general xenophobia and prejudices against different groups including migrants (such as refugees, migrants, Muslims or Chinese), related with the national identity profiles, among the Hungarian youth, in Hungary, and in neighboring countries (Romania, Slovakia Serbia and Ukraine). Methodologically we used survey data (survey, 15-29 old, 4000 cases, 5 countries) and, mainly quantitative methods (regression models), but also focus-group results from last four years. Attitudes towards national groups and minorities are discussed along the system of relations majority-minority and national identity. The literature about xenophobia, antisemitism and the anti-Roma attitudes delimits four factors that have an influence on and determine the xenophobic and prejudiced, negative attitudes towards ethnic and social, minority groups in Hungary. These are the following: social demographic background, social-psychological and social values factors, migration experiences, as well as variables related to political values and options (Csepeli et.al, 2006). Our results show that the anti-migrant campaign and the political discourse about the Hungarians living outside the borders of Hungary contributed substantially, as expected, to increase the xenophobic attitudes of Hungarian youth from both Hungary and its neighboring countries. It may be observed that the historically formed prejudiced behavior is in closed connection with the factor of anti-migration and xenophobia, followed by other social-demographic, national, minority identity-related and political culture factors.

"When I Was A Child It Was Different". Young Daughters Of Migrants' Retrospective View Of Their Biographical Path To Belonging

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Multiple and processual belonging of migrants' descendants is an established issue in migration studies. However, few studies concentrate on the transformation of belonging throughout a person's life course and the relationship between belonging and transition to adulthood, as an effect of scant dialogue between migration studies and youth studies. Starting from both these two fields of studies and adopting a temporal perspective, our paper focuses on the moving barriers and opportunities young people with ethnic background tackle along their "path to belonging", throughout their life course, from childhood to adulthood. Our specific focus is on migrants' young daughters (aged 20-26 and born or raised in Italy) and their retrospective view of their gendered and generational process of transitions. Drawing from recent qualitative research, we explore their everyday practices (within family and with peers) and shed light particularly on the triangulation of age, gender and ethnicity in shaping their experiences of transition to adulthood and belonging. Results show that migrants' daughters deal with intergenerational and intragenerational expectations both within family and institutional contexts (school and workplace), from childhood onwards. In particular, their life course is affected by dominant regimes of visibility, in terms of age, gender and ethnicity, through which their "difference" is reified, practised and challenged. However, results also show that their new biographical trajectories are experienced mainly when they reach across age boundaries (along the journey from childhood to youth and adulthood). Indeed, age operates as a structuring dimension which can enhance or constrain their transitions towards new belongings.

RN30_05a | Religion and integration

Studying "integration" among unaccompanied Syrian refugee youth in Germany: Alfred Schütz applied in ethnography

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The current debates on refugee youth's integration and belonging are flawed in two ways. On the one hand, little attention is paid to phenomena of social exclusion that go

along with these processes. Dynamics of "successful integration" are investigated in their own right instead. On the other hand, studies lack a perspective that focuses on subjective meaning and might explore how youth themselves perceive these challenges in their everyday life. In this paper I want to present a framework inspired by Alfred Schütz and apply it to these shortcomings. Its focus lies on social exclusion within the everyday challenges of integration, captured from the standpoint of the subject. The underlying data derives from long-term ethnographic research studying the process of integration within a clique of adolescent unaccompanied refugees from Syria in Germany (ongoing dissertation project). Within the complex shifts of belonging from Syrian to German (host) society, it will be shown that the youth's status as social subjects is threatened and overshadowed not just by ongoing asylum procedures and precarious living situations. What is more, the lack of societal and cultural knowledge – since knowledge, gathered in Syria, tends to be devalued in Germany – may lead to a severe state of social exclusion. However, youth are not portrayed as victims, but instead their counter strategies are emphasized as they take to adapting and reclaiming agency. Applied within ethnographic methodology, Alfred Schütz' tools to focus on lifeworld and subjective meaning are helpful here to better understand the subjective scope of questioning youth's belonging in contemporary Europe. Keywords: refugee youth, integration, social exclusion, everyday life, Alfred Schütz

Challengers or Moderators of fundamentalist Islamic perspective? The "Woman to Woman Concert Group"

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This paper examines the formation of the personal and communal life of young, conservative Muslim women as cultural participants and culture makers in the current social and political climate in Turkey. Nationalistic tendencies accompanying the process of Islamization, have been noticeably reflected in the cultural sphere in recent years. Based on the empirical data gathered since 2018, the concert group shows that it has the capacity to challenge how participation and production of the community are performed and to transform the sphere within which the youth exist, whilst preserving its status within the prevailing community. While the selection of the songs, largely out of step with conservative norms, emphasizes interaction with other cultures and encourages greater intercultural engagement, the backgrounds of songs are adapted to fit what is acceptable within their community. Therefore, I will argue that in their performances, singing multicultural songs to women-only audiences, and gatherings, these women are in fact creating a new way of life, escaping conservative, routine daily life. The research is conducted in the framework of the Horizon 2020-CHIEF project "Cultural Heritage and Identities of Europe's Future" (No 770464).

Raising a Religious Generation as a Primary Target: Quran Kindergartens in Turkey

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This paper presents a part of a post-doctoral research in progress and scrutinizes a very new step taken by Turkish state to raise a religious generation with the integration of Islam to early childhood education in a secular country. Introduced by Turkish government in 2013, Quran kindergartens are a recent project on early childhood education and presented as “Quran courses for preschoolers” project. Even though these schools are called “courses”, all of them are executed as kindergartens where children spend their whole day. These schools are also known with the name “Sıbyan Mektepleri”, in reference to the schools for children aged from five to six years old during the Ottoman Empire. The choice of this name is not a coincidence; hence, this paper argues that this name is a cultural reference for non-secular education of the Ottoman Empire and related to neo-Ottomanism discourse of the ruling party, AKP as well as related to a strategy of “institutional layering” in the sense Kathleen Thelen discusses. Within this context, it focuses on the preliminary field work results composed on the in-depth interviews with parents and educators in Quran Kindergartens. It will also supply some information about the environment of kindergartens based on field observations, curricula and legal infrastructure of the schools. In a nut shell, as expressed in the official statements of the AKP government Quran kindergartens are a state funded project for the transformation of Turkish youth by raising a pious Muslim generation and a new case for academic research.

Disengagement Among Young Adults from the Salafist-Jihadist Scene, Supported by Preventive Interventions

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Recently, various research projects have emerged in Germany focusing on the deradicalization of radical Islamists. In many cases, the group of foreign fighters who have moved to relevant conflict areas has been looked at. Investigating the phenomenon of returnees, empirical social research was able to identify a variety of push and pull factors, find reasons for return, and evaluate their possible deradicalization. In our research project, we focus at another group of actors, namely the persons who are in (state-sponsored) prevention programs. We suspect that these mostly juvenile actors are different from the returnees who are often examined. For returners, disillusionment, the desire for a “normal” life, and “the fear of being caught” (M.B Altier et Al. p. 320 2017) play an important role in disengagement. The group we examine differs from this one. Our partners in interviews are often only

at an early stage of radicalization, inspired by social media and usually less tied to radical groups. Participation in prevention programs is initiated by parents or teachers or the police. The paper discusses the question, which factors are relevant in disengagement processes from radical attitudes related to those adolescents and young adults and what role does integration play in communication and cooperation contexts that are oriented towards communication and mutual respect? The research project started in October 2017 and we want to present the first results at ESA.

RN30_05b | Migration III: Mobilities and immobilities

Fixing Your Gaze On The Sea. Young People, Place and Intergenerational Relations in a Faroe Islands Village

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This paper, looking at a village community through the eyes of its youth, aims to examine and analyse the (local) knowledge, identity and intra- and intergenerational relations of people from a coastal community in time of societal shift. Focusing on the place and the sea, we ask what is the social and cultural meaning of the sea and the coastal landscape for identity and belonging? Based on their everyday lives, family histories, and narratives of past-present-future continuity, we review young people’s sense of ‘belonging’ to place and ‘bonds’ to the past. This paper – at the intersection of island studies, youth studies and rural sociology – is connected to the international research project ‘Valuing the past, sustaining the future. Education, knowledge and identity across three generations in coastal community’ (2016-2021), funded by Research Council Norway. It is based on 35 qualitative biographical interviews (from 2017) with members of 13 families representing three generations. The Faroe Islands, a North Atlantic island community heavily dependent on fisheries, represent a society in transition facing similar challenges as many other islands and small-scale societies, regarding out-migration, economic restructuring and relative ‘remoteness’ (‘islandness’). The presumption of the paper is that we need to rethink the human impact on local development and societal revitalization by putting young people in focus: How do contemporary girls and boys envision the future of their islands?

“I've Been Here My Whole Life. I'll Just Stay Here”. Young Women's Narratives of Place-Making, (Im-)mobility and Imagined Futures

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This paper draws on findings from an ongoing qualitative, longitudinal research project focusing on the everyday lives and imagined futures of young women with disrupted educational pathways in Victoria, Australia. In this paper I focus on the participants' place-making practices (cf. Benson & Jackson 2013) and sense of belonging in the present as well as in the futures they imagine for themselves. Drawing on Cuervo and Wyn's (2017, p. 220) argument that 'everyday practices over time build the layers of an affective experience of place', I explore the young women's sense of belonging in their current everyday lives via a mapping exercise and supplement this with interview data about their imagined futures. Central in these narratives is how their negotiations of their future dreams takes place in the context of an ever-present mobility 'imperative' (Farrugia 2016). However, the ways in which this imperative was present in the participants' narratives differed significantly, showing complex relations between their present and future place-making practices. The paper discusses this by linking place-making practices to 'people-making practices', or in other words how imagining futures also means imagining future selves; a self in time and place.

Aspirations, Place and Belonging: Young Adults' Imagining the Future in a Swedish Industrial Locality

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This paper explores how place and a sense of belonging influence young adults' imagined futures and aspirations. The paper draws on analysis of 19 qualitative interviews with young adults between 22 and 28 years old in an industrial locality in Sweden. The structural changes of the labour market have reduced the opportunity to get an entry-level industrial job. To meet the new situation the municipality is aiming to raise the level of education among its inhabitants by changing their 'cultural attitude' towards higher education and encourage spatial mobility. Research from the UK has critically engaged with politics of 'raising aspirations' where aspirations are seen as crucial to enhancing employability and social mobility. Place attachment is, within this politics, seen as an obstacle for young people to realise their aspirations (Allen & Hollingworth 2013, Brown 2011, Evans 2016). There is also a dimension related to the urban-rural divide, where staying in rural areas is (de)valued as a less ambitious and passive choice while leaving is seen as the only way to "get on" with life according to middle-class values (Jamieson 2000, Svensson 2006). How do the young adults' in this study articulate their

emotional attachment to their home locality? How do they relate to and understand the rural-urban divide? How do their sense of belonging influence their aspirations and imagined future? The results suggest that the young adults' imagined future involves contradictory emotions of belonging and conflicting aspirations, including both dreams of mobility and immobility as well as continuity and change.

RN30_06a | Youth culture

Young Peoples' Aspirations. Social And Spatial (Im) Mobility In A Rural Context

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It is possible to explore aspirations and social mobility through a variety of perspectives. I embrace Appadurai's idea of 'capacity to aspire' as able to emphasise the embeddedness of people's wants, wishes, and projects in the social condition people live in (Appadurai 2013). Similarly to the concept of habitus the 'capacity to aspire' shape what individual conceive as un/thinkable, ab/normal, un/ desirable and is/possible (Reay, 2004). In defining these possibilities, locality is a major factor. Both as a set of structural conditions impeding or enhancing young people's aspiration and as a lived place providing a feeling of belonging crucial in the possibility of young people to go forward in life. Whiting this frame, this paper joins the growing literature debating the link between social and spatial mobility. I analyse 40 semi-structured interviews with young people (aged from 18 to 24) in two rural areas in Sardinia characterised by depopulation, a high percentage of students' drop-off from the educational system and high rates of unemployment. These narratives about young people's aspirations not only support the idea that mobility and belonging are not in opposition (Cuzzocrea 2018, Juvonen and Romakkaniemi 2018, Farrugia, Smyth, and Harrison 2014) but also identify varying configurations of social and spatial (im)mobilities. Young people's affective experience of the place they live in frame thus individual aspirations and projects of social and spatial mobility.

Perceptions Of Culture and Cultural Practices Among Students in Georgia: Declared And Actual Engagement In Urban And Rural Settlements

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Many studies in the past (MYPLACE, 2013; FES, 2016) have shown that Georgian youth regard preserving Georgian heritage, traditions, and identity as important for the country's future and development. However, there are discrepancies between declared and actual levels of participation in Georgian culture (Khoshtaria et al., 2018). This paper examines how Georgian youth perceive their culture and what their attitudes are towards cultural participation and cultural events. Apart from looking at the perception of culture from the youth's perspective, the paper also explores two heritage sites (museums) and presents young people's perspectives on how youth collaborate with historical sites and how reported interest in culture is reflected in engagement with cultural events and historical sites. The study is based on qualitative interviews conducted with 60 young people aged 15-16 in three Georgian schools in urban and rural areas. In addition, data from participant observation at two heritage sites in Tbilisi and Gori are used. The interviews and participant observation were conducted within the framework of the CHIEF (Cultural Heritage and Identities of Europe's Future) project. The paper argues that youth in Georgia view Georgian culture through the lenses of tradition and heritage, and they value cultural experiences. Yet, they are less involved in cultural events and visit heritage sites only as part of school activities. One explanation for detachment from cultural activities could be that while Georgians value "traditional" and high culture, they are more engaged with modern culture, despite not considering it as consensual culture.

How Does The City Become A Place Of One's Own? City Capital and Young People's Different Relations to City Spaces

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In this paper, we analyze young people's relationships to city spaces: the meanings they give to various sites, their use of space, mobilities as well as the social and material dimensions of their practices. Our theoretical background derives from Bourdieu's theory of capitals (1997/1986). We developed a new concept, 'city capital', which refers to the knowledge and skills young people acquire about the city as a forum for their own actions. 'City capital' intertwines with social capital (friends, family) and with economic capital and materiality (public transportation, affordable leisure activities and

purchases). Our data originates from the qualitative longitudinal research project "Youth in time". It consists of individual and group interviews with 76 ninth-graders from three different urban areas around Finland. We applied thematic analysis, comparing local trends and differences between young people based on social class, gender and ethnicity. We also analyzed narratives the research participants told us. Young peoples' knowledges, resources, mobility and ways of making use of the city space differ considerably. Controlling actions by adults and threats of violence by other youth diminish young people's potential to cumulate city capital. This paper is based on an article published in *Nuorisotutkimus* 3/2018 (The Finnish Journal of Youth Research) jointly with Jenni Lahtinen and Matilda Wrede-Jäntti. Key words: Young people, cultural capital, city space, (urban life), qualitative methods.

Creating Co-operative Leadership As A Community Youth Worker To Challenge Power within corporations

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Youth workers need to challenge power through the experience of "knowing." Therefore by "knowing" who is or is not a member of a particular community, one can "give" that individual the power of challenging practices and be able to change the context of how they want to run things in their corporations or communities they work with. This is why it's so important to connect people and communities to what they DO know, giving them voice (and validation of their experiences). Their experiences are essential to society and how it works. Corporations and communities need to understand the phenomenon of "Corporate Social Responsibility," however the voice of the corporation often neglects the voice of communities. It is important to understand that corporate leaders and community leaders need to work together (i.e. "shared leadership") to come up with solutions to collaborate and move forward. In fact, "the tragedy has been the failure of the corporate community and the social activist to work together to find commonly acceptable solutions to society problems" (Boehm, 2002, pg.172) And yet, on the other hand I would argue that there needs to be more of a focus on 'leadership'. "Community leaders can reflect community attitudes and also influence community participation and community projects". (Boehm, 2002, pg. 172) Both corporations and communities have key roles in policymaking to change the activities and to be able to provide inspirational decision-making in organizations. In fact, "Corporate leaders are the key to the motivation and success of the organization and they play a key role in their communities. (Clarkson, 1995, pg. 172).

“Ordinary life is so surprising that(*)” ... : Youth formations in daily life. Goblin Game House in Istanbul

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This paper draws on ongoing ethnographic fieldwork in Kadıköy, Istanbul, which allows for a niche experiment for youth from different socio-economic strata engaged in the production of culture. Kadıköy is multi-diverse and encourages the practice, adoption, and transformation of the culture. Goblin Game House, where manga/anime, cosplayers and board-gamers gather, facilitates an understanding of how these groups construct their own culture and space. Goblin Game House opens a rich discussion into how subcultures are formed within the given culture without being isolated. In-depth, open-ended and unstructured interviews provide evidence that gender, occupation, marital status, and age are not critical determinants in the formation of the subcultures being observed. The groups experience both Western and East-Asian cultural practices, localizing and transforming them into a new sociality. The study also questions the terms “cultural inclusion” and “intercultural interaction”, which are restricted to western cultures in Turkey. These social groups create new symbols and codes beyond the dominant and contrastive Westernized and Islamic codes. The methodology incorporates qualitative content analysis through visual technics (photo diaries and video interviews) providing a self-portrayal of individuals within their cultural sphere as an output of the study. The paper is based on the case study of CHIEF (Cultural Heritage and Identities of Europe’s Future) a Horizon 2020-SC6-CULT-COOP research project (770464) on social investment and social innovation. * Title is inspired by Steve Jones’ sentence which is: “Ordinary life is so dull that I get out of it as much as possible” (Steve Jones, a Sex Pistol, quoted in Melody Maker)

RN30_06b | Housing transitions

Young Adults In The Swedish Periphery: Resources, Choices, And Outlooks For The Future

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Based mainly on in-depth interviews with young adults in small Swedish towns, the study aims to capture conditions of growing up in non-urban environments, and its implications. Results from field work in Söderhamn will be presented, a town where saw mills, and later cellulose industry, dominated the labor market. Following the shutdown of these industries, the labor market has diversified; where heavy industry once reigned, the municipality is now, by far, the largest employer. Interviews with adolescents between 16 and 21 aim to answer questions regarding how they relate to this geographical place, how they envisage and plan for the future, what options and choices they make. With higher education sometimes appearing both geographically and mentally distant, adolescents in traditionally working-class towns are faced with, I argue, more complex options, than previous generations. Preliminary results show a number of factors affecting adolescents’ options and choices for the future. Families are firmly rooted geographically; parents, grandparents, and extended family remain in the area, contributing to adolescents’ sense of geographical belonging, and sometimes inability to imagine life elsewhere. Parents’ education and work seemingly impact the adolescents’ aspirations and capacity to navigate education and labor markets. Results suggest that those opting for studies and high-skilled work have a largely positive view of their hometown; but given their ambitions, moving often becomes inevitable. Adolescents who want an occupation which the labor market in Söderhamn can offer, appear negative about remaining, often expressing a want to leave – but rarely knowing where to go.

Housing and Migration Intents in Post-Socialist Europe: the Case of Serbia

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Over half of Serbians under the age of 35 report an intent to emigrate abroad. Among the stated factors influencing this decision are the Serbian economy, how youth perceive structures of advancement, and how they understand the post-socialist state compared to Western liberal democracies – all of which impact their transitions into adulthood and independence. In this presentation, I focus on how independent home ownership (typically obtained through family purchase or inheritance), or lack thereof, shapes how young Serbians who intend to emigrate understand their potential migrations. Drawing on data from qualitative interviews of 35 young adults who are considering leaving the country (and some of whom have already left), I find that those who have received or inherited housing consider their potential migration as an 'exploration' of better economic opportunities, which they can pursue safely with the knowledge that they can always return. Conversely, those who were not given housing by their families, and who will not inherit it in the future, feel they will be 'obligated' to emigrate eventually – whether or not they want to. They cite the impossibility of simultaneously paying rent (and especially purchasing a home) and financing everyday needs with the low wages they earn in Serbia. Contextualized historically by the 1990s privatization process of Yugoslav-era social housing, I conclude that home ownership is already restructuring class configurations in Serbia while shaping how young people plan for and understand their futures. In the long term, housing is set to become a significant factor in generating class inequality across the European post-socialist sphere.

Housing Transitions of Taiwanese Young Adults

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In the context of rapid social changes, young adults' transition to full adulthood in Taiwan has gradually deviated from the traditional track with prolonged education, delaying marriage, and a growth in singlehood. For those young adults in the "waithood", as the "independence at the age of thirty" no longer applies and the markers of adulthood seem unachievable in the foreseeable future, alternative tracks in the transitions to adulthood emerge in the areas of housing, family, and work. Among all the transitions, previous studies in Taiwan rarely examined young adults' housing pathways. Drawing on longitudinal data from the Panel Study of Family Dynamics in Taiwan, this study investigated the housing transitions of young adults from 2003 to 2016. Based on the results from the sequence analysis and multinomial logit

model, this study found different transition patterns among young adults of different genders and areas. Moreover, the comparisons between different age groups showed that the younger generation are facing more turbulent housing transitions than their older counterparts.

Should I Stay or Should I Go? Leaving the Parental Home Patterns among Young Europeans

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In general, transition-to-adulthood process involves leaving the parental home, entering the labour market, forming a partnership, and childbearing and childrearing. In this paper, we will concentrate on one of the transition events, leaving the parental home which is often seen as an essential stepping stone towards adulthood. There is major variation in the timing of this event, and the diversity of the durations and timings is part of the pattern common in modern Europe. The differences between countries indicate that the transition process is not as structured as before and that there is more freedom to make individual choices. The purpose of this paper is to perform a cross-country comparison of leaving the parental home behaviour, to describe when this transition happens and to focus specifically on delayed leaving home behaviour and its consequences. Leaving the parental home has been rather widely discussed, but there is a lack of comparative empirical and explanatory research. This paper contributes to filling this gap. This is done by using the EU-SILC data set (2016), by comparing 20 European countries and by using logistic multilevel regression analysis. According to preliminary results, there are several alternative explanations for why young adults in different countries leave their parental homes at different times. The results of the paper show that there is variation between European countries in terms of young adults' leaving the parental home processes and practices.

RN30_07a | Gender and digital space

“Your Mother Has Been on the Street for Too Long... That's Why You Were Born”: Gender Stereotypes and Gendered Slurs in Cyberbullying Role Playing

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Cyberbullying is a deliberate and repeated aggressive act intentionally performed against adolescents using digital technologies. This study flanked CREEP, a project promoted by EIT Digital to design technologies aimed at cyberbullying contrast. We adopted a qualitative research design and a participatory approach to identify the recurring themes and stereotypes repertoires adopted by teenagers to harass their peers. The study was conducted in Northern Italy among lower secondary schools (12-13 years old) as a privileged field of analysis and involved 8 classes (148 students). We organized role play experiments using instant messaging system (Whatsapp) to study cyberbullying interactions among teenagers and focus groups to analyze the realism of the chats. Researchers created instant messaging systems groups supervised by researchers and teachers and assigned to each student a role: bully, support to bully, victim, support to victim. Participants were required to perform their role moving from ad hoc scenarios to trigger the conversation. We performed a thematic analysis of the interactions, highlighting the communicative styles (i.e. stereotypes, insults) adopted by the participants. A recurring theme were gender-based offences, and in general the discursive construction of gendered cyberbullying interactions. The analysis led to identify the presence of two sets of slurs: the first one is used by both males and females and the second one is used differently by boys and girls and connoted on the basis of gender. According to our findings, gender both influences how cyberbullying is perpetrated and experienced and gender stereotypes offer a repertoire to enact cyberbullying.

Young Online Heroes? Differences Between Girls' And Boys' Bystander Strategies In Dealing With Observed Digital Violence

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In today's mediatized world, young people are not only victims and offenders of online attacks, but also uninvolved observers of digital violence. These so-called online bystanders have the potential to influence conflicts by contributing to further escalation or by acting in morally courageous ways. However, adolescents are reluctant to perform acts of online civil courage. Existing studies indicate that male adolescents intervene less often than female. Research has shown that male and female juveniles differ in their perceptions of digital violence, their strategies in dealing with it, and their intervention behavior. However, detailed studies on gender-sensitive perspectives are still rare. This contribution investigates the contextual factors and the intervention behavior of female and male juvenile online bystanders. We show how girls and boys differ in (1) their perception of online bystanders, (2) their characterization of online victims and online perpetrators, (3) their intervention and coping strategies and (4) their self-perceptions as online-bystanders. Findings are based on 19 group discussions with 142 adolescents aged 14 to 19 years in Vienna, Austria. Results indicate differences in girls' and boys' perceptions of online environments and in their victim or offender related actions. We show that common associations like 'braveness' and 'heroism' are not transferable to the internet, which partly explains young people's reluctance to perform morally courageous actions as online bystanders. Overall, these finding shed light on what prevents female and male adolescents from standing up for others online, and provide knowledge for a successful mobilization of youth for more online civil courage.

Partnerlessness And Anti-Liberal Ideology In The Online Discourse Of Marginalized Male Youth

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This work in progress examines the intersection of youth marginalization and loneliness, in particular romantic and sexual partnerlessness, by drawing on online discussions on a Finnish anonymous image board aimed mostly at young men identifying as hikikomori (socially withdrawn NEETs). By utilizing lacanian discourse analysis, I examine how these young men articulate and orient themselves within the structural pressures imposed on them by the modern "mating market" and the late stage of capitalism that Nancy Fraser has labelled "progressive neoliberalism". The discussions on the board share a consensus that there's more demand for young women than young men on the mating market but they differ on who should be blamed for this. The first camp laments the competitive pressures imposed on them as men and blame women for them. This discourse is interpreted as a hysterical discourse revolving around the figure of the narcissistic Woman who forces men to compete for her attention and is further privileged by the liberal elite. The second camp follows the discourse of the capitalist in accusing the first camp of avoiding personal responsibility for one's success in dating and life in general. This discourse further utilizes psychocultural tropes by interpreting social critique as stemming from bitterness and psychic problems. The topic of sexual inexperience also divides the board into those who find it deeply shameful and embarrassing and those who think little of it and remind others that sex won't cure their personal problems.

Umwelt: Exploring and Experiencing Trans Kids' Lives via Video Gaming

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In "A stroll through the worlds of animals and men: a picture book of invisible worlds," (1934) Jacob von Uexkull, a German biologist working in the early 20th century, claimed that our knowledge of every kind of living creature, whether 'animal' or 'human,' needs to be based on an understanding of their umwelten or 'self-worlds.' Following von Uexkull, our research team, "Gender Vectors of the Greater Vancouver Area (GVGVA)," has used this concept to map the umwelten of transgender and gender nonconforming children and youth - using video game technology to make visible the vectors of vulnerability, security and resilience that shape their life chances. The video game is a non-traditional means of mobilizing knowledge about and on behalf of a vulnerable population via an interactive format, integrating first person and systems perspectives to make visible the ways in which

trans and gender nonconforming kids and teens experience and navigate multiple barriers to care and support. This paper reports on a workshop wherein trans and gender nonconforming youth tested a pilot model of the game and engaged in a community-based and collaborative dialogue with researchers, educators, and policy makers. This workshop promoted a broader understanding of the urgent sites of care and support needed for non-cisgender children and youth in the Greater Vancouver Area of British Columbia, Canada.

RN30_07b | Future aspirations

"Worthwhile" Futures

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In the UK today "traditional" working class transitions have been disrupted. Industries that historically employed the working class have sharply declined, while participation in higher education has transitioned from elite to mass provision. In a climate of rising tuition fees, employability has become the central pillar for measuring personal and educational success. Despite an oversaturated and highly competitive graduate labour market, young people are presented as empowered consumers "in charge of their own destiny". Much of this discourse has been rightly critiqued by scholars, with a great deal of valuable research into how social and economic disadvantage continues to shape young people's educational outcomes and "choices". Less scholarly attention though has been given to how young people experience and pursue a sense of satisfaction and fulfilment in study and future work. Taken from a wider PhD project which seeks to explore young people's perspectives on apprenticeships and undergraduate degrees, this paper draws on semi-structured interviews with 40 first-generation students studying at a prestigious UK University. The paper will illustrate how a strong desire to "do something worthwhile" shaped the educational trajectories of participants in this study. Whether they sought to; develop skills to help others, pursue knowledge of a subject close to their heart, or simply to attain financial stability so they might "see the world" or provide a "better" life for their families, all participants in the study pursued education not solely for economic benefit, but because they felt it provided them with something they deemed "worthwhile".

The Art of Getting By. A comparative ethnography of young people future orientations in Italy

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The research combines the analytical tool of intersectionality with Bourdieu's notion of dispositions in order to explore the fluidity of "social location". Hence, the study investigates the temporal orientation towards the future of two different groups of young people with different assets in coping with contingency. I conducted a comparative ethnography and in-depth interviews from March 2017 to May 2018 spending time together with and interviewing two different groups of young adults (aged between 18 and 26) with different cultural capital, situated in two different locations in Milan, Italy (a working class neighbourhood and an artistic lab). The research seeks to uncover the rituals, practices and mentalities produced by the two groups of participants and to understand how such emerging subjectivities and collectivities meet and collide with the existing frame of institutional power. Accordingly, the main findings show that middle class young adults oppose the aesthetics and the neo-liberal discourse of the hard work that inherit from the educational paradigm with a discourse of creativity and talent built collectively outside the scholastic institution, as a mechanism of conversion from the constraints of precariousness in opportunities for creativity and cultural innovation. Yet, this change of perspective is possible thanks to the spaces of "super-reflexivity" opened by the habitus fragmentation generated by the very same precariousness produced by the incongruences between school system and the labour market. Comparatively, the empirical findings suggest how not only different social contexts shape the possibilities to think about the future but, more in depth, how the active management of contradictory structures ("the art of getting by") can be driven by dispositions and their particular intersection shaping practical strategies towards the future.

Young Women's Thoughts about the Future: Comparing across Cohorts and Historical Periods

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This paper compares how two birth cohorts of Norwegian women perceived and conceptualised their future when in their early twenties. Data are drawn from two different studies: interviews conducted in 1997 with the birth cohort 1970-75 and interviews from 2016 with the birth cohort 1990-1995. The theoretical framework is a life course perspective while also drawing on ideas of time and temporalities in GH Mead's writings. Analyses demonstrate how period specific conditions are evident in the interviewees' accounts of their 'present' circumstances set in Norwegian society at two

different periods, and how structural dimensions become a taken-for-granted aspect of their future orientation.

Aspirations and Boundaries in the Transition to Higher Education: Self-selection and Self-exclusion in Youth

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While the expansion of higher education in the last few decades may be considered as the widening of opportunities for young people in the process of transition from the school to a new stage, at the same time new barriers and symbolic boundaries (Lamont et al. 2015) have emerged which may limit their choices and decisions (Reay et al. 2005). In the case of Chile, a country dominated from the 1980s by neoliberal policies and a market-oriented scheme in the educational sphere, the transformation of the higher education system has entailed its institutional diversification, rapid expansion and extreme privatisation. In this context, this paper explores the subjectivities and aspirations of young people living in Chile who are in their last year of secondary school. Through qualitative interviews, aspirations and desires of 46 students from different types of schools, social class and gender are analysed. The results show that class and gender are essential categories in the formation of students' aspirations. Furthermore, the process of institutional segmentation has brought about a field where the desires of the youth are in correspondence with the structure of the field of institutions of higher education (Bourdieu 1996). Aspirations and expectations, therefore, seem to be rooted in the objective structures of the field. Thus, social segmentation and reproduction of social inequalities in the country are highly associated with self-selection and self-exclusion, which occur as a result of internalised dispositions and aspirations of the youth. Keywords: aspirations, transitions, social class, higher education.

RN30_08 | Transitions and social change

Changing Youth Life Course. Decision-Making Process In Times Of Discontinuity

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Life courses of youths have changed over the past decades due to societal changes. They are experiencing faster-paced changes than before, more fractions, fragmentations and transitions in their life course. These challenges have a big impact on the individual life projects and influence the decision-making process, for instance, on educational choices or career pathways. Career decision-making is considered as complex process where critical moments have an impact in the life course and identity. This presentation on my doctoral research is designed to find out and understand the aspects that are relevant (= rationale) and how they influence the decision-making process of youths. The main research question of is: What is the relative weight of different influences on young people's decision-making about education and/or training on leaving school (e.g. further education, apprenticeships and other youth training programmes or work)? The research gap is that current research on the life course, on youth and their educational choices in Austria and specifically in Vienna and Innsbruck from a sociological perspective remains limited. With a research design, that combines secondary quantitative and qualitative data, it can help to get a broader understanding of the contextual factors how decisions are made. In this presentation the theoretical framework as well as the first preliminary results should be presented.

Young Returning Migrants as Actors of Social Changes in Slovakia

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The situation in Slovakia is characterised by a high number of young people studying or working abroad. A migration presents a cyclical event for young Slovaks. It involves the process of leaving the homeland but on the other side it is also the process of returning home. The process of return migration is often studied from an economic perspective. However, the return migration presents new themes, some of which are include in the presentation. I will focus on the tendencies of returning young migrants to become bearers of change and development in their home country and I will explain how young returning migrants modify life in their immediate primary circle, community and even society. However, to be young returning migrant does not automatically means ability to bring significant social innovation. Therefore, I will also

present the social and cultural characteristics of young returning migrants that support returnees' ability to bring innovation into community and broader society.

Open-ended Transitions: Changing Metaphors for a New Age

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The field of youth studies has been characterised by a self-conscious use of metaphor with the term 'transition' the focus of debate. In this paper we review the ways that metaphor has been used in youth studies, including a recent term to new metaphors that capture the foreclosure of futures for young people, capturing experiences of waiting, delay and non-institutional notions of temporality. Drawing on the intellectual resources of queer theory we challenge the developmentalism that continues to underpin youth studies, experimenting with notions of the impasse (Berlant) and growing sideways (Bond-Stockon) which in different ways capture the open-endedness of young adults lives. Drawing on data from a qualitative longitudinal study of Danish youth we focus on the way that 47 young people responded to an invitation to talk about and through an object that represented that last three years of their lives, the time that had elapsed since our last interview. These rich accounts can be understood as examples of Riceours 'metaphoric discourse', characterised by the simultaneity of 'is' and 'is not'. The paper offers a categorisation of the biographical objects (trophies, hobbies, turning points, connective, protest and evocative) before engaging with participants' own metaphorical thinking in great depth – suggesting that such examples can help us expand how we understand the struggle for maturity and the way it is mediated both by tensions between individualised and institutionalised markers and by shifting orientations to the past and the future.

The Role Of Leisure Activities On Gender (A)Typical Occupational Aspirations – Discussing The Causal Structure

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Research on gender differences in the process of career choice usually focuses on the overall context of the educational and vocational training system. One of the neglected aspects is the impact of informal and nonformal learning environments. There is a shortage not only of longitudinal studies that allow to investigate singular factors (like certain extracurricular activities) influencing career choices, but also of theoretical concepts that consider all causal and non-causal mechanisms of career development. Since most hypotheses-driven regression models do not depict the complete causal structure of a social problem and thus may lead to biased interpretations, we propose a graphical causal diagram, which summarizes theoretical assumptions about the formation of occupational aspirations. It incorporates educational, individual and family characteristics as well as extracurricular activities. By using longitudinal data from the survey "Growing up in Germany (AID:A II)" of the German Youth Institute, we estimate the effects of certain leisure related activities on gender (a)typical career aspirations.

RN30_09a | Intergenerational relations

'If I Compared Them To Myself At Their Age...': Discourses Of Youth Futures And The Generational Bias

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This paper discusses interviews with professionals working with young people in Sardinia, Italy. These professionals express their views on possibilities for youth's future from specific angles of their educational expertise. In so doing, they produce a generationally -biased set of priorities, emphasising deficits of young people, suggesting what they should or could do, sharply in line with their own generation' values and priorities. Considered in its potential to disentangle intergenerational asymmetries of power, this material is the focus of this paper. Given that the same study had emphasised that students produce narratives characterised by repetition and continuities along family history, in a circular vein which can be interpreted as a difficulty to imagine different futures, I turn here to explore such issues as: if several generations produce imaginaries that could broadly be reconducted to one generation only, whose the future that ought to be created?

Whose are the meanings embedded in lifestyles, values, aims and objectives of actions? Whose agency is behind the capacity to enact in the world, today and tomorrow? Ultimately, what possibilities for social action are left to young people? I conclude my discussion emphasising the need to: elaborate narratives which contain elements of awareness of generational issues as fundamental issues of power relations (a); find ways to conceptualise how social action is structurally based on such generational unbalances (b); rethink data collection and analysis to systematically open the way to creative thinking in view of intergenerational mechanisms (c).

Adolescents' Attitudes Towards The Ideal Division Of Housework Tasks Among Couples: The Impact Of Socialization Experiences

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Despite the rise of egalitarian gender ideologies and increasing labor force participation of mothers in Western Europe, parents' division of housework has remained persistently unequal. The literature offers two major streams of explanation: structural constraints and the intergenerational transmission of gender culture. While structural barriers, e.g. to balancing work and family roles, are well documented, only few studies have been able to look into transmission processes of gender roles from parents to children. We still know little about how young people imagine an ideal division of typically gender-typed housework tasks and how their attitudes link to socialization experiences during childhood. In this paper, we use multi-actor panel data for Germany to study how adolescents' attitudes towards the ideal division of housework tasks are related to their parents' actual division of housework tasks earlier in childhood. We investigate how this relationship differs according to child gender and the presence of siblings. Finally, we test whether daughters' and sons' own involvement in housework mediates this relationship. The empirical analyses use two panel waves from AID:A, a national survey of children, adolescents and young adults. We restrict the sample to two-parent families and combine information from 2018 on adolescents' attitudes towards the ideal division of housework tasks among opposite-sex parenting couples with information from 2014/15 on parents' actual housework division as reported by mothers. The final sample consists of 650 mother-child dyads. First results indicate that both female and male adolescents' attitudes towards the ideal division of typically female tasks are far more egalitarian than their parents' task division, whereas their attitudes about typically male tasks are strongly gender-typed.

Behavioral Models of the Last Soviet Generation in Post-Soviet Lithuania

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The aim of the presentation will be to analyze the last Soviet generation and determine the impact made to its development by the changing modernity of the 20th century. The analysis of the generation will cover search of its specific behavioral models. Particular attention is paid to their adaptation to social and political changes in Lithuania after 1991. The presentation will be based on the comparative research of three generations - the last Soviet generation, the older and the younger. In the research biographical methodology and group discussion material are applied. Will be analysed how different components of modernity determined generation's experience and how this experience is reflected in the generation. Generation's features of socialization in the late Soviet times and adaptation models in the contexts of changing modernity will be analysed giving attention to the family's institution in the socialization. Empirical data consists of 80 biographical interviews with members of different generations (1960-1969, 1970-1979, 1980-1990) and three focus groups.

The Dynamics of Systemic Preferences in Polish Society (An Intergenerational Perspective)

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The final directions of systemic changes in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe are still not a foregone conclusion. In the initial period of the transformation in Poland there was a consensus regarding the direction of changes that had to be implemented. It was generally assumed that they were socially accepted. However, sociological research in Poland shows that there is a growing contradiction between the social awareness (with all its shifts and turns) and the direction of systemic transformations, also in terms of the normative structure of the emerging system. Does this contradiction apply also to young people? For many years perceived as a generation of historical hope, Polish youth seem to be disappointed with the quality of changes that are taking place today. My aim is to present their attitudes and normative beliefs regarding social order in comparison to older cohorts. There are four groups of questions: about the state economy (egalitarian or efficiency-focused), kind of community identity (a closed one that refers to national roots or one that is open to Europe and diversity), political solutions (democratic or authoritarian) and type of citizenship (passive or committed). When discussing these changes, I will refer to indices and ratios based on a number of Likert-type scales. They have been used in quasi-panel studies that have been carried out in Poland on large representative samples since the 1990s. Their sequential and repetitive

nature allows both to capture the dynamics of the studied phenomena and to compare them across generations.

RN30_09b | Participation III: Inclusion and empowerment

The (Em)power(ment) Of Seeing Things Differently: The Possibilities of Co-Research Methodology And Art Projects For Promoting Young Refugees' Well-Being And Social Inclusion

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The question of the refugees' integration in the host society is currently a daunting political and social issue. In the presentation we focus on the experiences of well-being and social inclusion of young adult refugees who arrived in Finland as minors in 2000s and 2010s, mainly from the Middle East region and the countries of Northern Africa. We present findings from two research processes with a local NGO working with young refugee men, one focusing on art projects and the other on a co-research project around refugee youth's employment. The objective was to examine factors influencing refugee youths' well-being and inclusion (or exclusion) in society. The data includes youths' narratives and photographs produced by Playback Theatre and Empowering Photography methods, peer interviews among the youths, and various ethnographic documentations of the processes. The data is analyzed through mixed qualitative methods. In discussing the research results we utilize an approach which sees individuals' inclusion in society as a phenomenon comprising three dimensions: having (economic well-being and sense of security), belonging (attachment to social life and groups as a recognized member) and acting (participation in social and political activities) (Allardt 1976; Raivio & Karjalainen 2013). While young refugees often face problems regarding all these aspects, our results show that art methods and involving young people in research projects as equal co-researchers carry a lot of potential for promoting their well-being and social inclusion. The presentation, along with the article manuscript in the making, is drafted together with the young co-researchers and their coaches in the NGO.

Political Participation As a Missing Factor of Transition to Adulthood.

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At the beginning of the transformation (1989), the symbolic elites were describing Poland as a country offering a better future for young generations: civic freedoms and expected cultural changes. At the same time, the symbolic elites introduced to society the definitions of life's success strongly related to material and financial criteria. They were aspiring to control the normative sphere and the meanings of crucial ideas in the public discourse. The freedom offered to young people was associated with taking responsibility for their own fate. This socially constructed adulthood conveyed the accents from familism to individualism that had an influence on setting and reproducing social order. The paper focuses on the group of Poles who reached adulthood little before or not much after Poland's accession to the EU. Their entering into adulthood took place in the conditions of the regime transformation. Their transition to adulthood was usually described with the so-called "Big Five" factors but one rudimental factor was missing – political participation. The main research goals were: firstly, to identify various activities undertaken by the young adults in the political area, and secondly to answer the question if the political issues regarding young adults problem were included in public debate. The combination of 3 FGIs and discursive analysis were used in the research procedure in order to get knowledge about young adults' activity in public policies formulation and implementation. FGIs were carried out among young local political actors and supplemented with the analysis of political party documents, and social media content created by the young adults. The additional data were collected during 60 IDI with people who were born in 1986.

Youth Guarantee - additional guarantee?

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Since the beginning of 2000s, young people have started to receive increasingly policy makers' attention. Reducing social exclusion is one of the goals of the EU. Today youth social exclusion is recognised as one of the core challenges in the EU and the EU developed a youth-specific concept of social exclusion – NEET-status: Not in Employment, Education, Training. In 2013, the Council of the EU issued a related policy initiative – Youth Guarantee aiming to reduce the NEET-rate, together with financing mechanisms: European Social Fund and Youth Employment Initiative. In all countries, the YG came on top of national measures already addressing social exclusion in general as well as youth unemployment, school dropout and transition from education to labor market in particular. Against this background, the research question asks What is the potential impact of the YG on youth social exclusion? The presentation focuses on three countries, which

differ in terms of severity of the NEET-problem as well as in terms of social policies addressing social exclusion: Estonia (the rate of 15-29 year old NEETs in 2017 11%, level of social protection expenditure 16,1% of GDP in 2015), Italy (24,1% and 29,9%) and Belgium (12,6% and 30,3%). Empirical analysis is based on Horizon 2020 financed projects Enliven, Except, Edumap. Research identifies significant path dependence – the YG is built on interventions, that have been launched earlier. As a result, it adds little to addressing youth social exclusion. Additionally, impact analysis of the YG measures is mostly missing and the existing impact analyses of similar measures tell of low efficiency of such measures. Therefore, the potential impact of the YG is weak if significant at all.

The Potential Of The European Youth Programmes To Strengthen Inclusion And Participation Of Young People

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As of late 2018, Europe has two major European youth programmes: Youth in Action, a major strand embedded in the Erasmus+ programme, and the new European Solidarity Corps. In the context of the European Union's new Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027, both programmes will soon be renewed: a good time to not only consider their achievements, but critically consider their potential. Through the European Research Network RAY, multi-lingual online surveys have been conducted to analyse the implementation and impact of the European youth programmes in more than 30 countries, complemented by qualitative research projects on the long-term effects of these programmes on participation of young people, as well as the effects on young people with fewer opportunities. More concretely, through our mixed-method research projects, we explore the effects of projects funded through the European youth programmes on the actors involved, in particular on project participants and project leaders, as well as their organisations and the local environments of these projects and the (lack of) access to the European youth programmes at the level of young people (in particular of young people with fewer opportunities) as well as at the level of organisations, bodies and groups in the youth field. In our contribution, we will draw on this wealth of data to identify aspects where the European youth programmes currently stay below their potential to strengthen inclusion and participation, and will illustrate these aspects with quantitative and qualitative data from all current RAY research projects.

RN30_10a | Wellbeing and inequalities

Youth Participation In Times Of Neoliberal Urbanism - Expert Discourses On The Effects Of Social Stratification And Unequal Living Conditions In The City Of Gothenburg Becevic, Zulmir (1); Dahlstedt, Magnus (2)

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During past couple of decades there has been a significant proliferation of interest regarding youth participation, on policy level as well as in research. Generally, the immense interest for the topic can be traced to a growing public concern regarding the 'youth participatory deficit' and youth dissatisfaction in European societies. This dominant discourse posits young people as low-degree participants in the economic, social and political processes of the established arenas of society, which in the long run threatens the foundations of democracy. Taking into consideration the neoliberal transformation of West European cities towards increasing socioeconomic and ethno-cultural segregation we argue for a pressing need to analyze youth participation as shaped by structural arrangements and unequal access to resources which create spatial and symbolic divisions between different categories of young people. This paper examines the enigmatic concept of 'youth participation' through the prism of structural inequality, placing it at the heart of the current order of neoliberal politics. The idea of structure is brought into play aiming at examining participation as embedded in the societal matrix of unequal power relations and life opportunities which are essential characteristics of the neoliberal city. The individual acts, but always in relation to a web of relations that shape the framework within which participatory action evolves. Young people's experiences are inevitably shaped and differentiated by social divisions. Building on interview and ethnographic data from a recently completed Horizon2020 project on youth participation in European cities (PARTISPACE), the analysis aims at bringing into the understanding of youth participation the idea of social stratification that profoundly shapes and structures the worlds of young people.

Subjective Well-being and Agency of Young Adults Leaving Care in the Russian North

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Russia is currently on-going a massive reform of its child welfare system. Besides strengthening support services for families at risk, the reform develops out-of-home care in foster families and transforms the previously large and segregated residential care institutions into small family-like units in order to promote better social inclusion of this specific group of young people left without parental care. As elsewhere, these Russian young adults face multi-layered (structural) inequalities and carry out a high risk of social exclusion. They typically face numerous challenges in their aftercare life, for instance, in the sphere of education, employment and income, housing and family life, and show poor health outcome and involvement in criminal activity. The listed spheres of life are usually considered as key components of well-being. In our research, we aim is to move beyond such a problem-frame to focus on the positive outcomes. By analyzing the so-called successful cases, we zoom to resources and resilience of this group of young adults leaving care whom we consider as the best 'experts by experience' over the best practices of support in their aftercare lives. We aim to understand what kinds of elements might have positive effect on the experienced well-being and ability to have impact over their life course, i.e. we explore different components of their subjective well-being and modes of agency. Our analysis is based on the qualitative interviews that we have conducted with young care leavers (aged 21-25 years) and peer-interviews conducted by young care leavers themselves in the Murmansk region (Russia). Thus, our scope of analysis is how these young adults themselves narrate their current life satisfaction and future prospects.

Anime Youth Scene In A Muslim Region of Russia: (Sub)cultural Identities, Global trends and Local Barriers

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The paper is focus on one youth cultural scene in Makhachkala, the capital of the Republic of Dagestan, and the third largest city in the North Caucasus region of the Russian Federation. The uniqueness of Makhachkala's youth space is associated with the specific geopolitical and cultural circumstances of the history of the republic. This is set against the context of post-Soviet transformation: rising unemployment and severe inequality; the revival of Islam; radical changes in the gender regime, the ethnic and religious composition of Dagestanis; and a complicated political agenda involving the struggle with radicalization, and the growth of a terrorist threat. Thus, it important and timely to study local youth sociality, which exist in such a contradictory context. The research is focused on the anime fans, who symbolically resisting to the pressure of social "normativity". They represent themselves as 'non-formal' youth and seek to be separated from 'common', 'normal', 'ordinary' young people. Participants demonstrate specific values. Using the theoretical concept of cultural scenes and a case-study approach (in-depth interviews, participant observation, community mapping), the potential to categorize youth that are not centred (that is, who are outside the 'core' of the capitalist world-system) is critically considered through the opposition between subcultural and mainstream groups. The key aim of the paper is to describe the intra- and inter-group solidarities and the value conflicts of youth in a complex and contradictory local urban environment.

'I've missed out on being young': The Construction of Young People's Life Courses in the Context of Parental Dementia

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Dementia is the umbrella term applied to a group of symptoms associated with a range of terminal diseases affecting the brain, leading to cognitive change. Developments in medical knowledge have resulted in an increase in diagnoses, including young onset variants. However, research has yet to explore how this is experienced by children and young people who have, or have had, a parent with dementia. This paper reflects on findings from a study based on narrative interviews with 24 British 6-31 year olds. Findings illustrate the impact on the life course and how having a parent with dementia calls established phases of the life course, such as childhood and

youth, into question. Data indicates tangible impacts on young people's lives in terms of: planning their education/career; mobilities and navigating personal lives. Participants described the 'limbo' their lives were in or had been in, until their parents' death. This resonates with Turner's (1969) concept of liminality which is applied to phenomena that are in some way, 'non-normative' and render individuals 'betwixt and between'. Participants were not considered bereaved and thus denied the social exemptions usually afforded to the bereaved, while also experiencing loss, and are thus 'in-between'. Parental dementia disrupted their expectations of their lifecourse on account of their parents illness. Theorizations of these narratives illustrate the social construction of the lifecourse (Holstein & Gubrium, 2007) and argue for more nuanced approaches to these. The research contributes to understandings of young people's constructions of the lifecourse in the context of loss.

RN30_10b | Citizenship and self

Young People and the Making of the Self as Enterprise: New Work Orders and Global Grammars of Enterprise.

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In this paper we want to suggest that 21st century neo-Liberal capitalism is energised by a spirit that sees in the cultivation of the self - as an ongoing, never ending enterprise - an ethically slanted maxim for the conduct of a life (Weber 2002). This spirit is identifiable as an institutionally structured, individualised ethic of enterprise: a structured series of incitements and imperatives to manage the biography as an entrepreneurial DIY project. This 'point-of-arrival' for young people's 'transitions' through education and training, and onto the 'real' world of work, is, we will suggest, a complex, precarious risky, and globalising arena central to the process of making a self. This paper, which is grounded in two ongoing research projects related to self and social enterprise in Europe and Australia, will deploy the analytical concept of global grammars of enterprise to identify, examine and analyse a number of things, including: the shifting, unstable, always strategic power relations between governmental discourses of 'enterprise'; and the performances and actions of enterprise, the enterprising behaviour and dispositions of persons and groups, the 'vernacular', local, particular, 'translations' of the ideas of entrepreneurship that organisations and young people perform in particular places. Our use of grammar is a way of addressing the preferred, normative rules of use of the institutional and orthodox representations of the self as enterprising. The concept gestures toward the materiality of agencies, apparatuses and institutions that converge in the implementation and development of an ethic of enterprise.

657

Sometimes More is Less? Young Finnish-Russian Dual Citizens and the Weight of Citizenship

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“Citizenship Constellations” research project has explored the variety of ties, identifications and participation of young Finnish-Russian dual citizens in Finland. Although dual citizenship has brought along many benefits, such as unrestricted mobility across the Finnish-Russian border, it has also brought challenges to the lives of young dual citizens. As the political climate has shifted towards neo-nationalism and the tensions between Russia and the “West” has risen, dual citizens’ loyalty and status as plenipotentiary Finnish citizens have been questioned. As a result, the role of Russia and Russianness is getting increasingly restricted in the lives of young dual citizens. Whereas their sense of Finnishness builds on societal participation and vocal membership in the Finnish society, their sense of Russianness becomes private and apolitical. Building on a mixed method approach of representative survey (n=194), thematic interviews (n=25) and media analysis, this presentation explores how a stigma associated with a formal citizenship status can affect dual citizens’ inclusion and participation, as well as their sense of possibilities and belonging both in Finland and Russia. These questions are particularly relevant for young people who are engaged with envisioning their futures and exploring their place and role as citizens of two countries.

Mobility and Active Citizenship

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This paper examines active citizenship practices and attitudes among Estonian young people over a 3-year period. Active Citizenship, an amorphous term used to describe various forms of participation in civil society, community and/or political life to foster democracy, encompasses both formal and informal political activities and community organisations. However, there is no shared understanding of the meaning of active citizenship and how young people should acquire the skills, attitudes and knowledge required for it. The empirical part of the paper is based on semi-structured interviews with young people focusing on their individual perspectives on citizenship. Informants have participated in projects in the framework of Erasmus+, a programme whose aim has been to inspire active citizenship, solidarity and tolerance as well as involve young people in shaping the future of the EU. Young people with an Erasmus+ experience were interviewed 3 times between 2015 and 2018 – before the project, 6-12 months after project and 2-3 years after the project. The analysis focuses on changes in their active citizenship standpoints and practices with respect to the possible impact of the mobility project, as well as other changes in their life and society during their late teens.

Cultural Practices, Daily Life and Participatory Processes of Young People. The Perspective of Cultural Welfare

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Cultural and artistic practices play a significant role for constructing and consolidating the bases for social cohesion, individual and collective wellbeing and has positive effects at cognitive, behavioural and community level. Particularly for young people, artistic creativity is an everyday activity through which they project meanings and expectations related to their life spaces, social practices and group identities (Willis 1990). Moreover, both cultural consumption and production are significant processes to promote the balance between individual and collective identity (‘what we are’) and the need to act for subjective and social recognition (Honneth 2008). From this perspective, the presentation considers the culture as a complex and articulated phenomenon, which is represented by a variety of expressive and participatory actions: from leisure activities to forms of critical participation and, sometimes, it constitutes an entrepreneurial sector. To explore the interplay between cultural practices, participation and social inclusion, we adopt the analytical lens of ‘cultural welfare’, which is mainly related to three fields: 1) life styles prevention initiatives; 2) practices of social inclusion for vulnerable people mediated by socio-cultural activities; 3) community building processes. The proposal reports the findings of an empirical research carried out in Italy, which has involved - through in-depth interviews - young people (aged between 18-35 years) and experts. The research results unmask the myth of passive, detached and uninterested young people. Interviewed young people expose themselves and they devote their energies to create a more inclusive social context, where cultural and artistic practices are catalysts for a renewed sense of ‘togetherness’ (Amin 2012).

RN31 | Ethnic Relations, Racism and Antisemitism

RN31_01 | Anti-Roma Racism in Context

No Pollution and no Roma in my Backyard. Class and Race in Framing Local Activism in Eastern Slovakia Škobla, Daniel (1); Filčák, Richard (2)

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The fight against ‘pollution’ had been an important item on the agenda of the local government in town of Trebišov, in Eastern Slovakia. It has, however, intertwined two main issues. First, it was air pollution linked to a highly controversial plan to build a coal-burning power plant in the immediate vicinity of the town centre. Second, it was an issue of municipal waste management, which was, by local ruling class, increasingly re-categorised as an ethnic problem. While the former could be considered a successful example of local resistance to environmentally irresponsible big capital investment, the latter was an example of racialisation and re-production of prejudices against local Roma, living in segregated settlement. Thus, this study can be seen as an account of the racialisation and class division in an environmental justice struggle and a contest of framing between ‘justice’ and racial oppression, in which the Roma ethnic minority are cast as no more than equivalent to environmental pollution. The study is methodologically based on ethnographic fieldwork and the analysis are guided by extensive literature on ethnicity, inequalities, and class divisions of society. Special attention was paid to Bourdieu’s concept of ‘embodied social structures’, as the cognitive structures that social agents internalise and implement in their practical knowledge of the social world. Analysis was guided also Wacquant’s theorising regarding segregated ghettos as an instrument of ethno-racial closure and control.

SARTUCUE: Roma women contesting gender violence within the Iglesia Evangélica Filadelfia

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The Pentecostal Movement has experienced a rapid growth among Roma communities during the last decades. However, scarce research has focused on analysing its impact on gender-relations among this community and on its contribution to advancing towards more equal gender relationships and violence prevention. The Spanish RTD project “SARTUCUE” (together with you in Romany language) (2015-2019) aims at covering this gap, studying gender violence among the Roma. Specifically, it explores barriers to accessing services for victims and studies the strategies developed by the community to deal with these situations and its prevention. In doing this, one of the sites researched is the ‘Iglesia Evangélica Filadelfia’ in Spain (the Pentecostal denomination that gathers the biggest Roma proportion), focusing on its influence on gender relationships. Findings contest the predominant assumption about Roma women as ‘passive’ and subdued to men, showing their leading role in opening up informal spaces of dialogue within the house of worship, which serving to break the silence about gender violence, helping victims to seek for assistance and preventing other cases. Roma women are knitting networks of solidarity with other Roma women, with Roma men and with non-Roma agents, which interlinked with the Roma identity values, operates in these meeting spaces and serves to challenge and tackle situations of domestic and gender violence. Findings represent an important contribution in the field of Roma, women and religion studies, explicating how Roma women exert their human agency and defy anti-Gypsist stereotypes. In turn, they inform in which ways formal services for victims need to adapt in order to be responsive with ethnic-minority cultural traits.

Dialectic on Enlightenment as a Critique of Antigypsyism

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Critical Theory has not only been largely influential on theories of antisemitism, it has also shaped our understanding of antigypsyism, especially through Maciejewski's widely recognised 1994 paper. The presentation will show how an analysis of antigypsyism through the lens of Critical Theory is not only possible but will argue, that one of the main texts of early Critical Theory, the Dialectic of Enlightenment, should be read as a materialist theory of antigypsyism. In a second part the presentation will then discuss what such a reading would mean for the theoretical understanding of Antisemitism and Colonial Racism and offer an approach describing the relation and interaction of Colonial racism, antisemitism and antigypsyism.

“Us and Them & the Third”: The Politics of Fear within the Far Right in Germany & Austria

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This lecture looks at the relationships between racism, antisemitism and anti-genderism within the contemporary far right's politics of fear in Germany and Austria as those are the key elements underlying their interpretations of the social. All three include specific imaginations of “we” and “they” constructing an apocalyptic decadent society that has to be heroically saved. The paper presents the empirical findings of research into far right movements and shows that ethnopluralism figures as a key strategy which disguises the far right's racism. This is a discourse that the far right adopts in order to appear not racist, but which in fact functions as a facade which covers the enduring and underlying racialized agenda of these movements and their politics. Ethnopluralism is also intertwined with anti-genderism, which itself sometimes comes packaged as a kind of national feminism. The main enemy of this form of racism are universal postulates that deny an ethnopluralistic world order and are blamed for making cultural differences invisible. Antisemitism serves as an ideology to stabilize ethnopluralistic world views, as Jews are constructed as the third, threatening the imagined ethnopluralistic world order.

RN31_02 | Contextualizing Racism

“The Most Dangerous Racism Today is the White Man in the Suit Who's Got Positions of Power to Employ People”: White Privilege, Racial Exclusion and the Silencing of Racism

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The upsurge of racial and religious hate crimes following the Brexit vote has brought these more tangible expressions of disadvantage affecting racial and religious minorities in Britain to the fore. Yet whilst overt acts of hate, although highly disturbing, can potentially be more easily identified, named and countered, implicit and more covert acts of racism that underpin structural inequalities provide a more complex terrain in which to address persistent exclusions facing Britain's minorities within predominately 'white spaces' characterising Britain's institutions. Drawing on interviews with British Muslims, I examine practices of silencing around acts of racism, the intangibility of racial exclusions which are often implicit, unspoken, and denied, and how these enable white privilege, and the racialised hierarchies on which it is premised, to persist. I argue that structural inequalities that permeate spaces such as work propose a more long-standing danger by maintaining hierarchies of social inequality and disadvantage, both economic and social, by denying opportunities for British Muslims to succeed. I show that where British Muslims name acts of racism, their claims are often forcibly denied by a failure to 'see' racism: 'surely racism doesn't still exist?' Whilst policies addressing racial and religious inequalities provide some recourse to counter exclusionary practices, I interrogate their 'non-performativity' (Ahmed, 2004) and the emotional and psychological costs that British Muslims experience to be heard as well as acts of resistance that they engage in. Key words: British Muslims, racial exclusions, racism, silencing, white privilege Ahmed, S. 2004. 'The non-performativity of anti-racism.' *Borderlands e-journal* 3(2).

660

Racism, Black Movements and Census in Portugal: from invisibility to counting

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Almost immediately after decolonization, immigration from former colonies started to serve the requirements of the urban Portuguese economy. The incorporation of these populations in the labour market was accomplished predominantly through low pay and low status jobs. Additionally, their phenotypical circumstance added evidence of increasing spatial segregation maintaining non-white populations inside specific metropolitan neighbourhoods. Although their concentration on restauration, cleaning and construction sectors is long noted in literature, correlated with the absence of upward social mobility trajectories of black populations, the constitutional impossibility of collecting data based on ethnic, racial and/or skin colour criteria is preventing the quantitative evaluation and argument validation on structural racism and its objective impact on these populations. The inexistence of such data is also implied as a reason why denial of institutional racism is mainstream in Portuguese society. However, in the last couple of years, black movements have emerged beyond the scope of the traditional immigrant associative movements based on national origin and area of settlement and changed the debate topics from housing and human rights to a broader affiliation area, namely around skin colour and African ancestry. Resorting to a set of interviews with key actors involved in this process (government authorities, academics, black activists, political parties, immigrant associations, etc.), this article opens with a comprehensive view on the current data regarding institutional racism and its limitations; categorizes the different perspectives and protagonists that shaped the public discussion on gathering ethnic data; theorizes its importance in the consolidation of the current black movement in Portugal and vice-versa; and discusses the meaning of this tool to anti-racist movements and their participation on the ongoing debate.

Institutional and Exclusive Solidarity, Racism and Absent Presences – Discussing the Eclectic Foundation for Restrictive Welfare Policy in Austria

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Austria is facing substantial changes in its welfare system, but not all members of the society are affected equally. To legitimise these inequalities, a majority opinion based on the 2017 National Assembly election is, among others, regularly enacted positioning the voting public as absent presences within the ongoing policy debates. But absent, they are very much subject to eclectic interpretations. Another iteration of this (at least rhetorically) influential actor/actant is enlisted by a survey conducted around the 2017 election on the topic of solidarity in times of crisis (in framework of the project SOCRIS). Within this survey population, rather a minority expresses interest in reducing public support for socially vulnerable groups as currently implemented by policymakers today and in doing so made ontologically powerful and socially influential. The survey material available offers the opportunity to discuss the common denominator unifying these empowered advocates of reduced public support. For this presentation, one specifics will be introduced in more detail. While varying in most quantified characteristics like occupation status, Authoritarianism, etc., variables counting discriminatory attitudes against “foreigners” prove to be the most reliable predictors for the expressed desire for limited institutional solidarity. It is then asked, to what extend this quantitative narrative in conjunction with the (few) studies on the role of racism in Austria supports the depiction of racism as a constitutive mainstay of social inequality and whether the projected welfare arrangements can be seen as (further) institutionalising and cementing inequality based on exclusionary-racifying attitudes? The presentation attempts to address these questions by connecting the concepts of absent presences, institutional and exclusive solidarity and the survey narrative in light of the current welfare policy.

RN31_03 | Multicultural Societies, Social Cohesion and Discrimination

Inter-Group Contact Gone Wrong: The Consequences of Negative and Neutral Out-Group Exposure for Both Native-Born Citizens and Immigrants

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Researchers frequently link interpersonal contact between members of racial or ethnic out-groups to reduced inter-group prejudice and increased understanding. However, these patterns often pertain to a specific character of contact that may not always exist under real-world circumstances. Individuals undoubtedly experience neutral and negative contact as well and these may produce different outcomes. Negative inter-group exposure in particular may also present unique consequences for minority groups. The current study considers these possibilities by taking a unique approach to the phenomenon of inter-group contact that simultaneously analyzes native-born citizens and individuals with migrant backgrounds. Using data from 15 countries in the 2015 European Social Survey, this paper first considers the native-born population. Motivated by inter-group contact theory, these multivariate analyses examine the degree to which different characters of contact influence perceptions of immigrants and immigration policy preferences. Subsequently, this paper considers the contact experiences of immigrants and the second generation. Motivated by reactive ethnicity theory, these multivariate models will test how negative experiences impact levels of closeness felt toward the host society and trust in host society institutions. In addition, this research attempts to present a more complete picture of respondents' totality of inter-group exposure by testing whether the presence of out-group friends and neighbors can moderate the consequences of negative and neutral contact. Preliminary results suggest that negative contact experiences among the native-born population associate with several negative attitudes toward foreigners. However, the reactive ethnicity patterns among immigrants are weaker and less consistent. The implications of these findings for the incorporation of migrants across Europe will be discussed.

Rigid Group Boundaries, Strong Ethnic Identities And Strong Ingroup Cohesion As A Barrier To Harmonious Intergroup Relations

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Based on Erikson's (1968) and Fleming's (1948) understanding that group identities and feelings of belonging have a great impact on the psychical development of young people, on Hutnik's (1991) differentiation of four identity positions, on the standpoints of Social Identity Theory (Tajfel & Turner, 1979), and on the understanding that with strong ethnic identity we can expect an increase in intergroup bias (Pfeifer, et al., 2007), our goal is to explain the causes of conflicts between Hungarian and Serbian youngsters in Vojvodina. We hypothesized that the conflicts between them are more frequent in those parts of the region, where the identity of the Hungarian minority is stronger, where this community is more closed and where the intragroup cohesion is firmer. In order to proof this, we compared data collected from high school graduates from Subotica and Kikinda. The obtained data confirmed that interethnic conflicts are more frequent in Subotica, where the Hungarian minority is bigger and have a stronger ethnic identity. Here, most of the Hungarian respondents have limited knowledge of the Serbian language and the majority of the Serbian high school graduates are seeing this as a disrespect of the state in which they are living. More than a half of our Hungarian respondents from Subotica stated that they were witnesses of an incident in which members of their ethnic group were attacked due to their ethnicity, as opposed to 20% of Hungarians living in Kikinda, in a city where mixed marriages between Serbs and Hungarians is very common.

Threats and Norms: Cross-Country and Within-Country Effects of Multicultural Policies on Attitudes towards Immigrants

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Researchers and politicians have debated whether multicultural policies increase or decrease natives' level of prejudice against immigrants. On one hand, multiculturalists argued that cultural norms are developed through tolerant multicultural policies, while anti-multiculturalists argued that multicultural policies foster threats for natives and deteriorate their attitudes towards immigrants. Previous empirical findings have provided mixed findings, and these issues have not fully settled yet. I claim that these mixed findings stem from two issues; the methodology and heterogeneity in policy effects. Previous studies have relied on cross-sectional analyses at single time point but have rarely conducted cross-country analyses in a longitudinal framework, and have paid small attentions to variant effects of policies on different respondents. This study attempts to show whether cross-country variations (i.e., a country's averaged value of multicultural policy index for a particular duration) and within-country variations (i.e., changes in multicultural policies within a country) in multicultural policies affect natives' prejudice against immigrants. In addition, I test how conservatives and economically vulnerable persons react to multicultural policies. I conducted a multilevel longitudinal analysis using datasets from the ESS Rounds 1 to 6 and the Multicultural Policy Index from 2001 to 2011 across 16 European countries. The results indicate that cross-country and within-country variations do not directly influence natives' negative attitudes towards immigrants. Instead, cross-country variations reduce conservative natives' prejudice, while within-country variations increase prejudice among those who are not satisfied with own current income. Thus, although the effects are evident for only a limited group, both cross-country variations and within-country variations are effective for attitudes towards immigrants in an opposite direction.

Senses of Belonging and Connectedness in Multicultural and Multiethnic Society: Measuring Social Cohesion in Georgia

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Together with the demise of the Soviet Union and Georgia's transition to a nation state as well as challenges of a new wave of globalization the issue of social cohesion in Georgia became an important topic for its further democratic development. The transition to market economy introduced fundamental changes in socio-demographic as well as the stratification of Georgian society. The increased concentration of population in urban centers created a gap between the rural and urban communities with asymmetric or unequal access to resources. The main aim of this study is to investigate the dynamics of social cohesion in Georgia with considerable ethno-cultural and rising socio-economic diversity. In order to develop a complex view of the phenomenon I begin with the analyses of urban social change in socio-historical perspective. I will focus on particular characteristics and specifications of the phenomenon in four urban settings, among them ethnically heterogeneous small cities. I will explore the following questions: What is the impact of recent socio-political changes on community cohesion in the context of urban ethnic diversity? Which socio-cultural factors are responsible for the incoherence between dominant and minority ethnic groups? Which socio-cultural factors determine self-segregation of the minority groups? How do primordial and cultural codes of identity in- or exclude civic ones? What is the role of collective memory in the creation of current self-understanding of citizens from majority and minority perspectives? Which are the main determinants linking ethno-cultural differences with structural disadvantages? I will employ a mixed method approach, which blends quantitative and qualitative methods and produces a richer data set than a single approach.

RN31_04 | Antizionism and Antisemitism

Antizionism Without Israel – On Forms Of Antisemitic Demonization Of Jewish Statehood Before 1948

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The recent study of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2018) as well as most of the current research projects on contemporary antisemitism show a major problem of antisemitic antizionism. However, little research has been done on the history of hatred towards Jewish statehood dating back to the end of the 19th century. When reading academic texts regarding antizionism one could even get the impression that it's a phenomenon of the second half of the 20th century. The ongoing dissertation project aims to reduce this gap with a comparative analysis of text sources in German that had been published between 1887 and 1933. Based on a definition of antisemitism as an ideology, which is characterized as an »entanglement of the true and the untrue which differs from the full truth and the lie« (Adorno, 1972), the project primarily focuses on the comparison of the antisemitic reasoning with the empirical historical reality. Another priority is the analysis of the variety and correlations of arguments put forward. The key interest is to point out how this early antizionism was already deeply connected to modern, mostly racial antisemitism – and to assess if and how it is linked to present forms of Israel hatred. So far, two antisemitic and racist texts on the impossibility of Jewish statehood by orientalist Adolf Wahrmund and Adolf Hitler had been examined and could be presented at the ESA conference.

The Ideology of Antizionism

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This paper offers an account of antizionism that draws on a critical reading of Hannah Arendt's presentation of antisemitism as ideology that she discussed in *Origins of Totalitarianism*. I argue that Arendt's account of the ideology of antisemitism - that it emerges from and detaches itself from the reality of Jewish/non-Jewish relations - can be seen to be at work within certain, more recent, strains of antizionism. I argue further that as a consequence, antizionism as ideology contains within it elements of the violence and terror that Arendt identified within the nature of (totalitarian) ideology as a whole; most notably the attempt to mould the actually existing world according to its own distorted image. I conclude by discussing the dominance of these developments in discussions of Israel and Palestine and the extent to which the space for rational discussion may or may not remain.

Antisemitism and Identity Politics

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In this paper I will critically analyse current notions and practices of identity politics, both on the left and the right political spectre, and compare them as to how they refer or not refer to the possibility of a Jewish identity. The guiding question is whether Jewishness is regarded as a specific identity among others or whether Jewishness is implicitly or explicitly identified with the non-identical.

Measuring Antisemitism in Relation to Israel: a New Psychometric Scale

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A range of psychometric scales for the measurement of antisemitism already exist, including the 11-item scale used by the ADL in its international surveys, the 7-item scale used by the Campaign Against Antisemitism, and the 9-item scale used in the 2017 Jewish Policy Research survey of antisemitism. All of these scales are constructed from statements explicitly about Jews. Numerous survey- and experiment-based studies have used scales in order to test the hypothesis that negative untrue beliefs regarding Jews qua Jews (i.e. antisemitism) are related to negative untrue beliefs regarding Israel: a hypothesis that has been supported over and over again by empirical findings. Such studies necessarily begin by treating statements about 'Jews' and statements about 'Israel' as expressions of two separate and distinct underlying constructs, each to be measured using a different scale. However, historical and qualitative research suggests that there may be in reality only a single construct, finding expression in beliefs about Jews qua Jews and in beliefs about Jews qua 'Zionists', 'Israelis', 'Israel supporters' or the metonymic 'Israel', yet modified in its expression by social desirability bias among individuals nominally committed to anti-racist politics. This supposition that is consistent with the repeated empirical finding of correlation. If it is accepted, then certain kinds of statements about Israel should be regarded as expressing not a construct related to antisemitism, but antisemitism itself. We discuss the development and testing of a new psychometric scale for the measurement of antisemitism in relation to Israel. Consisting of demonstrably antisemitic statements that make no explicit reference to Jews, it was piloted on a convenience sample of staff and students at a British University (n = 340).

RN31_05 | Brexit

Brexit on Roma in South Yorkshire

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Despite anti-discrimination legislation and initiatives to support the inclusion/integration of Roma, there is a level of hostility that disadvantages Roma in ways that few other racialised group experiences. This racialised persecution results in the marginalisation of Roma communities and evidences the fallacy of claims that we are now living in a post-race era. Using qualitative data collected before and immediately after the UK's 2016 European Union Referendum vote, this paper reports on the experiences of Roma communities in South Yorkshire – a region where almost two thirds (61.56%) voted to leave the European Union, which is a figure higher than the national average of 52%. This paper discusses how the presentation of Roma as 'irregular migrants' who pose a security threat to public order, are now more than ever in these post-Referendum times, putting Roma at enhanced risk of the neoliberal agenda to securitise their mobility. It is argued that rather than passively accepting their confined mobility, members of Roma communities are that this has been informed by notions of identity, space and citizenship. Regardless of the actual decision, Roma communities are actively and assertively mapping their future projections.

Brexit And The 'Post-Racial' Fallacy

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There is an emerging body of scholarship which seeks to understand the motivations behind the 'Brexit' vote, including that which centralises explorations of racism, nationalism and post-colonialism. However, little consideration has been given to the way in which 'post-racial' racisms underpin the narratives of Leave voters. By drawing on data generated through 13 semi-structured interviews and 114 questionnaires with Leave voters in Salford (Greater Manchester, UK) – a city that saw a higher percentage of the electorate (56.8%) vote to leave the EU than the national average (51.9%) – this paper explores the subtle and subterranean ways in which xenoracisms were articulated in the accounts of some Leave voters. Although restricting immigration was a key motivator of Salford Leave voters, they vehemently rejected accusations of racism and instead, couched their views in seemingly non-racial ways. Specifically, our participants framed their vote as a response to what they perceived to be the victimisation of the 'marginalised' white 'indigenous' population. Therefore, in discussing our data, we argue that far from living in a 'post-racial' epoch where 'race' and racism are assumed to be things

of the past, racisms continue to thrive through new modes of articulation. These 'post-racial' racisms emerge from the shadows at key moments and are fundamental to understanding 'Brexit'.

'Go Back to Auschwitz, You Polish Bastards': Everyday Experiences of Xenophobia and Racism among White Racialized Young EU Nationals in Brexit Britain

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For young people who migrated to Britain as children, Brexit is personal not political, a major rupture to their sense of belonging and an added insecurity in the process of their identity formation. Brexit has key implications for their future, in the context of their increasingly denied citizenship and rights. This paper draws on a unique study with over 1,000 young EU nationals aged 12-18 who moved to the UK as children. Data included a UK-wide survey, 20 focus groups and participatory family case studies. I examine young people's position as white youth who are subjected to an ongoing process of racialisation by others and examine localised whiteness as it intersects with dimensions of age, class, nation and gender. While EU nationals were mainly viewed as non-racial universal individuals before Brexit through their whiteness, and as 'desirable' migrants, the increasingly hostile and anti-immigration environment fueled by politicians and certain segments of the media has cancelled their invisibility. I show with data how young people are racialized through markers such as their accent or use of European languages in public, food and music they like or clothes they wear, or their migrant background. Their everyday experiences of being othered include racist and xenophobic microaggressions, often disguised as banter or jokes, but also physical attacks in public places or their homes. The paper progresses existing knowledge by focussing on young people's experiences in the context of current public debates on Europe and issues of national and European identity and questions whiteness as a norm or fixed trait which determines young people's life chances post-migration. If there is time, we will show this video: <https://www.channel4.com/news/the-brexit-fears-of-the-children-of-eu-nationals>

RN31_06 | Nationalism and Authoritarianism

Leaving hate behind – Neo-Nazis, Significant Others and disengagement

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The purpose of the study is to contribute to the oral history of disengagement processes of former neo-Nazis. Our main aim is to take a holistic approach to the stories. This means that we intend to situate the narratives in relation to significant others – such as teachers, parents, and others – in order to contextualize the individual stories. Although there are ample evidence for the importance of the relationship factor, most studies in this field of research have focused exclusively on the individual life stories. This one-sided focus tends to contribute to the construction of a highly individualized narrative of disengagement processes. Research has shown that disengagement from extremist movements often are preceded by individual's disillusionment with the movement, but there is also a need for timing for the individual to reconnect with others outside the movement to share his or her doubts. There is, however, scarce research findings on how this process is understood and talked about among the significant others. The empirical material of the study consists of three case studies. Each case story contains a condensed narrative of the neo-Nazis own perception of push and pull factors. In addition to this, voices of significant others are added, and analyzed. The results show that disengagement can be understood as a combination of fateful moments and "interventions" by significant others. The nonjudgmental attitudes among these significant others are rooted in their lived experiences of handling individuals grievances.

Construction of Alternative History: Discourse Analysis of the 'Day of Honour'

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The presentation discusses a significant aspect of the Hungarian neo-nationalist movement building on discourse analysis and participant observation. More precisely, the Day of Honour, a highly performative action organised by Hungarian neo-nationalist groups, is to be investigated throughout the analysis of speeches, symbolic actions and aiming to create a collectivist alternative of historical memory. The Day of Honour has been organised since 1995 in remembrance of the break-out of the German and Hungarian soldiers at the very end of the siege of Buda Castle in February

1945 attempting to reach out to the German front. Following the constructivist approach, neo-nationalist identity constructions and memory are understood as products of discursive actions. Drawing on three years of participant observation at the Day of Honour the presentation aims to classify the most significant mechanism related to the neo-nationalist identity constructions in relation to the event such as the process of the construction of historical narrative, internationalisation of neo-nationalist and neo-Nazi movements, and the role of the creation of 'enemies' as the basis of oppositional collective identities shaped by discursive techniques. Both the positive "us" and negative "they" constructions are not pre-existing social phenomena but they are created through discourses. Furthermore, the lack of public discourses on the past as a more general contextual deficiency is also outlined as a key factor, which contributes, inter alia, to this alternative historical narrative.

Ethnically divided city: the case of Kosovska Mitrovica

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In the case of the ethnically divided city of Kosovska Mitrovica, the text examines the factors that favor the survival of the division of the city on ethnic basis. For this purpose, the important events in which cultural differences are politically mobilized will be analyzed for the purpose of raising ethnic borders. Kosovska Mitrovica has been an ethnically divided city for twenty years, and during that period of time the ethnic boundaries were more or less permeable. Cultural differences that are mutually tolerated become problematic in certain situations and lead to raising boundaries towards another ethnic group. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to determine in what situations the boundaries of a sharp ethnic division are raised, and through which mechanisms the borders are established. In addition to the above, the text will show how the cultural contact between the two nations looks like in the period of lowering of borders, but also in the period of raising them. This phenomenon has been observed from the perspective of the tellers - the inhabitants of the northern part of the city, who in general represent the party that insists on the division. Key words: Kosovska Mitrovica, ethnicity, divided city, political conflicts, nation.

Will Europeans Overcome Antidemocratic, Populist Nationalism?

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The question about the state of democracy and the European Union is my starting point. It is the growing tendency toward nationalist, antidemocratic and autocratic governments, and nationalistic populism, which good examples are Poland, Hungary, but also Italy. What are the main factors, driving people to accept populist, autocratic nationalists? I'd like to explore the factors, similar for both East and West and peculiar to East Europe. First of all, the deep ties between the nationalistic ideology and anti-Semitism, and xenophobic world views. I'd like to illustrate the case of Poland as a possible pattern for other societies. Secondly, the return of traditional religious customs, and conservative attitudes as parts of an antidemocratic tendency should be analyzed. The role of churches in this process is important. The third issue is the anti-European Union tendency. My thesis is about the crisis of democratic leadership. After the 2008 economic crisis, the credibility of "neo-liberalism" and multiculturalism was undermined, but the political elites engaged in resolving the crisis, not reconstructed the vision of the future. The radical leftists and right-wing groups supported the revitalization of the nationalistic, anti-Semitic, xenophobic, and anti-EU tendencies. Although most Poles are rather enthusiastic about the EU, we can observe how the nationalistic orientation is changing peoples' attitudes. It could illustrate a more general trend. On the other hand, autocratic, populist nationalism activates citizens' attitudes, and acceptance for democracy grew in Eastern Europe during last few years. It also could be a good indicator for the rest of Europe. Lastly, I'll reflect on the ties between anti-Semitic attitudes and anti-Islamic, anti-Arab attitudes.

RN31_07 | Anti-Muslim Resentment and Racism

'When People Complain of the Darkness, We Should Light a Candle': Muslims, Racism and Everyday Life

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The starting point for this paper is that racialised anxieties about the position of Muslims in European societies have become a consistent feature of populist political discourses. The paper reflects on how resentment and fear underpin resulting problematizing accounts of European Muslims that focus on criminality, cultural dysfunction and self-segregation. Racial meanings are brought into play by foregrounding culture

and ethnicity in ways that position Muslims as problematic outsiders requiring regulation and surveillance. The paper presents research evidence demonstrating the ways in which Muslims experience and respond to resulting manifestations of racism in everyday life. It considers how the impact of these has negative implications for the future of a multicultural, convivial Europe, as Muslim minority interests are less willingly accommodated and Muslims feel less at home in local and national space. It shows how negative implications are not straightforward or inevitable by presenting evidence of how Muslims disrupt dominant political discourses through positive claims to local and national space and commitment to belonging. It concludes by reflecting on key challenges of finding ways of being both European and Muslim, publicly and with confidence.

Attitudes and Prejudice towards Islam and Muslims among Croatian Students

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Terrorist activities of Islamic extremists and the massive influx of predominantly Muslim refugees in Europe have contributed to the rising Islamophobia in European societies. Islam is increasingly being perceived as an inherently aggressive and violent religion that breeds intolerance and hatred of others. Accordingly, Muslims are viewed as an inferior and dangerous "Other" who poses a real threat to Western civilization, its values, people and way of life. A cross-sectional study conducted among the students of the University of Zagreb (N=650) had the primary goal to assess the attitudes and prejudice towards Islam and Muslims generally, as well as towards Muslims living in Croatia. Results showed that students mostly perceive Islam as a religion that promotes oppression of women and portray Muslims as a people who, when compared with the followers of other religions, are more prone to terrorism. However, results also showed a relatively low level of prejudice towards domestic Muslim population, with a broad majority of students rejecting statements that express negative attitudes towards Muslims living in Croatia. Although results showed a relatively low level of social distance, there was a weak to moderate positive correlation between social distance and anti-Muslim attitudes. Multiple linear regression analyses were conducted in order to assess the role of political attitudes, social distance toward different national, religious, racial and social groups, knowledge of Islam in the attitudes towards Islam and Muslims, controlling for religiosity and gender. The strongest predictor of anti-Muslim attitudes was a perception of threat to European and national security.

Anti-Muslim Racism And 'Intersectional Stereotyping' In Germany's Contemporary Media Discourse On Migration

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This paper presents main findings of a research article linked to my British Academy/Leverhulme research project 'The end of tolerance? 'Race', sex and violence in Germany's media discourse on migration'. It outlines how German mass print media have represented migrant men with Muslim backgrounds in relation to mainstream society and examines racialised stereotypes these media (re-)produce, including that of the migrant male Muslim as a threatening criminal and sexual perpetrator. Media reports about refugee 'sex mobs' have risen in the wake of wider societal discussions and controversies surrounding the European refugee crisis and the consequences of welcoming over 1.5 Million refugees from predominantly Muslim countries into Germany in recent years. Many of these reports have been written in the aftermath of the Cologne New Year's Eve 2016 sexual attacks by migrant men against German women and there is evidence that at least some of them are unfounded and false. My thematic analysis of three major German newspapers and a Political Weekly between 2015-2017 identifies a racialisation and 'islamisation' of sexual violence in the media portrayal of Muslim migrant men and proposes an original theoretical frame of 'intersectional stereotyping' to conceptualise and historically reflect on the intersecting of racialised, gendered and religious patterns in the media discourse on male Muslim migrants. It also discusses ambivalences within the media representation of this group. These echo recent critical voices and feminist initiatives in German society which question and critique the racialisation of sexual violence. The paper provides a previously unexplored insight into racialised anti-Muslim stereotyping in German society in socio-political and historical context through the lens of Mass print media.

The Link between Anti-Muslim Sentiment and Racism

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Immigration to Europe has given rise to overt hostility towards Muslim immigrants. One view of such anti-Muslim sentiment is that it is based on a desire to maintain traditional cultural values in Europe (culturalism). Others regard anti-Muslim sentiment as a form of racism, comparable with anti-Semitism. The present research seeks to use empirical evidence to shed light on the question whether anti-Muslim sentiment reflects racism more than culturalism. Data are from the European Social Survey (N = 32,000), with 20 participating countries. Confirmatory Factor Analysis compares attitudes to Muslim, Romani (Gypsy), and Jewish immigration, as well as a

preference for immigrants being White. Single-level and multilevel analyses regress attitudes to immigration on the belief that some races are born better equipped (traditional racism) and on the view that some cultures are better than others (culturalism). The analysis concludes that anti-Muslim sentiment is well integrated in general attitudes that include hostility towards other groups, even Jews. Further, traditional racist beliefs more than culturalism predict these anti-immigration attitudes, both generalised attitudes and attitudes towards single immigrant groups. The paper concludes with a discussion of whether generalised, racially motivated hostility towards different outgroups (e.g. Muslims and Jews) is a cause or rather a consequence of modern anti-Muslim sentiment in Europe.

RN31_08 | Antisemitism in Context

Evil twins? Anti-globalization movement and Antisemitism revisited

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Even in light of anti-globalization movement's current decrease of importance both on a public and political level the analysis of the relationship between progressive and anti-globalization arguments on the one hand and antisemitic narratives within the anti-globalization movement on the other hand provides valuable insight. Especially when it comes to anti-globalization movement's handling of the argument of fostering antisemitic narratives within their agenda. As for the German section of the anti-globalization network Attac for instance it can be determined that Attac's cosmopolitan and universalistic demand according to their self-perception of an emancipatory movement is interwoven with antisemitic argumentative patterns, secondary antisemitic defense reactions, and a rigid and stereotype perception of the Middle East conflict. Attac's handling with the critique of antisemitic linkages within their own argumentation indicated a new amalgamation of rather incompatible elements and thus can be understood as a precursor and catalyst for current political actors with similar issues in handling the argument of being too close to antisemitic narratives. This is in particular appropriate when it comes to positioning processes within the political arena on the subject of antisemitism: A bare refusal of 'classical' antisemitism is not immune from getting involved in multifarious other forms of antisemitism. On the contrary, the variety and ambiguity of splintered antisemitisms might support an increase in their attractiveness.

668

Antisemitism And Racism In The Populist Era. The Italian Case

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Antisemitism, always latent, is currently resurging in concomitance with the decline of some taboos heretofore associated with the Holocaust. This recrudescence of antisemitism has become apparent during the 2019 International Holocaust Remembrance Day in Europe. The convergence of different kinds of antisemitism – of European descent and now revamped by Islamism – will constitute the focal center of this paper, aimed at a comparing antisemitism with several diverse manifestations of racism. Contemporary anti-Semitism can be said to rest on three basic assumptions: the racialization of the Jews, the conspiracy approach to history, a historical judgment on modern bourgeois society as the era of Jewish tyranny. Although they partake of the same ideologies of difference and rely on similar stereotypes, anti-Semitism and racism lead to absolutely diverse strategic and political outcomes. While for racists the bourgeois world is the best possible one, and thus worth defending against the new barbarians at the gates of civilization, for anti-Semites the bourgeois world is the worst possible one, because the barbarians have already broken through the ramparts of civilization, and have even succeeded in infecting it with their mores. Racist ideology is an ideology of fear, that originates in the drive for self-preservation. Anti-Semitism is instead pervaded by a logic of subversive mobilization, because anti-Semitism is an ideology of subversion and resentment. We can however state that, as Freud would have said, these mechanisms lurk in society and can always recreate a victimising mechanism. Against this theoretical backdrop, the paper will compare anti-Semitic motifs in populist movements in Italy and other European contexts, such as France and Spain.

Antisemitisms in the 21st century – Sweden And Denmark As Exceptional Cases, Or Forerunners for a General Trend?

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There are several studies attempting to measure the degree of antisemitism between certain groups or between countries. We have found this to be a too simplistic way of analyzing the phenomena of contemporary antisemitism. In previous studies we concluded there are rather different patterns of antisemitism, and that these patterns differ between European countries. We found there are actually three different antisemitisms in operation. Based on this we ask: which are images of a secret Jewish conspiracy circulating in today's Europe, and which of them is today the most threatening to Jews in Europe? We base our analysis of the

ongoing transformations of the patterns of antisemitism in macro-sociological tendencies affecting developments in Europe today. Our empirical data show that the pattern of antisemitism differs considerably between the two Scandinavian countries Sweden and Denmark on the one side, and other European countries, in particular the former communist east- and central European countries such Hungary and Poland on the other hand. By way of conclusion we discuss to what extent this should be attributed to Sweden and Denmark as exceptional cases, or whether it rather is so that the development of antisemitism in Europe has just gone more ahead in the two Scandinavian countries than it has in Europe in general? Can the specific pattern of antisemitism we observe in today's Sweden and Denmark indicate what will be a likely future pattern of antisemitism in Europe in general?

The Reception of the so-called migration crisis in Poland: between Islamophobia, Anti-Semitism and Anti-Gypsism

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The aim of my presentation is to analyse the representations of the so called migration crisis and its reception in the context of dominant nationalist imaginary in Poland. Thus, my objective is twofold. On the one hand, I reconstruct dominant and hegemonic representations of migration crisis. I especially focus on the right-wing Islamophobic discourse which dominated public sphere after gaining power by Law and Justice (PiS) party in the end of 2015. I analyse how PiS utilised imported anti-Muslim discourse drawing and the same time on older local Anti-Semitic stereotypes to stir moral panic and secure its electoral victory and support among Polish populace. On the other hand, relying on qualitative research conducted in several local Polish communities I analyse how local people themselves made sense of migration crisis. Drawing on critical media theory I assume that people must be treated as active agents capable of transforming and modifying dominant representations according to its own interests, capacities and identities. However, I focus on those informants (the rejectors) who reproduced dominant Islamophobic discourse and perceived the Muslims as a multidimensional threat to the Polish nation. I argue that the rejectors' attitudes towards refugees takes the form of cultural racism, which in some respects resembles traditional Polish anti-Semitism. However, I also demonstrate that the rejectors appealed to the anti-Gypsism discourse and projected anti-Roma stereotypes on the Muslim refugees. I also show the significance of anti-Muslim ideas circulating through migration networks in a transnational space.

RN31_09 | Ethnic Minorities and Identity

Partner Choice Dynamics Among Chinese Migrants - The Case of Belgium

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This study examines the dynamics of partner choice among Chinese migrants in Belgium. More specifically, we differentiate between mixed marriages and two types of co-ethnic marriages: marriages between two partners of Chinese descent in Belgium on the one hand, and marriages of Chinese partners in Belgium with a partner in China (who migrates to Belgium after the marriage). Based on full population data extracted from the Belgian National Register in the period 2005- 2018, we use multinomial logistic regression analysis to assess effects on partner choice of gender, migrant generation, age at marriage, educational attainment, time and place of residence. Results are compared with those found for larger ethnic minority groups in Belgium, especially Turks and Moroccans - also allowing insight in contextual and structural effects, such as the size of the migrant group and gender ratio. First results indicate a remarkable high degree of mixed marriages among Chinese migrants, with a decrease after 2008. The latter could be understood from the growing number of Chinese people in Belgium. Contrary to other ethnic minorities, an increase in the preference for marriages with a partner from the country of origin is observed among Chinese. These trends and the results from the multivariate analyses will advance our insight in partner choice dynamics in smaller ethnic minorities.

Constructing the Ethnic Identity of Minority Youth in Northern Europe in 2019

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The aim of this paper is to describe minority young people's construction of their ethnic identity based on qualitative data collected in the spring of 2019. Data is gathered from minority young people in Finland, Finland-Swedes, whose mother tongue is Swedish while the majority in Finland is Finnish-speaking. The empirical material consists of essays written in the spring of 2019 by ninth-form (15-16-year-old) pupils in

Swedish-speaking upper-level schools in Finland. The qualitative data gathering is conducted in several cities in Finland. The cities are chosen by taking into consideration different language environments and geographical distribution. The aim of the essays is to have the respondents describe their subjective world of experience as young members of the Finland-Swedes. The essays are analysed through a qualitative content analysis (QCA) using NVivo 12. The construction of an ethnic identity as members of an ethnic minority is central in the young Finland-Swedes' identity work and the respondents try to construct a positive ethnic identity. For example, out-group conflicts are used as a means of identity work, which reflects how processes of inclusion and exclusion in the ethnic group may be manifested by group members. The content analysis will show if there is a conflict between the ethnic identity and the identity as a citizen in Finland. The study will shed some light on the ethnic identity construction of minority youth in Europe in an era of globalisation. The first preliminary results will be presented at ESA 2019.

Diasporic Citizenship and the Mapuche Case: The Black and The Red Atlantic in the Reterritorialization of Rights

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This paper is concerned to understand how the silences in the definition of the concepts of citizenship/ Human Rights are articulated with the struggles for rights that tie past and present to a silenced historicity. In other words, this investigation is interested in the concealed dimensions of Modernity that can be accessed if we depart from categories such as Diasporas, the Black and the Indigenous Atlantic, genocide, slavery and colonialism. My argument here is that these are important elements to understand the dilemmas in the sphere of International Law beyond the scope of conflicts among individuals versus states or states versus states. Specifically, when analyzing the Inter-American Court of Human Rights sentence condemning the state of Chile in the Case of the Mapuche Indigenous, the goal of this text is to narrate the palimpsestic dimensions of this decision. The objective is to demonstrate how, in this sentence, the disputes of a past that projects itself into the present remain alive, superimposed and contradictory. Meanwhile, we suggest the need to understand these struggles for citizenship departing from the notion of diasporic citizenship. This is a concept that allows us to interpret those struggles in the face of internal and international legal mechanisms because it reinscribes the tactical/strategic – and not foundational – character of the processes of territorialization and deterritorialization of the struggles for rights.

670

The peculiarities of Actualization of Ethnic Minority Identities in Inter-ethnic Communication in Latvia

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The paper shows the nature of inter-ethnic communication in modern Latvia in the areas related to the implementation of identity of ethnic minorities. For the authors it was important to determine whether Latvians as majority are ready to discuss the related issues. It was also important to realise whether Russians as the largest ethnic minority in the country are ready to accentuate these issues in their communication with Latvians. The author relied on materials of two research projects, one in Latvia. The research project revealed a mixed assessment by the respondents of the values of ethnic minority identities in Latvia, and thus the significance of inter-ethnic communication on the issues directly affecting the preservation and development of ethnocultural identities of ethnic minorities. The recognition of equality of people with different ethnic identities in various spheres of social life coexists with the recognition of different roles that collective ethnic and cultural identities of Latvians and ethnic minorities play in the society. The current state of inter-ethnic communication in Latvia suggests differences in the status of identities of ethnic majority and ethnic minorities in public and political life and absence of policies to accommodate these statuses through an active interethnic dialogue. There is a clear evidence of the collision of the proclaimed liberal principles and the existing ethnic division in Latvia

RN31_10a | Xenophobia and Anti-Immigrant Resentment

Perceived Discrimination as a Major Reason behind Return Migration From Europe

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This paper explains discrimination perceptions of Turkish qualified migrants who returned from Germany and the United States, and the impact of perceived discrimination on their return. It depends on in-depth interviews with 80 qualified Turkish returnees. Our findings indicate that: (i) returnees from Germany think they experienced ethnic discrimination; (ii) discrimination is a major reason behind their return; (iii) returnees from the US did not mention discrimination; (iv) discrimination is not a reason for return for them. We discuss these findings and explain the differences between German and American contexts in terms of ethnic boundaries. We use

Alba's (2005) distinction between bright and blurry ethnic boundaries to explain the difference between the two countries. However, going beyond his argument, we also connect this distinction to cultural capital. We argue that in a context where there are bright ethnic boundaries, high cultural capital does not free the individual from experiences of discrimination, whereas it can make a difference in a context where there are blurry ethnic boundaries. Qualified migrants choose to return from contexts where there are bright ethnic boundaries to escape from experiences of discrimination, as they can afford return due to their high levels of cultural and economic capital.

Do the Media Affect Concerns about Xenophobia and Anti-immigrant Violence?

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A growing field of research deals with the question how mass media shape public opinion about immigration and immigrants using real media data. One of the core arguments is that the media increase the perceptions that certain ethnic out-groups pose a threat to the individual or to one's own ethnic or social group. While this reasoning is generally plausible and much research focusses on the sources of threat perceptions, we take the opposite perspective and investigate how media reporting may boost what we call "out-group empathy." Combining a quantitative content analysis of German newspaper and news magazine articles over 15 years with survey data from the German Socio-Economic Panel, we find that national salience of the immigration issue indeed increases individual concerns about xenophobic violence. Moreover, deeper analyses reveal that this empathizing effect of media reporting is especially potent for natives who identify with the social-liberal Green Party or The Left. An explanation of this finding is that these individuals generally tend to see newcomers less as a problem and thus are more concerned about their physical well-being. The large time-span we investigate suggests that this effect is not primarily driven by the recent attacks on refugees and their homes in recent times, but rather generalizable. The fact that media reporting on the same issue affects different concerns (threat vs. empathy) for different individuals points to the potential of mass media to, perhaps unintentionally, polarize the general public on the topic of immigration.

Disinformation and Xenophobia: Syrian Refugees in Turkey

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Although the immigration crisis and social integration in Europe discussed in Islamophobia context, little effort has been made to study xenophobia towards Syrians in Turkey the bridge between Europe and the Middle East. This study's primary objective is understanding the nature of the relation between disinformation and the xenophobic discourse in Turkish political context. We traced two key events which led discriminative and vituperative argumentation on Twitter and crawled associated tweets. The first incident arose in September 2018, when Syrian asylum seekers spent the religious festival of sacrifice in Syria then returned to Turkey, #SuriyelilerDefolsun (Syrians go away) hashtag became a trending topic. The second one appeared in the new year's eve when the refugees gathered in Istiklal Street, once a symbolic landmark of the secular opposition, and joined the festivities. In the following hours of the celebrations #ÜlkemdeSuriyeliistemiyorum (I don't want Syrians in my country) hashtag burst. To answer our research question, firstly, we examine the fake news' utilisation. Second, we determine the target and the tone of the messages. Third, we categorise the tweets into specific groups such as economic, symbolic, empathetic etc. As a result, by employing qualitative and computational methods, we create a network of both explicit and latent variables to analyse the convoluted nature of the political debate. Preliminary findings show that the perception of Syrian immigrants as a threat produces a shared risk consciousness in Turkish society. Consequently, a new moral judgement emerges from scathing remarks about the refugees.

Who Counts as Muslim

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The Muslim population on the move has increased and is expected to grow even further. This is the gist of what most major outlets have been saying since the beginning of the 2015 refugee crisis. In this context, one has to stop and wonder who is it exactly that we are talking about. How is it that we define Muslim migrants and how does this definition affect our ability to analyze and understand their integration trajectories. This article traces the categorization of "Muslim" in recent (post-2010) Europe-related quantitative research. It does so by focusing on both the theoretical and practical underpinnings that guided each such categorization decision. Furthermore, it

highlights the impact of making similar decisions on assessing integration progress with respect to social cohesion, social ties, cultural and social norms, and linguistic skills. To do so it employs descriptive statistics and uses ethnic and immigrant minorities' survey data from several European countries known to have a "Muslim problem". This critical overview serves a cautionary reminder for both researchers and policy practitioners that social categorization is key to biased perceptions of within-group and between-group differences.

RN31_10b | Discriminatory Practices in Europe: Case Studies

Discrimination in the Rental Housing Market: Field Experiment in Ireland

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This paper presents a field experiment on ethnic discrimination in the rental housing market in Ireland. The experiment design involved creating six fictitious applicants with different ethnic and gender names. These applicants applied for vacant rental apartments in the Dublin area that were advertised on the main rental property website Daft. This field experiment is the first of its kind in the Irish context and hence addresses a significant research gap in the area of ethnic discrimination, particularly in relation to ethnic discrimination in the rental housing sector. Furthermore, this is a timely research given the current housing crisis in Ireland, particularly considering the rising homelessness and a sharp increase in the shortage of housing. Our preliminary findings indicate that Nigerian applicants are less likely to receive an invitation to view an apartment than Irish or Polish applicants.

672

An Ethnographic Case Study To Everyday Practices Of Ethnic Discrimination In Flemish Secondary Education

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Ethnic discrimination in the educational sector has been a topic of research within a myriad of social disciplines. Yet surprisingly, European sociological research pays limited attention to the different levels and types of ethnic discrimination within specific school settings. The research project aims to accumulate in-depth knowledge about different types and forms of interpersonal and institutional ethnic discrimination and their interconnectedness in specific secondary school settings. This paper presents the results of a four-month ethnographic case study in two class groups of the second grade of secondary education in one school situated in the northern part of Belgium (Flanders). The researcher combined participant observation, document analysis, a diary method for pupils, and interviews with pupils, teachers and leading staff. The results highlight the complexity and diversity in which different types and forms of interpersonal and institutional ethnic discrimination can come to surface in one school setting. Subsequently, the results also show a possible relationship between the different forms and types of ethnic discrimination in everyday school interactions and the way in which ethnic diversity is approached and conceptualized by teachers, leading staff and the school policy. The results emphasize the ongoing need to support school staff in gaining insight about the complex ways in which ethnic discrimination may arise and its relationship with a specific school context.

Ethnic Differentiation of Czech Primary Schools: the Case of Brno Fonadova, Laura (1); Katrnak, Tomas (2)

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Ethnicity is a fundamental social determinant of educational inequalities in the Czech Republic. It is already manifesting at the level of primary education. The present paper focuses on the question whether Czech primary education shows any segregation tendencies, and whether these tendencies are strengthening or weakening over time. For the purpose of this paper, we work with data from the city of Brno, which has been participating every year since 2006 in a nationwide project that gathers photos of pupils enrolled in first grade of elementary schools. Thanks to the regular attendance in this project (about 80 percent of all Brno schools), this event provides unique data that allow us to map the ethnical composition of first grades of primary schools in Brno. We will focus on how the number, size and, above all, the ethnic composition of the first grades in Brno schools vary between 2006 and 2014. The ethnic composition of the classes is examined by the method of external categorization. We employ both univariate and log-linear modelling analyses to explore our data and present our results. Our findings indicate that there is a double differentiation/segregation of Roma children at the city level. One is structurally conditioned, while the other can be explained by social action.

673

RN32 | Political Sociology

RN32_01a | Citizenship and Civil society (I)

Digital Clientelism? Microtargeting as Promise and Contextualized Political Tool

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One aspect of the datafication of everyday life are the opportunities that it affords political parties to take recourse to instruments of voter surveillance. Opinion surveys and market research are obvious precursors of data-mining and microtargeting. However, what proponents of microtargeting promise has little to do with attempts to capture the main or average interests and moods of a political public. The promise is instead to enable non-public particularistic pledges of politicians or parties to promote individuals' welfare in a tailor-made fashion. In this regard it resembles clientelism. The paper will first examine the promise of microtargeting by comparing it with clientelistic practices. Similarities concern personalization, the abandonment of universalistic claims and the role of surveillance. A comparison of the clientelistic relationship and the datafied relationship between politicians and voters can therefore shed light on possible consequences of microtargeting for the quality of democracy. At the same time, the realization of datafied political campaigning depends on institutional rules and established cultural frames. It is therefore likely to vary from country to country. In a second step the paper will introduce exemplary cases in which the potential of microtargeting to alter the relationship between politicians and voters varies. The overall aim is to further our understanding of the extent of the digital transformation of politics in comparative perspective.

How Social Capital and Experiences in the Workplace Mediate the Relationship between Education and Political Participation

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This study examines the relationship between education and political participation. Although there is a strong empirical link between education and political participation, the specific mechanism underlying these effects are often only implicitly theorized. We contribute to the understanding of this

mechanism by testing whether social capital and experiences in the workplace mediate the positive relationship between education and political participation. Individuals' education level affects the types of jobs they work in, and these jobs differ with regard to the extent they socialize individuals politically. We expect that individuals with higher levels of education have jobs involving more social capital, political discussions, and (positive) experiences with workplace voice compared to individuals with lower levels of education. In turn, we expect that this capital, discussions and experiences positively affect political participation. Testing our expectations, applying a structural regression model on a two-wave panel study of over 6000 individuals from the Netherlands, we find that the relationship between education and political participation is mediated by social capital, political discussions, and experiences that individuals have in the workplace. Our findings indicate that political inequalities arising from differences in education are reinforced by the jobs that individuals work in.

Traditional active or monitorial citizens? Citizenship Typology in Lithuania

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Democracy is rather fragile, when it is based on formal democratic institutions. Support for governmental institutions and citizen participation in the process of political governance is an essential condition for the functioning of democracy and ensuring the stability of society. Citizens are free to choose a number of ways to influence the political process. However, not all modes of political participation are equal with respect to the consolidation of newly established democratic system. High levels of institutional trust and conventional modes of participation constitute a precondition for a stable democratic system. On the other hand, participation in legal protest actions may be considered as acts of self-expression and it is not dangerous for stability of democracy. The focus of this paper is to identify and to investigate types of citizenship in Lithuania. What groups of citizens in Lithuania may be distinguished in accordance with their level of interest in politics, political efficacy, trust to political institutions and participation in political acts? What are the factors that determine the differences between types of citizens? What are the causes and explanations of different patterns of political attitudes and participation between types of citizens? Based on the survey conducted in Lithuania in 2010 and 60 semi-structured interviews, the paper draws conclusions that four types of citizens (trustful participants, traditional voters, distrustful activists, distrustful non-activists) may be identified and they significantly differ by age, membership in nongovernmental organizations, interpersonal trust, satisfaction with life and evaluations of procedural justice in local government. From theoretical perspectives of active traditional and postmodern citizenship, the characteristics of identified groups are mixed, because of socioeconomic and cultural conditions in Lithuania.

Critical Voices and Contention: Modes of Civil Society Mobilisation Around Disability in Russia

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My research examines Russian civil society's interaction with (a) state policy and institutions; and (b) wider societal understandings of disability, as it seeks to reconfigure forms of social control and stigma. Based on 61 semi-structured interviews conducted in four cities from 2017 to 2018 with a mix of GONGOS, NGOs, and informal, grassroots, or fluid movements, the research asks what strategies and network of interactions are leveraged by civil society organisations (CSOs) and with what motivations and understandings of their environment. Previous research on CSOs mobilising around disability in Russia has emphasised gap-filling and medical interventions. This is compounded by some consensus in civil society research seeing Russian CSOs as channelled into service provision with limited room for contention. On this view, the semi-authoritarian government follows a dual strategy of encouraging loyal organisations, while restricting potentially critical CSOs; disability organisation is broadly not seen as a space of radical contention. In contrast to this, my paper argues that disability CSOs demonstrate contention in their understandings of disability and diverse work to reconfigure forms of social control and rebalance power. It presents participant understandings of contention in their work and strategies to achieve change. Notably, it uncovers and analyses the covert links between formal NGOs close to the government and grassroots, fluid movements. The presentation invites broader discussion of CSO responses to repressive regulatory environments. It stimulates debate on how CSOs in these contexts may continue to renegotiate identity and agency through engagement with social policies, policy processes, and wider society.

RN32_01b | Parties, Politics, and Societies

Left and Right on Immigration and Welfare: Representations of the immigration/welfare quandary in party programs in Scandinavia

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The Scandinavian countries Norway, Sweden and Denmark are typically grouped together in welfare state studies. In immigration and integration policies, however, their approaches have parted in fundamental ways. Levels of immigration to these countries are high, both from EU-

countries and from countries in Africa and Asia, and this inflow of new residents will undeniably influence how the welfare states operate. In all three countries, the challenges and opportunities immigration poses for the "social-democratic" welfare state feed into debates on immigration control and integration, but in different ways. In this paper, we analyse the party programs of the left-of-Labour socialist parties, and the right-of-Conservative / populist right parties, in the three countries, to see how they conceptualise the immigration / welfare nexus. These parties are selected for their historically strong commitment to welfare expansion and immigration control respectively, and also to show the variety in the opposition to the consensus in the three countries. The analysis will show that there is a wide variety: concerns for "social dumping" in the light of labour migration, for institutionalised racism, for worklessness and welfare state dependency, for "multiculturalism" as a threat to the sense of trust that (allegedly) underpins the Scandinavian welfare model. The paper concludes that "left" and "right" stances on the immigration / welfare quandary are multifaceted and vary between countries, even when similar cases are studied.

What Went Wrong with the Theories of Moderation and What Does the AKP Case of Turkey Show Us?

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The core idea of party moderation implies a party's embracement of open worldviews that do not contradict democratic principles and compromise with other actors. While much has been written on the factors leading to the moderation of Islamist parties, little is known why such moderation does not sustain or why de-moderation is likely to follow afterwards. In this paper, I apply the method of process-tracing in explaining the transitions between the stages of pre-moderation, moderation and de-moderation of an Islamist party. I argue that when an Islamist party adopts a confrontational discourse and behavior against the repressive state, it transforms into a democratic actor, which represents the transition from pre-moderation to moderation. During the stage of moderation, the party also attracts a heterogeneous group of supporters within the electorate who have either been the victims or the critics of state repression. When the repressive state disappears from the political stage, yet, the Islamist party loses a salient issue that unites this diverse body of supporters. The party instead starts using reward and punishment mechanisms to sustain the loyalty of its supporters. This depicts the transition from the stage of moderation to the stage of de-moderation. To illustrate the proposed explanation, I focus on the case of the AKP in Turkey and use interview data conducted with the AKP activists in the summer of 2018.

675

Left-right Ideological Self-placement In Seven Democracies, 2006-2013

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Ideology in most Western societies, is seen as the driving force behind political behaviour. It has been related to, amongst other things, economic inequality, state intervention in the economy, party identification, moral values and, more recently, to post-materialist values. It is also argued that the general public has a perception of this concept- ideology- similar to the conception of the political elites. This paper analyses the left-right continuum at the parliamentary (elite) and mass levels in seven countries – two consolidated democracies and four consolidating democracies . It investigates: i) the basis of left-right self-placement (values vs partisanship); ii) whether elites and citizens share the same “drivers” underpinning ideology; and iii) whether there have been any changes in these drivers as a consequence of the 2007-2008 financial crisis. The study is a quantitative analysis making extensive use of World Values Survey data and political elite surveys in the respective countries. Findings indicate that both elites and masses concentrate in moderate positions both before and after the crisis; citizens do not follow elites when explaining left-right self-placement; and, the financial crisis has made elites move toward the right and the public toward the left. Before the crisis citizens used to base their position on the scale on partisanship more so than values (mainly economic issues). After the crisis values (mainly economic issues) surpassed partisanship. Elite placements both in 2006 and in 2013 were mainly based on values (economic issues more than moral ones).

Social Causes of Ethnic Parties Formation in Nepal

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The paper intends to explore the social structural causes and conditions of ethnic party formation in the Nepali context. The paper argues that the ethnic political parties (EPs), like other kinds of political parties, are one of the manifest products of the social, political and economic structure of the society and their social foundation of formation is different than non-ethnic parties. In Nepal, despite having a number of national political parties, the formation of ethnic parties have been growing in number with democratic practices after 1990 and intensifying after the political transition of 2006. Therefore, the paper deals with a key question: why ethnic parties form? To answer the question, the paper explores that there are multiple factors like multi-ethnic society and non-inclusive state and party structure; democracy and indigenous social movement; failure of existing political parties to address the ethnic concern; rise of new issues such as identity, federalism and proportional representation; and legal-structural changes

with international factors which are responsible for the ethnic parties formation. The paper concludes that the EPs, as a manifest product of democracy, are contributing to the process of democratization in Nepal. In that sense, the rise of ethnic parties is essentially a social phenomenon rooted in the multicultural society of Nepal. The analysis is based on qualitative and quantitative data collected through keen observations, in-depth interview with purposefully selected key informants and required secondary information.

RN32_02a | Populism, Institutions and Counter- reaction

The debate between Populist and anti-populists in the European Parliament

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Using the EUSpeech Harvard Dataverse this work focusses on the political speeches of self-identified populist and anti-populist MEPs. The analysis of word frequencies, co-occurrences, and topics' classification and conceptualization show how these types of leaders differently employ texts to pursue strategies of political legitimation. The presentation demonstrates how automated quantitative text analysis can be used to achieve analytical reliability and shed light on the study of populist discourse. Among the topics identified and explored to contrast populist and anti-populists, there are a different vision of the European Project, definitions of 'the people' of reference and relations with democratic institutions.

Voting Intention Polls in the 2019 Italian Election for the European Parliament: Methodological Quality and Predictive Capacity in Times of Populism

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In May 2019, the European Parliamentary (EP) elections will take place and one year will have passed since the investiture of Italy's current, and contentious, coalition government, sustained by an unlikely and unsteady alliance between the League (the ostensibly junior partner) and the Five-Star Movement. The government's patent populist policies and its leaders' relentless social media campaigning have apparently engendered exceptionally high levels of public support. Current vote forecasts are favourable for both parties (but extremely so for the League); these expectations are noticeably driving policy decisions, shaping the balance of power between the two allies, fanning their Euroscepticism, and affecting the likelihood of the government's survival until the EP election. Since Italian pollsters' markedly failed to anticipate practically all of the most politically relevant outcomes of the 2018 national elections and significantly underestimated the strength of the two currently governing parties, it is legitimate to wonder whether current polls are reliable, i.e., whether pollsters are collectively "overcompensating" for last year's failures and thus likely to perform badly once again. The paper intends to monitor the methodological quality (especially vis-à-vis past election campaigns) of published polls carried out during the 2019 EP election campaign in Italy (administration mode, sample size, sampling technique, weighting procedures, etc.). Moreover, polls' predictive capacity will be assessed (primarily via examination of voter turnout expectations and, for the relationships between competing parties, via Martin et al.'s "A" measure); characteristics of better-performing polls will be identified and discussed. The role of published voting intention polls and the impact of rules regulating published polls in Italy (especially its two-week embargo) will also be explored.

Eurosceptic backlash? Pro-European and Counter-Populist Movements in Europe

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Euroscepticism and right-wing populism have been on the rise in Europe particularly since the financial and Euro crisis of 2009-2010, culminating in the UK's vote to leave the EU in 2016. The 2014 European Parliament (EP) elections resulted in the largest number of far-right, Eurosceptic and right-wing populist MEPs ever elected, with the 2019 elections likely to go

a similar way. Considerable academic attention has been paid to understanding the conditions for this spread and success of Eurosceptic and right-wing populist movements. What has been overlooked, however, in both academic research and public debates is counter-populist and pro-EU mobilisation. The case of pro-European discourse is mainly discussed as elitist or intellectual, disregarding the possibility that pro-European mobilisation can be also initiated from below as a form of popular resistance to Eurosceptic discourse. So far, we know very little about patterns of resistance to Eurosceptic and right-wing populist movements within European civil society. In what way and to what extent is European integration being promoted by those who support it? Is pro-European mobilisation mainly defensive reacting to the threat of a Eurosceptic takeover? Or is it also progressive defining the agenda of political parties and leadership? This panel invites for contributions from scholars working on projects relating to pro-European or counter-populist movements in the context of the 2019 EP Parliamentary elections and beyond.

Populist Parties between Protest, Institutions and Interest groups

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Although some initial research has shown the entrenchment of populist formations in a complex system of political exchanges with citizens' associations and business interest groups, few empirical studies have provided evidence of such an articulated system of social exchanges. Our aim is to identify and analyze two such systems involving populist political formations in two countries, namely the Lega, formerly the Northern Italian League – an Italian regionalist party, and the Ticino League, a Swiss-Italian regional and nationalist formation, which is the strongest party represented in regional government since 2011. We aim to highlight how in both cases parties' success was facilitated by a set of multiple even if partially contradictory linkages with different social domains and their interest representation. Through a skillful selection of issues (e.g. immigrant workers), but also through the enablement of careers patterns of conflicting elites, the two parties were instrumental in the activation and mobilization of social and political coalitions. Moreover, we will focus on the distinctive strategies of leaders and cadres over time, and we aim to show how they played a crucial role in retaining needed internal cohesion among the different identities and social networks of the parties – notably, the protest component, the government component and the interest groups component. Their mediating role was essential in preventing internal splits. Our main empirical sources are analyses of speeches delivered by party personnel in various arenas, articles in the regional press and analyses of biographical data conducted on the basis of information collected from in-depth interviews with MPs and other social and political representatives.)

RN32_02b | Social Politics

Keep Them Waiting, Keep Them Quiet: Waiting as a Strategy of Social Control for Citizens on Social Assistance

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The amount of time citizens have to wait before bureaucratic authorities attend to them works as a strategy of social control that teaches individuals about their status as citizens. Theoretically, the paper draws on studies of policy feedback and social control. Empirically, the paper analyses data gathered during four months of fieldwork and 30 in-depth interviews with Danish social assistance recipients, who participate in a 13-week mandatory internship to perform unskilled labour in the recreational sector. Social control and status learning work through two interrelated processes. First, street-level bureaucrats unilaterally control the time of citizens by deciding how long citizens have to wait (i) to consult their caseworker, (ii) to change from private- to work clothes, and (iii) when to be allowed to go home. The timing of events changes arbitrarily from day-to-day. As a result, citizens experience firsthand that bureaucratic authorities handle their time carelessly. In consequence, as they are "kept waiting", they learn that their status and worth are less valuable than the status and worth of other groups in society. Second, because citizens highly depend on the people who make them wait, that is, the street-level bureaucrats, they suppress their dissatisfactions. Thus, waiting works as a form of social control to "keep them quiet". Overall, this study demonstrates how ordinary things, such as the amount of time citizens have to wait when dealing with bureaucratic authorities, creates large symbolic boundaries between groups in society and at the same time effectively prevents citizens to voice their concerns.

is on the period when the government announced a shift to austerity policy. Our findings demonstrate that the politics of austerity significantly enacts a politics of fear. It asserts various fears, including the consequences of diluting political and societal trust, to motivate people to accept or oppose austerity. Parties in the government justified austerity by simultaneously articulating series of serious threats that justify extraordinary measures and inciting citizens to trust policy-makers. These threats include ending up going 'the way of Greece' and losing national sovereignty. In the case of parties in the government, they also include warnings about confrontations that would rock the shared societal boat and endanger the welfare of future generations. The opposition parties, by contrast, described austerity as a threat for peace in society since it increases social inequality. In addition, they represented austerity as a faithful 'jump to the past' from the successful path of welfare state policy. We draw on this case study to reflect more generally on how the politics of austerity are connected to the distribution and articulations of fear and trust.

678

On Justifying Austerity: Politics of Trust and Fear

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The financial crisis in 2007–2008 paved the way for policies of austerity, including an intensification of neoliberal dynamics and a larger-scale process of restructuring economic and social relations. However, austerity also sparked criticism and protests against the targeting of already vulnerable citizens, and more generally the unjust nature of neoliberal social order. This paper analyses justifications of austerity and opposition to it, taking political discourses on austerity by both the government and opposition in Finland in 2015. Our focus

Mapping Socio-Economic Determinants of Political Efficacy: Analysis of European Social Survey Data

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Political efficacy is one of the most intensively studied subjects in political sociology. Responsiveness of democratic governance is always high on the agenda of both political practice and political studies. At the same time, political competence of the citizens is deemed very important (both in empirical studies and normative theories) for their political agency and consequently political participation. Usually, these two conceptions constitute the two sides of the political efficacy coin – external and internal. Scholars approached studies of political efficacy from various perspectives and many of them analysed factors promoting internal and external political efficacy (for some recent attempts see Kim 2013; Marx, Nguyen 2016) as both of them are important for good democratic governance. However, most of these studies involved socio-economic factors only as control variables of political efficacy. In this paper our major focus is on socio-economic determinants of political efficacy both on individual and macro level. Our main interest lies in identifying how socio-economic inequalities affect public views on government responsiveness and citizens' abilities to effectively participate in politics. We use the European Social Survey (ESS) data from Round 8 for individual level analysis as this source is well-known for its excellence in cross-cultural methodology and has an extensive battery of standardized questions related to socio-economic status of respondents. Importantly, this survey also includes questions measuring internal and external political efficacy. Also, we include into our analysis macro level variables (GDP pc, income inequality, welfare state generosity etc.) reflecting socio-economic development of countries included into Round 8 of the ESS. Analysis of the impact of individual and macro level variables on political efficacy is performed employing multi-level regression models.

The Welfare State at Stake: on the multidimensional Configurations of Solidarity Patterns among the Austrian and Hungarian Population

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All over Europe nationalist and far-right parties are on the rise and put pressure on the current configurations of the welfare state. However, we can identify different approaches: whereas in some countries extreme and populist right-wing parties adopt a rather neoliberal agenda, in other countries the political far-right promotes an “exclusive solidarity” for the national in-group. Against this background the paper explores how questions of inclusion and exclusion regarding the welfare state are negotiated on a micro-level. We will draw on 90 problem-centred interviews conducted in Austria and Hungary (48 in AT, 42 in HU) taken from the ongoing SOCRIS project. The project follows Steinar Stjernø (2004) and pictures solidarity as a continuum: On the one pole, solidarity is limited to a restricted group, whereas on the other pole we locate universal solidarity. In this paper we will focus not on the extremes but on the very heterogeneous centre of the solidarity-spectrum which also covers most of the interviewees in both countries. This approach allows to focus on individual configurations of solidarity but also sheds light on how current discourses and recent political developments manifest themselves in people's orientations. Research results reveal different logics structuring the solidarity concepts of individuals. In the middle of the solidarity continuum we find cleavages along different principles of justice and ideologies such as equality, meritocracy, authoritarianism, nationalism and racism. The cases also show how these principles are intertwined and combined differently within different types of solidarity.

RN32_03a | Citizenship and Civil society (II)

(Dis)Empowerment of “We the People” in Contemporary Russia from a Perspective of Its Constitutionalism

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Post Soviet constitution was established without sufficient adjustment to entrenched social practices and social norms. That has been causing the constant informalization of the formal norms and delegitimation of the basic law. It's also worth noting historically short experience of democratic representation, political participation, political and property rights. These features resulted in extending the scope of arbitrary power at the cost of the political order of lawfulness and self-government along with fostering processes of deinstitutionalization, depolitization, erosion of civic virtues. Hence the specificity of constitutionalism development is intimately linked to the processes of disempowerment of “We the People”. One of the aim of state-wide survey (Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 2018,) was to define most appropriate institutional structures of executive and legislative power that help to provide rule of law and universalization of norms and yet can enforce popular sovereignty. Measurement of the potential to interiorize the two competing models of republican political order - democratic vs legal constitutionalism -revealed a very special entanglement of incoherent and controversial values and reasons of their adherents. We take this entanglement as a pivot of the analysis of the institutional environment and moral order most likely to empower people and to customize the meaning of virtues of both *vita activa* and *vivere libero*. The research is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (project No.17-03-00446).

Citizens in Training - Youth Participation and Civic Styles in Public Decision-making

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Citizens are increasingly offered opportunities for democratic participation. One typical case, youth participation, is intended to offer young people a chance to voice their concerns and train them in civic skills. However, little is known about the practices, interaction and use of power in these spaces. This paper is based on an ethnographic study on youth participating in public decision-making processes in the Helsinki metropolitan area. It proposes that successful navigation of the fields of democratic participation is dependent of pre-existing civic skills, capacities and imagination. Although participatory opportunities in this research were designed by local authorities to be easily accessible for young people, participation turned out to be curtailed by gatekeepers controlling whose voices were heard and which ideas were put forwards. Where some participants found a safe harbour for their burgeoning interest in civic action, others realized their opinions were not respected, opting to leave the participatory process, consequently reducing its pluralism. Moreover, the study shows that initiatives relating to the repair of infrastructure and the lack of services are prevalent in disadvantaged neighbourhoods while abstract political claims are typically voiced in well-to-do neighbourhoods. While this reflects the inversion of public spending priorities that often results from participatory budgeting, it also points to the problems of implementing the empowerment style of participation on a city-wide scale. The study shows that, civic imagination is affected by material wealth and political opportunity. It also identifies how differences in civic skills, repertoires and modes of engagement affect participation. Additionally, the research underlines the necessity and reasons for offering different modes of participation from top-down empowerment projects to participation through channels of formal politics.

Civil Society In Flux: Trends In Religious And Secular Volunteering Across The US, 2002-15

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Since the 1990s, trends in the vitality of civil society have been a topic of intense scholarly and public debates. Some pundits have pointed to declining rates of civic engagement as indicator of an overall decline in social capital; others have countered that civic life has changed rather than declined. This study presents new evidence on how American civic life has evolved in recent decades. Focusing on volunteering for civic organizations, we decompose nationwide and area-specific trends in volunteering into their component parts. We distinguish between volunteering for religious and secular causes, and between volunteering rates and volunteering hours. These decompositions paint a more nuanced picture of how the civic landscape is transforming. Nationwide, we find that volunteering hours per capita dropped by 20% over the period 2002-2015. The decline is largest for secular volunteering, because although secular and religious volunteering rates have declined in parallel, the decline in the latter has been partly offset by a recent upsurge in volunteering hours among religious volunteers. This intensified involvement among religious volunteers has stalled the overall decline in volunteering since 2013. We further dissect these trends by decomposing them by socio-demographics (age, education) and for different metropolitan areas. Among other things, we find steeper civic declines in areas that used to rely more heavily on religious volunteers – even though religious volunteering itself seems more resilient than secular volunteering. This suggests that American civic life is increasingly centred around dedicated believers who are highly committed to religious volunteering yet only sparingly get involved in secular civic activities. We discuss the implications of our findings in terms of the changing character of American civic democracy.

The Depoliticization of Civil Society. A Theory-Driven Empirical Analysis

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The reduced ability of civil society actors to take political action and adopt critical positions toward public institutions is often ascribed to the “marketization” of the local welfare systems in which non-profit and third sector organizations act. Such a reading risks assuming civil society actors as simply passive agents, that are subjected to depoliticization mechanisms external to their everyday practices and impacting them from above. Instead, this paper explores how civic organizations - proactively though generally unintentionally – engender depoliticization dynamics that shrink their critical strength. The proposed analysis is both theoretically informed and

empirically grounded, with the adopted categories that aim at shedding new light on a complex governance strategy chosen as case-study. Drawing on Gramsci notions of civil society and politics, this paper analyze a variety of empirical evidences collected between 2012 and 2015, principally through the author’s participant observation in the selected case-study. This is V’Arco Villoresi Green System, a complex governance strategy for managing and developing the vast area crossed by the Villoresi canal (695.80 sq. km and 1,480,401 inhabitants), sponsored by Italian Lombardy Region and other public institutions with the involvement of heterogeneous civil society actors (voluntary organizations, environment local mobilizations, farmers’ associations). The main research findings highlight a specific depoliticization mechanism engendered by CS actors and an opposing tendency towards politicization, surprisingly encouraged by the expert figures involved in the chosen case study.

RN32_03b | Social Identities

Inclusive Decision-making and Campaign: The Participation of Second Generation Migrants for Preventing Radicalization

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This paper deals with the analysis of the first results of Oltre project (ISF - DG Migration and Home Affairs, EU) funding for preventing the radicalization of the second-generation of migrants. The non-standard field research was intertwined with online social network profiles investigation. We present the off-line research results. Starting from the different dimensions of the risk of radicalization proposed by the kaleidoscopic overview of risk factors (Sieckelinck and Gielen 2018: 5; Ranstorp 2016), we created a topic guide for the in-depth qualitative interviews collecting 42 interviews of 2G youths (18-30 years) in 7 Italian towns, interviewing also several privileged testimonies. Then we made focus groups with the target 2G and we organized theatre performances with 2G people (Theatre of the Oppressed) collecting narratives, representations, stories and emotions about second-generation youth lives and about their representation of the radicalization risk and protection factors. These heterogeneous materials are the corpus for imagining a social communication campaign to prevent radicalization, engaging the research participants as key players of communication campaigns, co-designing the counter-narrative contents (Institute for Strategic Dialogue, 2015) and their viral dissemination on the social network in order to promote cultural change (Volterrani 2018). References Ranstorp, M. The root causes of violent extremism. RAN issue paper, 4 January 2016. Sieckelinck S. and Gielen Amy-Jane, Protective and promotive factors building resilience against violent, RAN issue paper, April 2018. Institute for Strategic Dialogue, Counter Narratives and Alternative Narratives. The role of counter- and alternative narratives in prevention of radicalisation, RAN, 2015. Volterrani A., Participation and Communication in the Time of Social Media: A Chimera or an Opportunity, Sociology Study, May 2018.

Young Finnish-Russian Dual Citizens and Sailing on Two Boats at the Sea of International Politics

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Finnish-Russian dual citizens are the largest group of multiple citizens in Finland. This citizenship combination, however, carries a unique status shaped by the common history and geopolitics between the two countries. Recently, the increased tensions between Russia and the "West" has made the situation even more sensitive. The Russian Federation has announced its commitment to protect Russian minorities in their neighboring countries or the Russian citizens living in these countries. In Finland, in turn, the contemporary debate perceives dual citizenship with suspicion and focuses on questions of control and restrictions (e.g. the access to certain positions in the central administration). These developments place the Finnish-Russian dual citizens in a precarious situation. From the legal perspective, they are Finnish (and EU) citizens with all the rights associated with it, but in the current debates, they are routinely referred to as (potential) security threats and (potentially) disloyal "half-citizens". Although the situation of Finnish-Russian dual citizens has been debated for several years now, there is still very little research about the impacts that these recent developments have had on the dual citizens themselves. Building on a representative survey (n=194), thematic interviews and analysis of citizenship laws and public debates, this paper explores heterogeneous citizenship identifications and orientations of the young Finnish-Russian dual citizens ("realities of citizens") in the contexts of recent politics and policies of Finland, Russian Federation and the "West" ("realities of states").

Entangling Identities: Mapping The Different Ways Citizens Belong To Trans-, Sub-, National And Religious Identities

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Previous research, drawing on the legacy of Berry's integration model tried to map the different identity patterns that emerge for citizens with a migration background. Berry's model however overlooks the complexity of identity politics within nations; e.g. the identity of the host society is approached as a unique aggregate. In this way, identity struggles of both native and migrant citizens are obscured, which can lead to a false idea of inclusion. On top, there is a lack of empirical research that took up the task to map the complexity of these identity configurations, leading to theoretical speculation as a main driver in the identity politics debate in and outside of academia. To fill this gap, this paper uses a latent class analysis to cluster people based on their identity preferences for both natives and migrants on four identity categories; Belgian national identity, sub national identity, ethnic identity of people with a migration background and religious identity. The data of the SIS (school, identity and society)-survey is used; a recent, large scale survey in Belgium, containing the self-reports of 4500 high school students. In so doing, this paper advocates a stronger recognition of the complex nature of collective ethnic identity configurations within particular socio-political contexts in quantitative research, and the use of more inductive methods to map which collective identity configurations are meaningful within a particular socio-political context. In so doing, we develop a more in-depth understanding of the role of individual and contextual explanatory features in understanding the variation in multicultural attitudes, prejudice or stereotypes. Suggestions are made to elaborate the initial integration model of Berry to fit the multilayered reality of nation states.

Banal Nationalism in Cosmopolitan Contexts: An Ethnographic Study on German Societies at English Universities

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Universities are generally regarded as the heartlands of cosmopolitanism. Yet, national identities still play an important role in the social life of students as the numerous national societies at many universities illustrate. Based on Michael Billig's concept of 'banal nationalism' I aim to

investigate the different ways in which members of German Societies at three Russell Group universities perform, negotiate and use their national identity in everyday interactions. Based on an ethnographic study of these societies and their members, I find that students use a wide range of symbols and rhetoric strategies to perform their nationality. Among these are the ironic exaggeration of national stereotypes, humorous references to German history, distancing themselves from their English and international environment, using a national frame of reference and celebrating the German cuisine and language at their meetings. Most interestingly, however, they also strategically use their national identity as a brand to find sponsors for their events and improve their future chances on the labour market (e.g. through organising career and networking events). This indicates that the students do not only unconsciously and passively identify with the nation but are active and reflexive agents who pick positive and useful aspects of their German national identity to create their personal brand which they then aim to sell on the labour market.

RN32_04a | EU(ropean) constructions

Western Balkans and the Crisis of the European Integration

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The paper investigates the interrelation between the ongoing crisis of the European integration project and the patterns and effects of its transformative democratizing power towards accession states. In the literature on the EU enlargement process in Central and Eastern Europe and the 'Western Balkans', the basic conditionality principle of the enlargement is conceived mostly in terms of a transfer of cognitive, structural and institutional patterns and practices from West and North to East and South, from the center to its multiple peripheries. This view is problematic insofar as it construes the EU accession process as a unidirectional process of harmonization with Acquis, thus uncritically reducing the notion of Europeanization to its normative and procedural (and thus coercive) dimension, equating it with the implementation of 'best practice' packages by the aspirant countries. Contrary to this view, the translation of the policy as such (and of specific policies regarding all segments of the society) has been shown to be unpredictable and contingent, so that its adaptation requires constant re-contextualization, taking into account asymmetrical power relations. The research aims to discover how the institutional process of accession of the 'Western Balkan' countries unfolds at the local, national, and European level. The longitudinal inquiry (2008-2018) combined theoretical and empirical analysis of the European integration and enlargement process in this specific frame, in its normative and in its practical dimension. The analysis concerned (1) narratives of the actors involved in the enlargement/accession procedures in a longitudinal and multi-site perspective, collected by the means of semi-structured interviews and analyzed by CDA methodology; (2) critical discourse analysis of the EU progress reports and other EU strategic documents.

Sociology and EU integration theories. What role for Political Sociology?

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The paper reviews the literature of EU integration, and discusses the role of sociological approaches in the study of the European Union. Although dominant integration theories have over the years more or less successfully captured developments in the EU, and have reflected the scope of EU integration predominantly as a process of economic coordination, the rise of Eurosceptic voices, along with the particular expansion of populist nationalism, especially in the context of the European sovereign debt crisis, have pointed to the structural defaults of the European project, and have put into question continued popular support. The purpose of this paper is to briefly review dominant EU integration theories, and to shed some light on the contribution of political sociology as a discipline in the study of the European Union in times of crises. With its particular focus on state-society relations, political sociology may provide complementary angles and tools to suggest alternative analytical and explanatory frameworks to the study of the EU, especially with regard to the political, social and economic developments that followed the Eurozone crisis. With political sociology's further emphasis on the relationship between publics and the political elites, the social dimension of the EU, and the impact of the economic crisis on the society, the paper finally seeks to establish the missing link in the way in which political actors interact to produce particular political outcomes on the society at large.

684

Depoliticisation and politicisation through the discourse analysis: from Mario Draghi to the Spitzenkandidaten, how re-politicise the European Union

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The research investigates how the European Union is facing with a new way of politicisation since the arrival of Mario Draghi, president of the European Central Bank, on the European scenario. This research investigates on a first analysis on the Spitzenkandidaten in the next EP elections, comparing the two sides of politicisation and depoliticisation. The first side, made by the ECB in the first time of the European financial crisis, and by the European Commission - in this second part of the post financial crisis - with the attempt to re-politicise the EU starting from a political approach through the Spitzenkandidaten. The second side, made by the national and euroskeptical levels, engaged on a disruptive and anti-political rhetoric. Comparison of the different levels of leadership in the EU (European Commission, European Council, European Central Bank), the aim of this research is to demonstrate the assumption that we are facing with two parallel processes of politicisation and depoliticisation in the EU.

When the EU Is Appealing to the Disadvantaged: How Utilitarianism and Identity Shape Attitudes Towards a Social Europe

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The member states of the European Union have been recently facing an economic and a refugee crisis that put under test one of the fundamental values of the European Union, solidarity. In this context of missing congruence between market integration and social integration many argued that further legitimacy, common identity and solidarity is needed for further integration stressing the importance of a social Europe. Going beyond the widely researched topic of public support towards the European integration process this paper examines the potential public support for a social Europe. While recent studies approach European solidarity from the perspective of the welfare state and welfare attitudes, this paper links it to support for the EU and the concept of identity. It is argued that general support for the European integration process and support for a social Europe are different phenomena. Building on the analysis of the ESS survey data collected in 2016 results confirm that, while their drivers might be similar, i.e. interests and identities, the mechanisms at work behind are different also depending on the institutional context of a country.

RN32_04b | Established and Emerging Cleavages

Low-skilled workers' political actions: from RRPP vote to protests. A comparison between Italy, France and Spain

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Starting from the 1980s low-skilled workers have remained long excluded from the European political sphere. This occurred partly because of declining trade union membership and industrial conflicts and partly because of increasing electoral abstention. In the last two decades however, we have witnessed a political re-incorporation of low-skilled workers fueled by two processes. On the one hand, hit by growing unemployment and temporary jobs intensified by the 2008 great recession, low-skilled workers have joined students, young people, and migrants in broad coalitions protesting on cross-cutting issues such as social exclusions, austerity measures, struggles challenging neo-liberal policies. On the other, extant research has observed the progressive increase in voting preferences by low-skilled workers for radical right populist parties (RRPP). This paper aims to understand low-skilled workers' changes in electoral and protest politics in the last two decades in three countries: Italy, France and Spain. Both France and Italy have experienced rising rates of RRPP, namely Front National (FN) now Rassemblement National (RN) in France, and Lega (once Northern Lega) in Italy which both have low-skilled workers as major constituencies. In contrast, in Spain, a left-wing populist party, Podemos, has been largely successful since 2014 European elections. We will examine these differences by analysing low-skilled workers' voting and engagement in protests in France, Italy and Spain in the last two decades (2000-2020) using the cumulative European Social Survey (ESS) dataset.

Migration: A New Cleavage In European Societies

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The migration issue is now one of the most conflicting issues within political forces, public opinion and is reflected in electoral attitudes. The division contained in it was analyzed through cleavage theory (Hooghe and Marks 2018). This paper will analyze the way in which immigration is treated by cleavage theory, focusing on some emerging contradictions in it. Immigration is producing profound divergences in the democratic systems of European countries. The growing push towards political expressions called sovereignism re-proposes the nation-state as the main container of representation with the aim of limiting as much as possible access to the different rights of citizenship of immigrants in European countries. The cleavage theory reflects this situation because it analyzes the relationship between the representation system and the divisions present in society. These divisions do not always correspond to their projection in the political framework. In the case of migration, this detachment is evident both in the definition of the actors who act on the political scene (the cleavage is entirely internal to the natives, although it regards another social actor present within the society) and of the claims they express (the social protection question). On this contradiction the "sovereign" parties build their consent, through the construction of closing mechanisms (Parkin 1979), producing a differentiated exclusion that increases the fragmentation within the immigrant category. The paper will try to focus on the relationship between the production of differentiated exclusion and the formation of new cleavages in European societies, exploring the possibility of integrating categories such as super-diversity (Vertovec 2007) and intersectionality into the cleavage theory (Collins 2016).

Relating Cultural Repertoires, Cleavage Structures and Discursive Opportunities to Events. A Theoretical Outline and an Application to the Case of 9/11 in the American and Dutch Public Spheres

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The theoretical perspectives of cultural repertoires, cleavage structures, and discursive opportunities are fruitful and prominent approaches for scholars who do cross-national sociological or political scientific research. Yet a conceptual gap in each of these perspectives is that they do not have a satisfactory answer to the question of how change in response to events can occur. To fill in this gap, I propose a typology that explains why some happenings take on the color of existing trends, while others become motives to transform them. This

can be either because they are 'focusing events', that confirm dominant cultural or political patterns, or since they are 'shock events', which form a break from them. I illustrate this typology empirically by using a mixed methods-combination of text analysis (topic modeling and qualitative content analysis) to investigate the differing meanings that 9/11 has been accorded in the American and Dutch public spheres. This investigation shows that 9/11 has become a shock event on the issue of safety in the American case, as it broke with the self-image of the United States as a safe, militarily impenetrable nation. In contrast, it has turned into a focusing event concerning the issue of Islam in the Dutch case, because it confirmed the problematizations of Muslims which public actors in the Netherlands had already developed in the years before 2001.

Nostalgia, Societal Cleavages, And The Modernization Project: Georgians' Attitudes Towards The European Union

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This paper looks at the attitudes of Georgians towards the country's integration in the European Union. We argue that the binary opposition between pro- and anti-EU stances reflects deeper societal division along ideological cleavages, specifically, their attitudes towards different projects of societal modernization. The process of Europeanization is strongly associated with modernization (Featherstone & Kazamanias, 2000; Berezin & Díez-Medrano, 2008). In Georgian context, modernization and Europeanization were usually used interchangeably (Nodia, 2001 cited in Pelkmans, 2006). Georgia's post-Socialist modernizing reforms clearly bore neoliberal characteristics. Therefore, it definitely led to rising inequality and the emergence of "winners" and "losers" of transformation. Seemingly, this also contributed to the growing Euroscepticism and the nostalgia towards alternative model of modernization – the Soviet Union (Derluguian & Earle, 2010). Two waves of cross-sectional nationwide polls conducted in Spring of 2017 and 2018 show that Georgian society is polarized when it comes to the attitudes towards the country's European integration. Moreover, the poll numbers fluctuate significantly through ethnic and geographic lines. Differences arise among the representatives of various age, educational, and socio-economic groups. Although we show that disparities evaporate when controlling for the respondents' attitudes towards alternative modernization project such as the Soviet Union. Based on the societal cleavage theory of Lipset and Rokkan we argue that the respondents' attitudes to closer integration with the West mirror the ideological cleavages in the society, which emerged along the public attitudes towards different modernization projects. We hypothesize that the prevalence of these cleavages might be predicted by the attitudes towards "modernization" and "alternative modernization" discourses in Georgian society.

RN32_05a | EU Institutions and Populism

The Populist Radical Right, Exclusionary Political Frames and their Impact on EU-level Civil Society

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This article focuses on the reactions of EU-level anti-racist and pro-migrant organizations to a sweeping populist turn in European politics and elsewhere. The recent political climate of organized civil society at EU level has been radically shaped by a sweeping populist turn in European politics in recent years, which has affected the funding priorities, agendas and political discourse of European institutions. This is evidenced for instance in the changing composition of the European Parliament where populist radical right parties made significant advances in the 2014 European elections. This political change has particularly affected inclusionary and anti-discrimination organizations. This article focuses on their reactions and relies on a multi-method approach. Through a set of in-depth interviews with civil society representatives and EU civil servants it documents and analyzes changes in the legitimacy, strategy, funding opportunities, and more generally political opportunities, of these civil society actors.

Religion, civil society and the European Court of Human Rights

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A growing body of literature highlights the increasing role of the Courts in democracy – the ‘judicialization of politics’. On the one hand, the courts jurisprudence has the authority to clarify the status of controversial issues, offering a venue to potentially overcome political veto-players. On the other hand, the EU and its institutions played a significant role in the development and diffusion of the ‘language of rights’ for dealing with politically controversial issues. This is especially relevant for religious-related issues – and some scholars proposed the category of ‘judicialization of religion’ to underline the crucial role of the courts jurisprudence in defining the place and the boundaries of religion in contemporary societies. In this scenario of judicialization, the European Court of Human Rights is of paramount importance, due to its primacy over the national courts and its specific task of dealing with human rights and non-discrimination. GRASSROOTSMOBILISE project explores the extent to which the ECtHR religious jurisprudence defines the ‘political opportunity structures’ and the discursive frameworks within which citizens act. In this frame, this contribution focuses on both EU-level CSOs and grassroots religious actors, to investigate the indirect effects of the ECtHR. How do religious

organizations (and – especially – minority religions) assess the role of the ECtHR? What is the role of the judicial strategy among their repertoires of action? How does it change in light of the right-wing populism wave? Sources include key-witnesses interviews, document and media analysis

From Benign Neglect To Threat: The Rise Of Populism And Mobilization On Gender Equality In The European Union

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From benign neglect to threat: The rise of populism and mobilization on gender equality in the European Union. Pauline Cullen, Maynooth University, Ireland. This paper will explore patterns of transnational mobilization on women’s interests in Europe at a time of increasing populism. Critics of radical right populist movements point to their attack on women’s rights (Emejulu,2016; Fraser,2016). Assessments of gender equality as an EU policy issue have also confirmed its decline as a priority (Elomaki, 2015). Left-wing populism, in turn, has provided little space for women’s interests (Dean, Keith and Maignushca, 2016). This research explores how transnational women’s rights organisations are responding to populist attacks on gender equality and the relevance of EU level actors, including the European Parliament and Brussels based social justice NGOs as allies in resisting such threats. Social movement analysis of populist movements and threats to civil society, feminist research on the opposition to gender equality and feminist analysis more broadly of European integration inform this analysis and add to our understanding of potential and limits of EU civil society as a site of mobilization against illiberalism and the erosion of progress on gender inequality.

Socio-Economic Changes, the European Parliament and Gender Equality Organisations

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Formally organised social equality activism in the European Union receives significant direct and indirect financial support from European institutions. The European Parliament indirectly stimulates gender equality organisations and research by commissioning reports and providing channels for input into policy making through the European Parliament's Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM). The financial and economic crises and subsequent austerity measures have often targeted the soft spots of social equality organisations. The European Parliament organisation has been able to provide lifebuoys of financial support in return for vital information from grass roots organisations and professional movement activists in the last ten years. However, the financing of civil society interest organisations and the utilization of their input has come increasingly under fire. The strong turn to the right since the last EP elections, as well as the warning signals from populism in Poland and Hungary, combined with Brexit have meant that the ability of the European Parliament FEMM committee to continue to tap the knowledge of these organisations and reciprocally also support them has come under fire. This paper notes that civil society organisations are less likely to be included in official sessions and consultations in the last legislature. The paper investigates the challenges to the relationships between the FEMM committee and organized gender equality organisations. Research is based on historical documents, interviews with rapporteurs from the FEMM committee and with civil society activist groups and observers.

RN32_05b | Governmentality and Society (I)

The Innovative State: Policy-Making Under Conditions of Uncertainty

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This presentation is concerned with knowledge-based economization of the political, that is, with the complex process of the folding of the economy into politics and policy making via 'innovative' policies that lean on scientific knowledge. Policy practitioners, such as state officials, think tanks, researchers and transnational expert organizations, are striving to solve a compelling problem: How can policy makers deal with complex problems under conditions of uncertainty? According to many of these actors, the world has become 'complex', the problems have become 'wicked', and all the

solutions involve a great deal of 'uncertainty'. New, policies, labelled as innovative, are designed to address these issues. This presentation takes as its focus two innovative and fast-traveling policy models: strategic governance and experimental policy. These policies rest on and are legitimized with scientific knowledge. They also rest on recognition that the knowledge available to support the rolling out of policy reforms under complex and uncertain conditions is thin and that innovative knowledge-production for policy making are needed to plug this gap. This presentation argues that knowledge and knowledge-production for policy making lie at the heart of contemporary policy reform. Such knowledge is often based on economic premises: management sciences and behavioral economics. Via scientific knowledge and methods (albeit contested ones), policy making is reinvented in economically rational terms. However, knowledge-based policy reform is an ambivalent one and entails both politicizing and depoliticizing as well as democratizing and de-democratizing effects.

Navigating Coercion in Political Rhetoric: Shifting Strategies to Cope with Intervention by the Troika in Portugal

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This paper examines how national political actors cope with coercion exerted on them by an external source in political discourse. Our empirical case is intervention by the Troika in Portugal. The coercive setting compromises national sovereignty and integrity. How do national actors manage this setting without jeopardizing their responsibility and institutional legitimacy? We approach the question by analysing two diverse political arenas: parliamentary debates and public accounts by political leaders in the media. The study evidences a variation in strategies to manage coercion: the politicians use both depoliticization and relativization. While discourses of depoliticization are frequent in media, in parliamentary debates the predominant strategy is to emphasize the aspect of agency by relativizing the power of the Troika. Both strategies serve to portray responsibility in the face of external intervention, but in different discursive environments political actors use different rhetorical tools to work on their institutional appearance and legitimacy.

A Permanent “State Of Exception”: The Condition Of Migrants Between Humanitarian Emergency And Exclusion Policies In Italy

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“The state of exception” seems to take on the characteristics of a true and proper paradigm of government, dominant in contemporary politics, which is fully applicable to all those who are collateral victims of globalization processes in action and are considered – in the words of Adorno – as “socially unnecessary”, or rather, real and true “wasted lives”. These are migrants, refugees, illegal immigrants and all those who are considered “out of place” and, as such, are being held in conditions which are more and more dramatic, within a “placeless place” indeed in a no man’s land. This refers to detention centers, now renamed Centri di permanenza e per il rimpatrio (CPR), ie structures which are used to hold all foreigners without a residence permit; we are speaking about those who are found to be the subjects of no immediate expulsion for a number of reasons established by law. It refers to territories and spaces within which individuals are destined to disappear as holders of rights and as bodies. These are real and proper “suspended spaces”. Foreigners retained are inserted in to a real “space of exception”, inside of which there is an active mechanism on the basis of which it is paradoxically possible to “include something solely through its exclusion”. Moving from this theoretical framework, the paper will focus on: - The paradigm of “state of exception” - The Italian law after the so called “Decreto Salvini” - Emergency/Exclusion Policies.

Politics and Administration: Civil Service in Poland in the New Institutional Perspective

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The civil service is an important element of the public administration system and has a major impact on the state's manner of functioning. The civil service in Poland was created with the intention to ensure that the public administration performed its duties in a professional and impartial manner, unhindered by political interests. The aim of the paper is to analyse the process of creating the civil service in Poland after 1989, and to show how the division between the political and administrative spheres was formed from the beginning of the transformation and under the governments of succeeding political groups, and the extent to which the actual relations between politics and public administration reflect the formal regulations contained in successive civil service acts. The paper

concentrates in particular on personnel policy with regard to senior civil service positions, because these appointments are connected with assuming control of decision making processes and human resources policy in administrative offices. Various complementary qualitative and quantitative methods were used in the research. Multidimensional analysis of the data leads to the conclusion that political parties in Poland strive to limit the autonomy of the government administration and to subordinate it to their interests. The legislation in the area of civil service has been largely subjugated to the political interest of the moment, and not to the long-term interest of the state. The use of the new institutional perspective allowed to identify the reasons behind the adoption of specific legal measures and to show their actual effects.

RN32_06a | Cities and Populism (URBPOP)

The New EU Urban Agenda: Mobilising the 'Right to the City' Top Down? (URBPOP)

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To contribute to the urban objective of the global sustainable development goals, the new EU Urban Agenda was established in 2016 with the aim of fostering the urban dimensions of European governance. Focusing on the 'right to the city' as critical claim for global sustainable development, this paper enquires into the normative implications of the new urban agenda for European governance. Despite the political success for the urban movement, the global urban agenda also raised critical concerns that transnational governance may harmonise urban diversity and thus actually weaken global sustainable development. Applying the urban globalisation critique to the European context, the paper conceptualises the 'soft' nature of EU urban governance as transnational mobilisation and cooperation process. As an intergovernmental instrument with no legal or financial resources, the EU urban agenda offers a broad normative framework for mobilising transnational cooperation from the top down. The urban partnerships established then during the first implementation phase indicate various new normative and cooperative structures. By reflecting these preliminary findings through the scholarly debates on EU regional policy and on the global urban agenda, the paper develops assumptions about the potential implications for the broader processes of European governance. Thus interpreting the 'right to the city' as a critical claim to transform, evaluate and contest European governance, the paper elaborates a research agenda that aims to embed top-down transnational governance in bottom-up urban politics. Connecting the European with the global debates also contributes to reflecting the potential of knowledge exchange for politicizing the broad notion of sustainable urban development.

Populism in the City: The Case of Ford Nation URBPOP

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Populism is often viewed as a national-level phenomenon that pits a declining periphery against a cosmopolitan, economically successful metropolis. Our analysis of Rob Ford's 2010 campaign and mayoralty in Toronto reveals the potential for the emergence of populist politics within the metropolis. To comprehend his appeal, principally within the city's ethnically diverse postwar peripheral areas, we apply Brubaker's conceptualization of populism as a discursive repertoire. Drawing on qualitative information and analysis of survey research, we first describe how Ford constructed electorally salient protagonists and antagonists. Second, we discuss how his emergence was enabled by institutional, economic, and demographic change. Finally, we explain Ford's appeal to a diverse electorate in terms of the sincerity and coherence of his performance as the collective representation of suburban grievance. We conclude by arguing that populism may emerge in metropolitan settings with strong, spatially manifest internal social, economic, and cultural divisions.

Spaces Of European Unease: Localism, Translocalism And Populist Reactions To Urban/Regional Shocks (URBPOP)

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The rise of electoral support for populist parties – mostly of the right but also of the left – within the past decade has distinct geographic as well as time profiles that invite lines of explanation as to this source of disaffection with opinion-forming elites and mainstream parties. On both dimensions there are suggestions that the phenomenon is related to enlarged migrant and/or Muslim populations, to increased inequalities between individuals and communities, economic failures associated with offshoring of jobs and the fallout of the 2007-8 financial crisis – and a growing cultural separation between an increasingly cosmopolitan metropolitan culture and non-metropolitan communities retaining more traditional values. This paper builds on previous work (Gordon, 2018) that has used the European Social Survey panel to test hypotheses about the impacts of region-specific economic and cultural shocks on vulnerable groups and how reactions to the (more significant) cultural shock was mediated at individual and community level by biases toward localist/cosmopolitan types of personal capital and membership of two kinds of translocal organisation (Catholic churches and trades unions). This paper extends that analysis to look more directly at the urban

dimension, in relation to the functioning of urban politics – and the implications of the new spaces of unease for politics within and between urban communities.

Does Local Fragmentation Drive Populism? Trump and More

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The Brexit fragmentation in Parliament powerfully illustrates fragmentation and dissatisfaction with traditional leadership and rules of the game. After the Berlin wall fell in 1989, many European countries saw new leagues and political parties emerge (Poland had hundreds, Italy some 30). Comparing local and national patterns over time brings out the rise of fragmentation and permits analysis of new leadership patterns. An earlier example was the decline of class politics and traditional left-right party programs; these offer analytical strategies for interpreting populist leaders (Clark and Lipset 2001 summarize the debate which continues). We offer general propositions about populism, some brief case study support, and analysis of Trump 2016 election patterns across all US counties (about 3000).

Northern Exposure: Fear, Loathing and Hope in the North of England after Brexit (URBPOP)

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The North of England has played a central role in debates about the causes and consequences of the Brexit referendum, especially in the widespread perception of a divided Britain. There is a pervasive vision of the North outside of the bigger cities, driven by a wave of public opinion scholars and public intellectuals, that it represented a “heartland” vote: of “somewhere” people (core national, rooted, working class, “left behind”) against the “anywheres” (affluent, educated, cosmopolitan, metropolitan elites). At the same time, Brexit has raised fears about the future of a multi-racial society with high levels of immigration. The North of England is also viewed as a place of simmering racism and xenophobia: pitting White British, older British minority groups, and newer incomers such as asylum seekers or East European workers against each other in deprived and depressed post-industrial locations – particularly away from the more cosmopolitan “core cities” such as Manchester and Leeds. The paper will present initial documentary and ethnographic research from the ESRC funded ‘Northern Exposure’ project. Homing in on four archetypal northern towns, we interrogate sweeping perceptions of the North, while broaching sensitive questions of everyday nationalism, race and racism in largely understudied and marginalised places. While places such as Wakefield and Middlesbrough have struggled to come to terms with new European migrations and refugee settlement amidst widespread deprivation and political alienation, other locations such as Halifax and Preston offer examples of renewed multiculturalism and social intervention able to conceive a more hopeful future for multi-ethnic Britain.

RN32_06b | Politics of Boundaries (SOSEM)

Vertical to Horizontal to Central. Spatial Metaphors in Hungarian Politics since 1990 (SOSEM)

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The presentation will sketch the rise and decline of spatial metaphors in Hungarian political communication for the past decades. Until 1990, the left – right divide was not important, or rather, it was overshadowed by the vertical structure. The political elite, consisted of either the single party or of the intellectuals of western values, or of the so called popular intellectuals, located itself above the citizens defining thereby a vertical division of space. From 1990 to about 2010, the

Hungarian political space was constructed as a left – right continuum, sometimes with several actors, sometimes with only two. Since 2010, a great discrepancy has unfolded between the government elite and the rest. The former tends to use the metaphor of central/centralized field of force (centrális erőter), with itself promoting the common national causes, and the hardly important rest. The opposition forces try to stick to the left – right division but each has difficulty to find a proper place on that continuum for itself, for the government and for the others in opposition. The presentation, based on a four year long research project on the history of political communication in Hungary, will draw the trajectory of the vertical, horizontal and central space metaphors, their advantages and disadvantages in political identification and strategy building.

Visual political communication resources in Hungary, 1990-2015 (SOSEM)

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Visuals have huge importance when political parties communicate with their audience: images may not only carry direct messages, but they can deliver all sorts of hidden contents, thus the investigation of political communication has to be broadened to the visual materials. In spite of the fact that political communication today is built on visual resources, research on visual political communication is still infrequent. As a contribution to this research area I will present some of the most important visual social semiotic resources of the Hungarian political communities between 1990 and 2015. The communities used varied visual resources, for example logos of the political parties, images of the politicians and the parties, or election posters can be considered as classic visual resources, but there are less obvious ones also: places that a community recurrently use, clothes or badges that represent fellowship or even a moustache can be a visual resource. I will concentrate only the most typical ones. The aim of the presentation is to describe how the political actors used these visual resources: what kind of signs, messages, and hidden intentions can be identified in their visual communication tools.

Changing Patterns of Negative Campaigning in Hungary (SOSEM)

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Negative campaigning as a political marketing tool has several functions during an election campaign. Its main goal is generally to make the targeted opponent seem less suitable for a position by attacking her based on policy issues, ideology, past political performance, behaviour or personal characteristics. On the other hand, negative campaign messages serve as distinction between the sponsor of the attack and the target implicitly claiming that the sponsor would be a better, in some cases even a more legitimate choice. The presentation examines these functions of negative campaigning using the case of Hungarian parliamentary election campaigns between 1990 and 2014, a period in which negative campaigning became a prevalent part of election campaigns in Hungary. It focuses on the patterns of negative campaigning examining the content and type of negative messages, their main sponsors and their choice of targets. Based on this analysis, the presentation argues that campaign negativity in Hungary did not only change in a quantitative term (i.e. usage of more negative messages during the campaigns) but shows a shift in its content as well from questioning the political stance to questioning the legitimacy of opponents.

Incivility as semiotic resource. Lessons from Hungary (SOSEM)

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As the acts of courtesy in politics is going out of fashion, scholarly interest in incivility has been growing. Whilst the main conceptualization of political incivility is usually centering on deliberative theory and considering rudeness as harmful malpractice, some researchers suggest that outrage discourses with their emotional appeals may stimulate the voter turnout. By moving beyond the deliberation and the strategic use of incivility, this presentation addresses this problem from the perspective of social semiotics. The longitudinal analysis (1990 – 2015) of the political communication in Hungary reveals multiple use of inappropriate vocabulary. The presentation highlights the expansion of insulting language and vulgarity in politics. First, incivility appeared as part of the desacralization of politics in blogs and online portals in the early years of 2000s. Then came the waves of character assassinations during the election campaign. In 2006, the highest peak in the uncivil mode of communication was connected to Prime Minister Ferenc Gyurcsány's infamous speech and the people's reaction to the talk in which he admitted that he lied and purposely misled the electorates during the previous legislative election campaign. Last but not least, obscenity in street protests was discovered. Having catalogued the practices of incivility in Hungary, I argue that indecency in political communication can be comprehended as semiotic resource which is characterised

by repetition, widespread and multichannel usage to express authenticity and political identity.

The Semiotic Resources of Left-wing Political Community Between 1990 and 2015. (SOSEM)

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This research investigates the semiotic resources that integrated the left-wing political community in Hungary between 1990 and 2015. This study presents the main results of a 4-years long research project that has explored the history of Hungarian political communication since the regime change using social semiotics as method. The research has found that there are several semiotic resources (actor constructions, discourses, issues, channels and further modalities) that have been highly used by left-wing political actors and make them a recognizable and distinguishable political community within the larger political community of Hungary. The presentation will focus on the most durable semiotic resources, such as depoliticized actor constructions, preference for experts, the discourse of security, stillness and predictability, the discourse of the defense of democracy, the discourse of closing up to Europe, the issue of foreign policy etc. The study argues that while these semiotic resources were highly present in the communication of the members of left-wing community between 1990 and 2010/2012, they have increasingly faded after 2010 that has contributed to the disintegration of the left-wing community in Hungary.

RN32_07a | Examining Populism (I)

Islamic Populism and Popular Attitudes toward Syrian Asylum Seekers in Turkey

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Turkey's ruling Justice and Development Party (JDP) has made increasing use of populism in the past decade, pitting a virtuous Sunni Muslim majority against a secular, pro-Western elite who conspire against the rightful sovereignty of the pious people. In the aftermath of the Arab Spring, JDP leaders have employed this populist frame in international affairs as well, claiming to represent all the oppressed Muslim peoples in the Middle East and beyond. In this way, they have established a "chain of equivalence" (Laclau 2005) between devout Muslims in different countries and constructed a collective identity—the "ummah"—that transcends the boundaries of the Turkish nation-state. This paper scrutinizes the robustness of this pan-Islamic populist identity by analyzing popular attitudes toward the growing population of Syrian asylum seekers in Turkey. Our rationale is as follows: If JDP's populist references to the universal brotherhood of a downtrodden ummah has genuine appeal, then the religious conservatives in Turkey should stand in solidarity with their Muslim brethren who are fleeing the repressive Assad regime. To test whether this is the case, we use data from a nationally representative survey conducted in February 2016 with 2,647 Turkish citizens. Our results show that, compared with more secular citizens, religious conservatives are indeed less prejudiced toward Syrian asylum seekers. However, the effect of religious conservatism is modest and does not moderate the positive association between Turkish nationalism and anti-Syrian attitudes. Furthermore, economic insecurity is a major source of anti-Syrian attitudes among conservative citizens. Due to these reasons, coupled with the recent rise of nationalist fervor and economic instability in Turkey, anti-Syrian attitudes are widespread among all religious and political groups.

Mapping Varieties of Populism in the United States and Europe

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This paper is the first to systematically map and compare how populist sentiment clusters in the electorates of the US and several European societies using Latent Class Analysis. We have completed analysis of the US (ANES 2016), and have conducted preliminary analysis of Germany (EVS 2017). We will extend the comparison to the UK, France, Sweden and other European countries after the EVS data release in July.

Conventional strategies for studying populist attitudes compare voters of populist and non-populist parties. This strategy is, however, less suitable for analysis of two party systems like the US and UK. The relational methodological strategy we adopt allows comparison of populist voters within and across parties. It also allows us to study the formation of populist clusters over time. Building on recent theoretical innovations we operationalize Brubaker's (2017) two-dimensional conceptualization of populism, measuring anti-elite sentiment, and attitudes regarding national membership. In both the US and Germany, we find six analytically distinct classes, two of which are populist, comprising a third and 21% of the electorate respectively. In both cases the latent classes we identify are powerful predictors of a variety of social attitudes, and allow a series of interesting comparisons. For example, right-wing populists in the US are one of the most religious groups, however right populists in Germany are among the least religious. Additionally, there is little difference in policy preference between the populist and non-populist Republican clusters in the US. Rather the cleavage is primarily fueled by emotional rather than ideological factors.

The Impact Of Populist Attitudes On Electoral Behaviour. The Case Of The Czech Republic and Germany

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The aim of the paper is to analyse the effect of populist attitudes on electoral behaviour. The existing research suggests that having populist attitude is a strong and significant predictor of electoral and voting behaviour. For example those, who hold populist attitudes are more likely to support and vote for populist parties. This finding has been demonstrated mainly in country specific studies with few analyses from comparative setting. This paper focuses on the effect of populist values on vote choice in national elections in the Czech Republic; and to provide a reasonable comparison also in Germany. The empirical analysis is based on two data nationally representative sources: German post-election cross-sectional GLES and Czech survey on populist attitudes. Analysis shows that the effect of populist attitudes on party choice is not simple. In Germany populist attitudes are associated with vote for AfD, albeit only in Eastern Germany. In addition, in the Czech republic populist attitudes are associated with vote for right-wing populist SPD, but not with centrist populist ANO. In the case of ANO it is hypothesized that the effect is not significant either due to centrist nature of the party or due to the fact the party has been more than one electoral cycle in government, part of establishment which has mitigated the effect of populist attitudes. The analysis thus demonstrates the effect of populist values on party choice, however, it also shows the effect is not universal/general and may be contingent on populist party ideological position (left, centrist, right) or whether populist party is in power. The paper contributes to the research of the effect of populism on electoral behaviour.

The Populist Radical Right in Europe: A "Populist Post-Fascism"?

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With the rise and the establishment of political parties such as the French Front or Rassemblement national, the Austrian FPÖ or the Hungarian Jobbik, the populist radical right has moved from the margins to the center of (not only) European politics and societies. More as a single issue movement against migration, this complex phenomenon has revealed its economic, cultural and political profile. Relative deprivation, cultural difference and political alienation have tried to explain it keeping cultural identity as political core and as success filter for this movement. Globalisation and denationalisation stressed this still more, when the radical right has reflected the economic, the migration and the "crisis" of democracy. Furthermore, cleavage theory underlined the social dynamics of nativist politics and allowed to compare national differences on a similar European background. Finally and terminologically, the renaissance of the extreme right after World War II met in its "third wave" populism and has recently transformed completely into this concept neglecting the ideological differences between its left-wing and its right-wing forms. Given this larger dimension of the radical right and of populism in space and in time, historical sociology will lead this proposal in order to analyse this phenomenon between national boundaries and globalization and between historical fascism and the renaissance of globalized forms of authoritarianism. Can the populist radical right be considered as a "populist post-fascism"?

RN32_07b | Discursive Articulations of the Social

The Social Renegotiation of German Conceptions of Asylum and Human Rights in Response to the "Migrant Crises" of 1992/3 and 2015/6

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This paper examines the political actors, discourses and practices underlying two sea changes in the asylum framework of the Federal Republic of Germany, namely the "Asylkompromiss" ("asylum compromise") of 1992/3 and the legislative response to the so called "refugee crisis" of 2015/6. In both periods rapid increases in the number of migrants arriving in Germany were interpreted as a social problem to be resolved by means of legislative amendment, in interconnected parliamentary and media debates. Both reconceptions of the country's response to the social problem of increased irregular migration focussed narrowly on the right of

asylum, which is originally sought to protect only politically persecuted people. The paper analyses why, in both cases, the requisite majority of parliamentarians in the Lower House of the German Parliament (Bundestag) opted to narrow German asylum law rather than addressing the transformations of society brought about by migration directly, either by enacting an immigration law (which would follow two years later, in December 2018) or through targeted laws aimed at victims of civil war, state collapse, extreme poverty and environmental catastrophes. The theoretical approach of this paper addresses the adverse implications of the capture of social bargaining processes by political actors leveraging the notions of "crisis" to problematise social phenomena and "Handlungsfähigkeit" (the government's perceived ability to act decisively) to eliminate alternative negotiation outcomes. In light of these two notions, constraints emerge on how political actors can creatively (as conceived by George Herbert Mead) respond to societal transformations.

Anti-Muslim Racism In Israeli And German Public Discourses: Manifestations On Local, National And International Levels

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The so-called "refugee crisis" of 2015, as the major influx of Syrian civil war refugees and asylum seekers from North Africa is often referred to, has added fuel to the fire of "hate parties" (Western) Europe-wide, e.g., the AfD in Germany, the FPÖ in Austria, the Front National/ Rassemblement National in France, Wilder's Partij voor de Vrijheid in the Netherlands, or the Yisra'el Beitenu in Israel. Most of these political parties put a particular emphasis on anti-immigrant, or, rather, anti-Muslim-related issues, drawing a threat scenario of "Islamisation". By doing so, they have been able to link their rhetorics to racist, or, anti-Muslim stereotypes of the majority populations, and increasingly dominate public and political discourses. In the suggested paper, I will look at the presentation of a threat of "Islamisation" in public discourse as a means of symbolic boundary-making in two exemplary case studies, Israel and Germany. Central questions here are: first, how a threat of "Islamisation" is presented on the different societal levels (local, national, international) and, second, how threat is linked to (anti-Muslim) racism in both countries. The suggested paper is based on the secondary analysis of data collected in two independent research projects. For the Israeli case, the data base are in-depth interviews with activists in the Yisra'el Beitenu party. The German case study is based on social media communication. By using a sociology of knowledge approach to discourse studies, the material of both case studies allows the examination of a perception of threat in public discourse.

694

Communicating Mobilisation and Resistance: The Rhetorical Dimension of Radical Movements and Protest across Periods of 'Newness'

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This study is a section of an ongoing book project under contract with Pluto Press, which attempts to draw historical parallels between different periods in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries when the radical left as a political family in Europe has manifested itself in ways that have been conventionally considered as 'new'. The purpose is to bring into light continuities and discontinuities between different historical instances of radical politics. The book compares social movements and parties on the radical left space in Europe across three decades – the 'first new left' of the late 1960s to the late 1970s, the mid-1990s to the early 2000s global justice struggles (GJM), and the post-2008 anti-austerity and pro-democracy mobilisations. 'Newness' is assessed across distinct analytical levels concerning ideas and claims, rhetoric and communication, and organizational form. The study proposed here, intended as a chapter of the aforementioned book project devoted to the evolution of radical rhetoric across time, asks if and how the post-2008 social movements and protest events associated with the European radical left can be seen as distinct from those of the 1960s/70s and the GJM in Europe, in terms of communicating mobilization and resistance. The overarching theme of the study is how left radicalism has (re) casted and (re) framed its struggles. The analysis looks in particular at two elements of radical rhetoric: first, how the movements and protesters cast themselves, that is projecting the movement's image to the public at large through slogans, banners and a number of other real or virtual communication tools and performances; second, the use of discursive schemas, binaries, trichotomies or more complex language, as utilised to communicate ideological messages.

Mediated Misogyny: the communicative politics of #BoycottGillette

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One important component within the contemporary resurgence of far-right politics is antifeminist 'men's rights' activism. Linked through extensive online networks, men's rights activists (MRAs) have been implicated in notable episodes of organised misogyny, such as the 2014 'Gamergate' campaign of targeted harassment against female video games developers and journalists. Despite a growing literature on the politics of antifeminist backlash, the role of both new and traditional media in mobilising male anger and resentment remains comparatively under-researched. This paper will

explore the dynamics of antifeminist online action through a case study of one recent episode of contention: the online mobilisation against shaving company Gillette's 2019 advert 'The Best Men Can Be'. Intended by the company to promote a more positive model of masculinity, the advert was strongly criticised by MRAs and related groups for what they saw as its 'anti-male' message. Drawing on a unique dataset of 40,000 tweets collected from Twitter in the aftermath of the advert's release, the paper will examine the key actors involved in the online mobilisation against Gillette, and the ways in which they and their opponents sought to frame the advert. The paper will also explore the way in which the anti-Gillette mobilisation was covered by the traditional media. In doing so, the paper will contribute to wider debates about the respective roles of new and traditional media in fuelling support for reactionary politics.

RN32_08 | Governmentality and Society (II)

Coalition Building And Distortion: New Evidence About Legislative Networks In Ukraine, 1993-2018

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Most recent studies in political science have recognized that legislative outcomes are often influenced by social networks. Legislators are influenced by their social ties, reciprocal relationships, information flow in the networks, peer pressure, and homophily effects (i.e. preferential attachment – to behave similarly to those legislators that share relevant social traits). Most of the existing studies, however, are focused on Western democracies. Surprisingly, little is known about legislative networks in other parts of the world. We analyze a novel dataset covering co-authorship and voting of Ukrainian legislators from 1993 till present. First, our data suggest that in Ukraine, in contrast to Western democracies, co-authorship and voting are not aligned. Second, we show that homophily effects and centrality measures are more important for voting but not for co-authorship. Third, we analyze specific cases of distortions when legislators flip and do not vote for those bills which they co-authored. We argue that these cases are indicative of coalition distortions. Our contribution to the literature is twofold. While previous literature tends to analyze voting or co-sponsorship in isolation, we analyze them together. Second, we shift empirical analysis from the success of a given bill to the success of a coalition.

695

World Politics on Migration and Inequalities in the EU

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Migration has been associated on diverse societal levels with the (re)production of inequalities. This paper addresses world politics on migration as a process that might (re)produce inequalities among migrants. Although world politics emerge beyond the nation-state it reflects existing power constellations and might have next to manifest also latent functions, potential producing paradoxes and inequalities on lower societal levels linked to the following question: what are the latent functions of current world policies on migration and in which ways are these politics producing inequality-related in the EU? From international political sociology viewpoint, I focus on the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) and argue that the framework has the potential to produce global governance paradoxes' especially in the interaction with member state policies in the EU which has also unfavourable inequality-related effects on migrants. Drawing on 40 qualitative expert interviews from diverse civil society organisations in sending and receiving countries, it is contended that although the GCM represents the first comprehensive legal framework for the protection of migrant rights, it has also important limitations. This has to do with several latent functions linked to economic and security rationales of more powerful actors within the GCM community. The results indicate that these latent rationales and functions contribute to inequalities among migrants with certain characteristics in the EU. Certain migrants obtain more rights due to the GCM framework, which is occurring at the cost of many others. The findings indicate that social mechanisms such as social exclusion, exploitation, increasing discrimination, political categorisation and hierarchisation of migrants are propelled which contributes to increasing inequalities in the EU.

Theorizing Justifications in Political Rhetoric in the EU and beyond

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Epistemic Governance meets Ethnomethodology: Theorizing justifications in political rhetoric in the EU and beyond In the world of nation states with parliamentary systems and subsequent practices, political governance predominantly operates through the logic of political persuasion (Alasuutari & Qadir 2014). In decision-making, the policymakers have to gain sufficient support for their suggestions by appealing to the conceptions, aspirations and ideals of fellow policymakers, stakeholders and citizens. This persuasion acts upon three aspects of the social world: (1) ontology (2) identifications and (3) norms and ideals (ibid.). My postdoctoral research project (European solidarities in turmoil, Academy of Finland, 2018-2021) concentrates on investigating and theorizing the relevance of the latter two. The value of rationality is all but

one striving asset in political rhetoric. What matters in the world of modern imaginaries are also the identifications among actors: the questions of who we are and how we relate to each other in the course of our actions. This is what I call the relational scaffolding of epistemic work in political persuasion. Identities are multifold and they are deployed reflexively and strategically in political rhetoric. To elaborate the details of epistemic governance processes I apply the insights from ethnomethodological theory on social interaction. I mobilize the concepts of recipient design, membership categorization, positioning and reciprocal relations to explicate how discourse, agency, identification and power function in the game of political justifications. My empirical case is policymaking discourse in the EU but my claims about the constitution of modernity extend well beyond Europe theoretically.

Classification Struggles in Post-socialist Serbia: Elite Discourse on Personal Socio-economic Success

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Relying on Bourdieu's concept of classification struggles (Bourdieu, 1984; 1989), in this paper I explore elite discourse on personal socio-economic success during the post-socialist transformation of Serbia. Classification struggles involve efforts by social agents to impose their own criteria of evaluation and ranking of people and practices. The stake in these struggles is the monopoly of legitimate social classifications, which are the basis of representation of social groups and ultimately of their mobilization and demobilization. Critical discourse analysis (Fairclough, 2003) is conducted on the corpus based on the weekly newspaper Vreme's 2006-2009 survey in which 324 representatives of the political and economic elite (CEOs, high-position advisers, economic experts, political officials, etc.) were asked to define "winners and losers of the Serbian transition". Analysis sheds light on the attempt of members of the higher strata to anchor their status achievement to socially legitimate values and merit principle (individual initiative, courage, ambition, etc). Many instances of the analyzed discourse exemplify how the winners were represented as young, educated, hardworking people, full of initiative, ready to take risks and adapt to new circumstances. Losers, on the other hand, were described as static, confused, impractical people who have "failed to take their fate in their own hands", coddled by the paternalism of socialism. This shows how transformation of social order in Serbia was accelerated by discursive work on translating social inequalities into the matter of personal (in)competence, taken up by members of the elite in their struggle to impose the legitimate principle of vision and division in society.

RN32_09a | Examining Populism (II)

Populist Discourse on Political Representation: Case Study of Lithuania

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If populism is understood as expressions of the peoples' will and of an antagonism between the people and the elite (Mudde, 2004), a direct unmediated link between representatives and represented is implied. Nevertheless, classical (Pitkin) as well as contemporary (Lefort, Ankersmit, Urbinati) studies of political representation claim that the distance between represented and the representatives is necessary for political representation. Moreover, populist political parties participate in the process of political representation through political elections. Therefore, it becomes especially relevant to consider how populist political parties understand and define political representation. An empirical study has been conducted on Lithuanian populist political parties' interpretation and definition of political representation. Research data consists of party election manifestos of 2016 and articles on populist parties' websites (period of April 2016-September 2017). The analysis focuses on how populist political parties interpret and define who are to be represented and who are to represent. The empirical research reveals that the populist political parties attempt to both avoid and to improve political representation. On one hand, their conception of political representation is partly in line with the principles of party representation. On the other hand, they define representation through references to common moral values, professionalism and constant communication. These three measures are aimed at creating a common political identity between and the represented and themselves. Common political identity "resolves" the distance between represented and the representatives.

How do Transnational Populist Parties and Leaders frame External and Internal EU Borders?

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The construction of the EU is based on the freedom of movements. It has supposed a physical de-bordering process within the EU while a policy of bordering has been conceived for the external border of Europe. The representatives of populist parties have been at the forefront of territorial re-bordering policy aiming at protecting a "pure people" threatened by a so-called "global elite" and multiple external

flows. Yet, there has been little academic attention paid to the border as a material and discursive resource used by populist parties and leaders to shape a transnational agenda. The goal of this contribution is to address transnational populism in Europe by focusing on state borders. We might expect different discourse by populist representatives depending on the type of flows crossing the borders, the origin and destination of these flows and the scale at which the state territorial border is considered. Populist leaders such as Viktor Orbán can share the league of leagues for the defense of borders manifesto proposed by Salvini when they consider the current "Migrants crisis". They can collectively built-up a pan-European populism on a Fortress Europe agenda. They can also collectively worry about the closure of some internal borders of the EU for their fellow citizens as proved with the current Brexit situation. Furthermore, they can see potentially negatively cross-border political initiatives taken by some of them putting at stake the territorial integrity of their respective state such as for instance the decision of Viktor Orbán to give the Hungarian citizenry to the Hungarian communities living in neighboring countries. There is a need to investigate the importance of state-border in the definition of pan-European populism.

Why No Populism in Portugal?

Lessons from Lisbon

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This paper proposes a new approach to populism as a logic of social and political action - the logic of resentment. This logic is taken to help organise contents (ideology, discourse, forms of mobilisation, etc.) in a distinctive manner by pitting one part of the people against another part in the name of a future, reconstituted "people". Methodologically, Portugal is conceived of as a negative case. Our argument is that the performative articulation of the populist logic of resentment by Portuguese political agents failed to translate into electoral success between 2011-2015, the same period in which Podemos in neighbouring Spain achieved its most significant electoral results, has a lot to do with local politics in the capital, Lisbon. Long run by a broad left-wing coalition, soon to be replicated at the national level (the PM is the former Lisbon mayor), Lisbon can be seen as functioning as a political and social antidote to the politics of resentment that fuel populism.

Superordinate Intersectionality - Putting Identity Politics in the Study of Right-wing Populism

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From the US to the northernmost corners of Europe, right-wing populism is making deep inroads into the mainstream political landscape. Despite a flourishing scholarship on the topic, to date there are few explanations concerning the intricate workings of right-wing populist paradoxes: privileged white politicians (mainly men) proclaiming themselves the true voices of white working class (men and women) against the remote and corrupt elites that open the national borders to threatening migrant Other (men) and endanger the cultural (and racial) distinctiveness of their nation in the name of globalization. With this in mind, the present contribution aims to bring identity politics in the study of right-wing populism, and argues in favor of superordinate intersectionality as an analytical perspective to address these paradoxes in examining right-wing populist discourses. Such an approach scrutinizes the interactions between several axes of difference and inequality: gender (masculinities); social class (elites); and race (whitenesses). These theoretical articulations are illustrated with examples from the US, as well as from Europe.

official ostracism, persecution, and repression. Contemporary Russian elections are stripped of any ideological orientation. At present, the Russian policymakers consider an ideology as non-essential, while dissension is still considered dangerous. Consequently, today's ideological constructs become illusory and more disproportionate to the real tasks, values, and interests of a majority of citizens. Most voters are ill-informed about party and pre-election programmes that use conservative, social and democratic and liberal slogans. However, the study shows that, on the one hand, elections in contemporary Russia remain an essential political institution. This is proved by high voter turnout and the participation of opposition parties and leaders. Nevertheless, the effective democratic component is weak and largely formal.

RN32_09b | Citizenship and Civil society (III)

When There Is No Choice: Electoral Preferences of Russians In Times of Ideological Uncertainty

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The study analyses the electoral preferences of Russians who participated in the 2016 parliamentary and 2018 presidential elections. The empirical basis is derived from the data of nationwide monitoring carried out by Federal Centre of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences over 2014-2018. The sample comprised 4,000 persons (aged 18 and over) and was representative of the adult population in terms of gender, age, education and type of settlement. As the study shows elections in modern Russia may be described as "elections without choice". This is why contemporary Russia resembles the Soviet Union. But the main difference is that the Soviet elections had Communist ideology as the basis, and those with dissenting opinions suffered

Interest Group Systems In Post-Communist Environment: Informal Relations And Inequality Of Access To Policy Making

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Interest group systems, as introduced by Almond in 1958, describe how articulation of organized political interests take place in various societies, how are these interests transmitted to decision making and translated into public policies. Almond specified that particular difference existed between Western and non-Western interest groups systems, referring among other examples to communist countries' experience when interest groups were controlled by the state and used to mobilize citizens in order to support the government. Three decades after the fall of communist regimes, relations between decision makers and major organized groups in Central and Eastern European states are still dependent on the government and to different extent are dominated by cronyism, informal ties and nepotism. Only limited number of interest groups enjoy privileged access to policy making which provokes inequality of access and halts further development of interest group systems. These problems have been inherited by post-Soviet states as well as new member states of the European Union from Central and Eastern Europe. As a rule, despite initial progress in setting mediation institutions there have been dramatic drawback since the beginning of illiberal and populist wave. Europeanization didn't have a notable effect on integrity and openness of interest groups systems among new EU members states because informal networks used to lobby their interests do not work on supranational level. Nor have these systems been able to introduce efficient corporatist mechanisms of interest representation, which is why Ost called it "illusory corporatism". More democracy and proactive civil society, less expansive and inclusive state, anti-corruption measures, understandable rules and change of behavioural attitudes should be the core of policies aimed at changing the tenacious legacy.

The Role of Polish and Russian NGOs in Lithuanian Civic Society: State Policy Measures and Attitudes of NGOs Leaders

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The paper addresses the questions of the role of ethnic civic organizations in the Lithuanian civic society; what are the mission of these organizations and how state institutions aim to strengthen national minorities' civil society. The paper also discusses how changing geopolitical context after the Ukrainian and Russian conflict in 2014 has been reflected in public attitudes and state policy towards ethnic minorities groups in Lithuania. Russians and Poles are the most numerous ethnic minorities groups in Lithuania and they are represented by several political parties and a number of civil society organizations. These organizations unite active members of ethnic communities, who articulate issues that are seen as important and relevant to the Polish and Russian ethnic groups. The civic society in the democratic states is seen as the platform for representation of different social perspectives and consolidation of society groups which experience structural inequality (e.g. Young 2000). In Lithuania, these minority NGOs mostly focus on organization of cultural events, they target local Poles, Russians and Russian-speakers and only in rare cases orient their activities towards the society at large. The main body of these organizations consists predominantly of individuals of middle- and older-generation; these individuals form the main audience of their activities as well. The paper is based on the analysis of qualitative data collected in NGO sector and interpretation of state policy towards national minority NGOs.

RN33 | Women's and Gender Studies

RN33_01a | Gender and Resource Management: Households, Negotiations and Strategies

Gender Differences in Reported Relationship between Spouses' Housework Hours and Relative Income

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Conceptions of gender may shape not just actions, but perceptions and reporting. This article takes a new approach to housework and gender by examining differences between males and females in how they respond to survey questions about both, own and spouse's housework, in the context of wife's relative income. Fixed effects regression results using 1999-2015 waves of the US Panel Study of Income Dynamics dataset (n=6,229) show a significant asymmetric effect of gender norms on the spouses' reporting behavior. When wives are earning relatively higher income, thereby deviating from the gender norm, husbands report lower own housework hours and higher housework hours on wife's behalf. This is consistent with gender deviance neutralization (and/or masculine overcompensation) theory. However, when wives report spouses' housework hours, the relationship follows the bargaining-exchange model. Identified clear gender differences in reported relationship between housework and relative income are interesting in themselves and have practical research implications, including possibly explaining conflicting empirical results found in previous research. Plausibly, the mixed findings stem from the changing composition of female and male respondents. Results presented in this study suggest that housework data is profoundly affected by gender differences in reporting and this is not a simple linear bias.

Money Management and Gender Equality: An Analysis of Dual-Earner Couples in Western Europe

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Using data from ISSP "Family and Changing Gender Roles" 2012 module, we do a cross-sectional analysis in order to examine the dynamics behind the non-traditional money management systems (joint and individualized money management) used by 25-45 age group dual-earner couples. We explore whether the changing patterns of employment and changing ideologies and discourses of gender have resulted in more egalitarian ways of handling money among couples in intimate relationships. The novelty of this paper lies in taking into consideration both the joint and the individualized system which is relatively less explored and covering both married and cohabiting couples. Although gender inequalities persist in joint and individualized systems, both are more egalitarian than the traditional breadwinner system where only one partner –usually male –manages all the household income. Individualized system -which is a rather newer way of managing money for couples-is more associated with gender egalitarian values; it is preferred significantly more by respondents who express relatively more egalitarian ideologies of gender and, finally, in relationships where males are older or earn significantly more money than their partners, the likelihood of switching to non-traditional systems (joint / individualized) is lower. Keywords: Gender Inequalities, Intimate Relationships, Household Economics, Family Sociology, Gender Arrangements.

Employment Guarantee Schemes: Their Role in Marital Negotiation of Work in India and Bangladesh

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In north central rural India and rural Bangladesh, we find women both trapped at home and subject to the strong pattern of male circular migration. 15% of women are head of household (2015/6 field surveys). Breaking down patterns of government “100 days” employment guarantee at local level we find both village-wise and class-wise patterns. The talk explores the patterns using semi-structured interviews (2015/6) and multilevel modelling. First we found women of higher class not utilising the employment guarantee; on the other hand, those with access to cash could afford the bribe needed to enter the scheme. Applying gender-and-development theory we offer a nuanced class approach at the household level to distinguish which women in each country obtained the advantages of “100 days” or cash-for-work employment guarantee. Second we found women and men sharing in strategies of work and task management. Tragic poverty situations were associated with ill health and outmigration, as well as widowhood and the migration of the next generation on a more permanent basis to towns. Lastly, we discuss the different gender dynamics in predominantly Muslim Bangladesh and predominantly Hindu north central India. Our treatment of discourse differences allows us to gauge the role of social norms, social change, and two contradictory pressures. On the one hand: be modern. On the other: be conservative and hence trustworthy. Women deal with these pressures in many ways. We explore discourses used by both men and women for dealing with these norm conflicts over work allocation. Women’s paid work is very important both at symbolic and discursive levels, and economically.

participate less in the labour market and are less likely to socialize themselves outside their household. Using Colombian National Survey of Time Use (ENUT-2016/2017), we provide empirical support to show that the distribution of time between couples acts as a mediator between individual factors, both objective (type of union) and subjective (perception of gender roles), and the two defined outcomes for women. Our empirical strategy uses an original mediation model supported by specific logistic regressions. From the perspective of public policy, our results demonstrate that women’s social and labour participation must be analysed under the prism of individual and collective dimensions. The orientation of public policies could be adjusted since it would be evident that Colombian policies focused exclusively on women’s individual characteristics must necessarily be reinforced by actions that also take into account the distribution of time and ultimately, the household as the intervention unit.

Household Time-Use Or Individuals Characteristics To Increase Women’s Participation? Evidence From Colombia

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This article seeks to clarify the complex relationship between the distribution of time within the home, socio-psychological individual factors and crucial outcomes for women: participation in the labour market and their construction of social bridges. The literature on the determinants of the gender gap in terms of social and labour participation is rather extended and continues to be part of the current debate on gender inequality and unpaid domestic work. Like other developing countries and in conformity with international institutions’ goals, Colombia has implemented different strategies to overcome this burden. However, women still

RN33_01b | Gender, Migration and Care

Understanding Migrants' Negotiations Of Masculinity Through Intersectional Lens

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Migration triggers significant changes in gender norms. Migrants might be faced with unfamiliar value systems and feel impelled to renegotiate their own gender identity. Often, migrants are under social pressure to 'modernize' what culturally hegemonic (white) majorities consider migrants' 'backward' stances to gender equality and/or variety of sexual identities expressions. Many scholarly works follow this path and focus on supposed cultural distance between majorities and migrants and ask if and how this gap might be closed. New evidence suggests that male migrants might be less flexible than female migrants in terms of accepting and adopting more diverse ways of performing gender roles and sexual identities. We want to extend these narrow views on migrant masculinity and take the lens of intersectionality to understand how male migrants negotiate their own gender identity and performances when confronted with diversity of lifestyles and expressions related to ethnic, religious, gender and sexual identities of population in cities where they now reside. We draw on our ongoing research with intra-European and non-European migrants in Germany in order to address how their ethnic/racial and social backgrounds intersect with their gender identities and norms of masculinity. For example, we look at how catholic Polish men in Berlin negotiate their masculinity vis-à-vis a cosmopolitan gay community and/or Turkish and Arab men, or how young refugees from Muslim countries experience German lesbian secular lifestyles and/or feminist Turkish activists. Intersectional approach paired with focus on 'negotiated (gender/sexuality) order' (Anselm Strauss) helps us to reveal dynamics of masculine identities in migration.

Egalitarian Ideologies on the Move: Changing Care Practices and Gender Norms in Norway.

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This paper explores the complexities and ambiguities in Norwegian families' interaction with the public childcare system. Public childcare is a cornerstone in established social policies that equalize children's upbringing and support gender equality. The dual earner/dual carer family model interacts

with fulltime participation in the labor market, gender equality at home and universal access to childcare. This social practice has made contemporary childhood mobile and multi-local. As part of their everyday organization of care, parents have to establish connections between home, work and childcare. Here we will introduce a newly coined concept; the concept of 'care loops',- to analyze how local families 'do' combinations of welfare services, family resources, gender ideologies and migrant care workers. Drawing on empirical research on Filipino migrant care workers in Norwegian families and discussing recent studies of majority families' care practices, the paper discusses the paradox that egalitarian norms and ideals might generate extra works loads in families with small children leading to demands for migrant care workers and creating geo-political inequality.

'Good care'?: Nannies and Au Pairs Negotiating Different Views on Care Anving, Terese

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Working as a nanny or an au pair taking care of children is often seen as an easy job suitable for young women. While this for a long time has not been a common solution to care for children in Sweden it is today a growing market, making possible for parents to employ low paid often migrant women (see e.g. Eldén & Anving, 2016; Kvist, 2012; Widding Isaksen, 2010). Taking my point of departure in a research project in which the practice of care and has been studied from the perspective of all participating actors (nannies, au pairs, parents and children) I will in this paper analyse the nannies' and au pairs' narratives on what it means to be in a care situation with children: How do they relate to and form bonds with children while at the same time try to do care in a way that corresponds with both their own views on 'good care' as well as the parents'? There is, I argue, a tension between the parents' expectations of the care practice and the nanny's/au pair's understanding of what makes a care situation 'good' (comp. Macdonald 2010). But there is also a tension between the parents' views on what the caring relationship should be like and the actual practice of care that the nanny/au pair and the child are engaged in and the specific relationship that develops through this. To negotiate and handle these different and often contradictory views on care, that are also related to different structural positionings (see e.g. Anderson, 2000), is a difficult and delicate task that here will be explored further.

Transnational Care Obligations and the Political Economy of Care Work

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Hungary has historically and structurally strong ties with Austria, its Western neighboring country. In the last few decades, Hungary started to emit a significant number of live-in care workers to the Austrian elderly care sector, constituting the third biggest foreign group among live-in caregivers in the receiving country. Due to population aging, the demand on migrant care workers is gradually increasing in Austria. The paper examines the supply side of the phenomenon focusing on the unequal gender roles, transnational care obligations, and the assumed cost-benefit calculation of Hungarian live-in care workers employed in Austria. The interviews indicate that the decision about migration is often made on familial basis that confirms the validity of the theory of New Economics of Labor Migration, and the Household Economics model. The research method is based on sociological fieldwork, and a combined interview technique of narrative and half-structured interview method. The fieldwork was conducted in Baranya County, Hungary, and in Styria, Austria. The analysis contains 34 interviews. Hungarian care workers apply different strategies in order to provide care for their elderly parents, or children residing in the home country. However, the interviews demonstrate that the respondents do not count the emotional burden and physical distance from their beloved ones into the costs of their migration. They rather suppress their personal interests in favor of their family. The paper studies the gendered family economy aspects due to labor migration and shows the elements of coercion, and deep-rooted structural constraints in care migration.

RN33_01c | Feminist knowledge and theorizing: Opportunities and Dialogues

Bauman and Gender

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In 2010, I interviewed Zygmunt Bauman at length in his home in Leeds. Published excerpts of that interview were published in *European Sociologist* (2011). In this paper, I bring for the first time unpublished material from the same interview dealing with gender. In particular, I raise the important issue that I had posed in the interview: why does Bauman ignore gender in all his writings and particularly in his writings on the Holocaust? The question is particularly pertinent in that his own wife Janina was a leading female voice documenting the horrific mass killing of six million Jews and millions of others in history's

worst and inexplicable catastrophe, the Holocaust. In his book "Modernity and the Holocaust", Bauman viewed both the Holocaust and Communism as results of order-seeking modernity in a post-Enlightenment era, while arguing that modernity is in fact 'liquid'. While dealing with "modern" syndromes, such as fleeting conjugality, computer problems and even reality shows, Bauman totally disregards gender. In his recorded interview, Bauman expressed his doubts about the feminist movement, and about women in general. When pressed about his avoidance of the subject of gender in society, he made a distinctly sexist joke, followed by a long speech on hunting and killing of animals, and the 'inhumanity' (sic) of women.

Peer Review As Issue Of Critical Gender Research

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Networking in combination with peer reviews influence the construction of scientific excellence. The paper will show how gender bias is intertwined in this process. Peer reviews or assessments are very important in scientific communities and institutions of higher education. There is a general belief in academia that publication in a peer-reviewed journal shows a higher qualification and scientific excellence than a publication in a journal without peer review or in books. What is nearly never considered is the integration of scientists and reviewers in relevant networks, questioning the principle of meritocracy. Even though mostly informal men's networks play an important and powerful role in the evaluation system of science they are not considered as biasing objectivity of results. In these networks of so-called gender-neutral journals, women participate still less in comparison to men. If female scientists would send an equal number of papers, they would have a less probability for publication. The results are that in the same field male scientists would seem more qualified in comparison to female scientists. In recruitment processes for positions of full professors to measure qualification of scientists, peer reviews are obligatory. People in academia think that this procedure is the best measure to find the best-qualified scientists for positions as professor and that this measure is objective, but it is not. The selection and outcome of reviewer are not objective, even though this has been the rationale of this procedure. Feminist sociology should focus these gender biases in global future gender research.

(Inter-)disciplinary Boundaries: (In)accessibility to Feminist Knowledge and its Production through the Educational Offer of Gender Studies at Swedish Universities

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Contemporary gender research critically tackles a variety of complex topics through intersectional and interdisciplinary lenses and necessarily engenders the continuity of feminist knowledge production and discourse. However, educational accessibility to the analytical tools of the (inter-)discipline is fundamentally crucial not only to feminist knowledge production but is also, from a feminist perspective, pressing in the fight to eradicate social/ethnic/racial, etc. inequalities in society at large. Yet, how accessible is this particular type of knowledge and where, institutionally, geographically and disciplinarily, does one access it? And ultimately, who is it that is able to access it? This presentation aims to address these questions and examines the (in)accessibility of Gender Studies in Swedish higher education from 1993-2017. Sweden is often considered internationally as a bastion of gender equality and social progressiveness, yet today nearly all programs and research centers, and the majority of gender studies courses tend to be located at the older, more prestigious universities in Sweden. Using Multiple Correspondence Analysis, it is possible to investigate the (inter-)disciplinary boundaries of gender studies and the barriers of access to feminist knowledge and production in Sweden. Structural patterns and divisions are examined regarding where all programs and courses related to gender studies between 1993-2017 were located - across disciplines, institutions, and rural/urban areas - as well as the patterns and divisions regarding the gender and social background of the students who took these programs and courses. Higher education broadly is often seen as a vehicle for change and social progress, but questions of accessibility, (inter-)disciplinary organization and who has access to particular kinds of knowledge necessarily has implications for knowledge production and struggles against systemic inequalities.

RN33_02a | Economic Relations: Work, Gender Equality and Empowerment

Gender And The Professional Experience Of Women Working In IT sectors. Results Of Research In Polish Context

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The aim of my lecture is to present the results of a study carried out in 2019, focusing on the issue of gender as a category differentiating professional, and educational experience women connected with IT sectors. Studies to date (Glass et al., 2013) show that women give up education and STEM-related careers significantly more often than men, despite the same competencies in hard sciences (Stoet and Geary, 2018). This phenomenon occurs most often in the first years after starting education or professional work. In my presentation I will characterise the significance of gender in IT fields, outline the main barriers, obstacles and challenges faced during professional career development in corporations reported by women. I will present the scope of duties and tasks performed, access to power in organisations, as well as limitations and possibilities of vertical mobility. The analysis of respondents' experiences will take into account the context of wider organisational structures. I will pay attention to the significance of working environment and factors supporting the sense of belonging to IT sectors. Due to the exploratory nature of the study, qualitative methodology and semi-structured individual in-depth interviews (IDI) with elements of biographical survey were used. The respondents comprised 10 women representing the IT scientific community of one of the largest technical universities (students and lecturers). And also 10 interviews, with women's employed of a major IT corporation in Poland, in the positions of specialists, leaders, but also subordinate.

Challenges and Strains in Couples' Dual Career Management: The Persistent Impact of Gender at the Work Place. Empirical Evidence from Austria.

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Based on qualitative research in Austria (Mauerer 2018) I will present empirical research results on parents' challenges and strains in managing the reconciliation of their career and family life. The results indicate the persistent power of traditional, male-dominated sex-gender-relations especially at the work place. Although reformed family policies in Austria have aimed at overcoming binary gender codes in parenting and careers by including partnership-oriented childcare benefits, effects still seem to be limited at parents' workplaces. The presented results derive from the following research projects: (1) qualitative-interpretative data deriving from two research projects on men's realization of (long-term) parental leave in Austria (36 interviews with men on parental leave in Austria (2013-2014), and (2) two follow-up studies on female partner's perspectives (12 interviews with female partners of men on parental leave, 2015), and parental part-time work (14 interviews with male and female parents, 2016). Although individual couples strongly aimed at overcoming traditional gender barriers in managing their career and family life, their support at the work-place was weak in terms of going beyond traditional gender attributions in parenting. Moreover, the results revealed a higher level of gender equality in couples and families with a good financial background. This fact revealed a further, transnational gender impact, as many parents referred to informal female household help. Concluding, long-lasting effects of economic power (inheritance, education, subsequent income conditions) and gender influences were identified, indicating several flaws in consistently promoting gender equality (with a focus on parental dual career management). Images of being a loyal worker and/or a responsible parent still entail a high gender impact and the perpetuation of gender disparities in men's and women's labor force participation.

Entrepreneurship and Women Empowerment: A Case Study of Women Entrepreneurs from Urban Nepal

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In recent days, women have access to small entrepreneurship, which is new phenomena, even in the urban peripheral part of capital city of Nepal. This paper aims to explore how the women from different social background have entered into

such entrepreneurs so that they have been able to enhance their socio-economic status which empowered themselves. In order to explore the role of entrepreneurship in empowering women 35 women from different social background were purposively selected and were interviewed. The data show that the women engaged in entrepreneurship were mostly married and they entered into this business after their marriage. They got both financial and moral support from their family as well as their friends. Women were working very hard spending 70% of their time for their entrepreneurship. Among them 86.02% women were spending more than 8 hours in their entrepreneurships. It is interesting to note that two third of the women entrepreneurs are from nuclear family who spend more time in their business compared to women from joint family. The findings of the study reveal that women entrepreneurship and women empowerment are complementary. The women were empowered themselves and were positive towards entrepreneurial activities after their involvement in their entrepreneurship. They expressed that their participation in entrepreneurial activities has empowered them in the social, economic and cultural fields. Power and access to decision making capability of women has increased at household and community level activities and they were more self-confident than before. Thus, involvement of women in entrepreneurship ultimately empowers women through improving socio-economic status and enhancing capability.

It's not all 'bout the Money: Making Profit on Gender Equality

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Gender equality is increasingly related to matters of economic growth. What does it mean to think of gender equality as a market and what are the consequences of such a development? Drawing on fieldwork from a gender consultancy firm and in-depth interviews with consultants, this article examines the development and negotiations concerning concepts and standpoints of gender that are involved in the process. The last decade has witnessed a substantial growth in the gender consultancy field, especially in Sweden. Partly it is a result of the spreading of feminism. The development of a market for gender equality stems from three different processes. The first is an idea increasingly heard in public debate, namely that gender equality is 'good for business' or 'profitable'. The second process is the marketization that stems from what is often termed neoliberalism and can be observed in many areas of society and public administrations. The third process is related and involves precariousness in the labour market and an encouragement to turn passions into entrepreneurship, a call that often targets young women and detaches subjects from job securities (Scharff 2016). The paper argues, however, that the talk of gender equality in economic terms, and the growth of this consultancy industry, may also be understood as a questioning of the separation between economic and social values; of bringing the social into matters of the economy, and a refusal to accept the boundaries between bodies, gender, intimacy, and the economy.

705

RN33_02b | Feminist Movements: Mobilizations and limitations

Digital Feminist Activism in the Case of the Academic appeal Against Sexual Harassment #akademiuppropet

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In this paper I analyze #akademiuppropet from a digital feminist perspective. Feminist activists are increasingly turning to digital technologies and social media platforms to dialogue, network and organize against sexism, misogyny, harassment and rape (Mendes et al., 2018) and #akademiuppropet is one example where women working in Swedish academic institutions got together to highlight the issue of sexual harassment. Data is gathered through qualitative interviews with 14 women that experienced sexual harassment in academia. During the interviews we talked about what #akademiuppropet and #metoo meant for them, and how they thought it might be a force for change. Results show that the use of social media, as one of many tools in organizing and mobilising the movement, has made it possible to put equal opportunity high on the agenda. This also indicates that many “small whisperings” can be turned into a powerful collective voice – as we have seen with the #metoo movement. Even so, the work is not finished, and we will have to continue to work together in our organizations and with a long-term perspective.

Construction of the Feminist Consciousness as part of the Collective Identity

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The presentation will be focused on the issue of the feminist consciousness which is central in forming a collective identity within the feminist movement. The aim of the study is to elucidate the question of how women develop their collective feminist identification and individuals commit their lives to creating social change. The development of feminist awareness is closely linked to the process of social frameworks that can be influenced by the transformation of collective identity. Women often internalize the individualistic framework; therefore, problems arising from gender inequalities are often perceived as personal problems that can be solved on an individual level rather than recognized as complex structural shortcomings. Previous research into

framework processes has contributed to the recognition that a significant component of the framework for collective action is a sense of injustice, an important motivation to overcome obstacles and achieve social change. Feminist activists often perceive gender inequalities at multiple levels of private and working life, but on the other hand they see obstacles and problems in areas where they did not have to deal with them personally. Despite the fact that these inequalities do not affect them personally, they feel a high level of empathy and solidarity with women who have to face these problems. These prepositions will be further detailed in the presentation.

Social Background and Self-confidence Among Young Girls in Norway

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Nowadays, in the media in Norway, we hear about the “performance society” and how young people, especially young girls, are struggling to be perfect in a range of social areas. This is often considered a problem more relevant for girls than boys, making issues such as low self-esteem among girls a gender related problem, rather than a social class problem. Inspired by the cultural class analysis tradition, we investigate the everyday workings of social class among girls in Norway at the age of 15 in their final year of primary school, a stage in life where big choices about their future is about to be made. We study differences along a variety of indicators on young girls’ well-being between those with different social backgrounds and demonstrate how class (measured by indicators of parent’s income and cultural resources) is related to self-perceptions, mental health and expectations to future in ways that are not beneficial to those who are from families with less resources. We thus show how class is part of young girls’ identity and how being part of families with less resources have a negative impact on young girls self-value. We use data from the “UngData” survey on health and well-being among young people in selected regions in Norway.

Understanding Contemporary Feminist Participation: Does #metoo Constitute A Counter Public Sphere?

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The aim of this paper is to contribute to a theoretical framework to understand current online feminist mobilizations. Focusing on the case of the #metoo movement, I ask whether this can be understood as a feminist “counter public sphere” in the age of digital media. In her essay “Rethinking the public sphere”, Nancy Fraser discusses some of the limits of Habermas' notion of the public sphere, arguing that it was actually exclusionary in terms of those admitted on the basis of gender, ethnicity and class, and in terms of the type of issues considered of public interest. This led other subordinated groups to form their own alternative publics that functioned as “spaces of withdrawal and regroupment [...] and training grounds for agitational activities directed towards wider publics”. These “subaltern counter-publics” contribute to the expansion of discursive space, including alternative identity-based publics and more comprehensive arenas where members of different groups interact. I therefore aim to explore whether #metoo can be understood as a contemporary form of counter-public sphere. The question is tackled by discussing theoretical contributions on public sphere theory, focusing on feminist critiques, and how they can be applied to this online movement. The application of public sphere theory to contemporary issues is complicated by the pervasiveness of digital media in current political participation. Recent theoretical contributions suggest moving on from the overestimation of the role of rationality in classical notions of the public sphere, emphasising the role of affect and the sharing highly individual and self-motivated interests.

RN33_03a | Policies and Gendered Practicies

Who Can Raise 'Good Citizens': Immigration Policies and the Disciplining of Migrant Women's Reproductive Practices

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Discussing racism and reproductive justice in the US context, Ross (2006) argues that both immigration controls and policies around reproduction are deployed by the government to reinforce an association between citizenship and whiteness. This insight points to how policies around immigration, and those around reproduction, are informed by, and contribute to, discourses around belonging and citizenship. Immigration policies govern who is able to settle in a country, and on what terms. Policies around biological and social reproduction – including regulations determining access to reproductive health care, and other resources important to raising children, like housing – deal with who can, and cannot, be trusted to raise future citizens. This paper uses a reproductive justice framework to explore the overlap between immigration policies and those around reproduction in the UK context. In particular, I argue that aspects of UK immigration policies can be read as disciplining migrant women's reproductive practices. Various policies render the right to settle, and access to resources necessary to raise children, contingent on demonstrating that one can raise 'good' future citizens. Constructions of the 'good' citizen, in turn, are underpinned by mutually co-constitutive racialized, gendered, and neoliberal discourses of belonging. Women are therefore impacted differently depending on their location within these discourses. Applying a reproductive justice framework enables a more in-depth analysis of the racialized, gendered, and neoliberal dynamics underpinning these immigration policies and how they interact and inform each other; and allows us to better understand how they are materially implemented within the context of an expanding internal border regime that targets migrants in locations central to social and biological reproduction, e.g. hospitals, schools, and housing agencies.

Son Preference and Skewed Sex Ratios: Contradictory Socio-Economic Changes and Effective Policy Formulation

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The Government of India in its recent Economic Survey noted that India is progressing on fourteen out of seventeen indicators of women's agency, attitudes and outcomes. There has been an increase in literacy levels, greater female workforce participation and a decline in fertility. However, despite all these positive changes, one indicator that has only worsened over time is India's skewed child sex ratio. A preference for sons not only manifests itself through the sex selective abortion of girls but also as a meta preference through differential stopping rules (leading to a number of 'unwanted daughters') and a biased allocation of family resources in favour of male children. Numerous policies ranging from cash transfers to schemes for girl's education have failed to yield results. In this context, the paper makes an attempt to understand the cultural logic behind the devaluation of daughters and questions if the benefits of globalization and consequent changes in economic structure, have accrued only to the male members of the household. The paper makes use of data from field survey in two villages of Jammu and Kashmir, in addition to a review of the existing literature to identify how family building strategies differ according to the socio-economic relationships people are embedded in. In doing so, the paper seeks to establish what should guide better policies in order to reverse this trend of 'missing girl children' while also enhancing their capabilities. The paper also draws comparisons with some policies introduced in various countries of Europe and examines if India can learn from the experience of the west, in terms of effective policies for ensuring greater gender equality.

RN33_03b | Marriages, Rituals and Gendered Negotiations.

Patrilineal Fertility And Marital Bargaining Power In Egypt

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The Middle East remains one of the least gender-equal regions globally. It is predominantly characterized by patrilineal descent and male-dominated institutions. In particular, conjugal power relations are largely gender stratified and yet have not been examined with the increasing frequency of studies that mainly reference Western and South East Asian

couples. Under Egypt's patrilineal kinship and social structure, men occupy a dominant position in the domestic sphere. Recent years have seen a shift of focus from economic resources such as education to symbolic resources such as the birth of a son as a way of improving women's conjugal power. Using nationally representative Egyptian data and 35 qualitative interviews, this study explores the link between patrilineal fertility and women's conjugal power, predicted on the basis of women's say in three household decision making domains: financial, daily and children. Drawing on resource theory, we also test whether economic resources moderate this relationship. Our findings illustrate a positive association between giving birth to a son and women's power in daily decisions and children's decisions. Women's power in financial decisions, however, does not differ by patrilineal fertility status. Moreover, the associations between patrilineal fertility and decision making were moderated by economic resources, with weaker associations between patrilineal fertility and decision making being observed among economically resourceful women. This work addresses broader issues of gender inequality in the Egyptian context and underlines the sociocultural forces that shape women's bargaining power in patriarchal societies.

Happily-Ever After: Self-Married Women, The Claim of Wellness and Temporal Ownership

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For the last decade, Self-Marriage is becoming an exponentially growing phenomenon worldwide. Understudied by scholars and often ridiculed by social commentators, Self-Marriage, so we argue, offers single women to formulate new powerful relationship with their self by formulating new relationship to time, constituting what we call temporal ownership. Drawing on textual analysis of Self-Marriage accounts, given by Self-Married women as well as Self-Marriage gurus and entrepreneurs, we offer a threefold temporal analysis. First, while the singlehood experience of women is often understood to be revolving around waiting - for prince charming and a happy future - Self-Marriage is recounted as an assertion of a meaningful and whole present, significant in and of itself. Secondly, while singlehood is often understood as a "raw" and orderless time, lacking structured timelines and temporal benchmarks, Self-Marriage brings with it the promise of a temporal horizon, and within it, an inclusion within adulthood. In this vein, Self-Marriage punctuates and measures time by creating visible and accumulating anniversaries and movement towards future selves. Thirdly, because Self-Marriage is idealized as a lifelong commitment to a "healthy relationship" with the self, it is not constituted as a transitory stage on the way to couplehood, or as a substitute to relations with potential partners. Instead, it creates, ideally, a lasting impact important in and of itself. This threefold temporal account enables us to intersect scholarship on wellness and self-making with critical time studies, and to foreground the centrality of temporal workings in neoliberal enterprises.

708

Crossing The Borders In A Divided Society: Mixed Marriages Among Palestinians And Jews In Israel

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This study explores the way intermarriage between Palestinian women and their Jewish spouses occurs in a context where historical and structural inequalities underlie the relationship between the two groups, and the way these women negotiate their crossing of ethnic, religious and social borders under these circumstances. Studying Jewish-Palestinian intermarriage enhances our understanding of intermarriages between spouses who differ in ethnicity, religion and culture, and in which one spouse belongs to an indigenous—not immigrant—minority; it also enhances our understanding of the intersectionality of ethnicity, religion and gender in the context of intermarriage where gender relations are tightly controlled by society. Using in-depth interviews with ten Palestinian women married to Jewish men, the findings reveal that social change and educational expansion were the main factors underlying the appearance of ethno-mixed marriage among Palestinian women in Israel. Nevertheless, endogamy weakened among the selected group, where several social factors facilitated intermarriage. Negotiating spousal family relations was affected mainly by the way in which Israeli society defines, constructs, and perpetuates the ethnic and religious borders and the inclusionary-exclusionary relations with the Arab minority. This explains why, despite the social change taking place among Palestinians in Israel, very few of these types of marriages take place.

Gendered (In)Equalities in Siblings Relationships Through the Life Course

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A very traditional approach to family, represented e.g. by Parsons, assumes that family functions in a significantly different mode than the rest of society which is permeated by relations based on universalistic values of meritocracy. However, the public discourse around upbringing more than one child emphasized the importance on equal treatment of siblings. Popular interpretation of this suggestion refers to the necessity of creating an independent successful adult. In the experience of adult siblings, the need of equality between them is usually portrayed in a more nuanced way. In my presentation, I will sketch the scope of understanding and experiencing (in)equality by brothers and sisters in their childhood and adulthood. My analysis is concentrated around gender, however, I also take into account class and generation factors. I claim that the dynamics of siblings relationships, lasting from the very beginning of younger sibling's life usually through the whole life span of individuals, reveals the ways of constructing gender division and sustaining or undermining

patriarchal domination. The presentation is based on an analysis of biographical narrative interviews and in-depth ones with adult siblings (both in the same-sex arrangement as well as brother-sister one). Studying siblings relations reveals in terms of gender and (in)equalities also reveals how class positions and generation belonging influence the construction of masculinities and femininities.

RN33_04a | Care Practices, Emotions and Markets.

Local Loops of Care in the Helsinki Region— A Time-Economy Perspective

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Finland subsidises caring for young children at home by several cash-for-care schemes, starting in 2001 adopted a tax credit for domestic services, including care. This article adopts an everyday perspective to social policies to analyse how Finnish cash-for-care policies produce local care loops from a time-economy perspective. It examines the increase in private services alongside public ones through an analysis of the organisation of child care in time and space, paying attention to the micro-mobilities and daily choreographies of care. Drawing on interviews with Finnish employers of privately employed child carers, our results demonstrate that child care policies and tax credits are central means through which child care is increasingly being privatised. We argue that the notion of time as a scarce resource and the organisation of care loops in a way that maximises time available for wage labour and 'quality time' point towards the emergence of a classed time discipline. Time becomes a commodity with not only monetary value but also other inherent value, captured in the notion of 'quality time with children'. Significantly, this quality time does not include time used for other reproductive labour tasks, such as cleaning or cooking.

Intersection of State, Market and Family in the Fathering Experiences of Divorced Men in Turkey

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This paper aims to question the role of state, labor market, and family in the reshaping process of fatherhood experiences of divorced men. Men's perceptions and experiences of masculinity and fatherhood have been transformed in accordance with their work life and family experiences. In addition, the impact of the state's changing perspectives in the divorce legislation and custody in the last years have been significant in men's perception and experiences. We conducted in-depth interviews with 20 divorced fathers who are from working and middle classes. In this way, we also aim to examine the relationship between the class dynamics and the intersection of state, market and family in the fatherhood experiences. We asked men's fatherhood experiences before the divorce, the transformation of their relations, experiences and strategies after the divorce and how they use their resources to deal with this new life experience. Social policies and economic conditions influence the fatherhood and divorce experiences of men (Bergman and Hobson, 2002; Orloff and Monson, 2002; Eydal and Rostgaard, 2016). The role of legal issues is important in the personal experiences of men and their relationships with their children (Guttman, 1989; Emmer and Sommer, 2003; Bokker, 2006). The demographic and economic characteristics of divorced men determine their access to social services provided by the state (Brown, 2000). Based on our fieldwork, we argue that the intersectionality of the state's approach to the family and its care and custody policies, the rising unemployment rates and economic crisis experienced in the market and the family dynamics affect men differently based on their class positions. Fathers' economic, social and cultural resources shape their divorce and fatherhood perceptions, experiences and strategies.

Taking Care of Emotions

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« Relations of thinking and knowing require care and affect how we care », María Puig de la Bellacasa Following Sandra Harding's definition of method, methodology and epistemology, we wish to propose a paper on feminist methodologies and epistemologies through the lens of emotions. Our reflection emerged from our respective fieldworks on women's postpartum emotional distress and endometriosis, in which we try to adopt a feminist standpoint. Gathering our first narratives of violence, trauma and pain, we faced unexpected moral and emotional dilemmas : How should we receive such levels of emotional sharing, as well as respect

the trust placed upon us ? How should we include our own feelings and physical reactions to those stories in our findings ? Since those feelings had already been framed in various settings in women's lives, what role could we, and did we want to play in this affective economy ? This urged us to question the status of emotions in feminist inquiry and find some new practical tools. We sought to re-value emotions' methodological and epistemological potentialities, searching for a way to include them at each level of the research process : during fieldwork and after, in the analysis and in writing. In this paper, we wish to share the results of our reflection. We found help in care and standpoint epistemologies that we tried to make operational at a methodological level, in order to generate some feminist "tips" to pursue our investigation in a more conscious and affective way : to engage our emotions at all times; to avoid reproducing the epistemological break between discursive and practical reflexivities; to take up responsibility for the irreducible asymmetry in the researcher/researched relationship.

RN33_04b | Trans/sexualities and Intimate Relations

Temporality and Transformation: Nonmonosexual Use of Language and Identity over Time

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Nonmonosexuals – those romantically or sexually attracted to more than one gender, including bisexuals, pansexuals, and queer people – are undertheorised and underresearched despite the significant incidences of suicidality, depression, and domestic and sexual violence amongst the population. These issues led to the development of a PhD project looking at how nonmonosexuals maintain their sexual and gender identities in a heteronormative, homonormative, and cisnormative environment. This particular paper explores the question ‘how have nonmonosexuals understood, experienced, and transformed their identities over time? Influenced by queer theory, I analyse 40 semi-structured interviews with diverse British-based nonmonosexuals. Findings demonstrate that participants changed their identity labels over time - based on relational and contextual elements - to best represent their sexualities and genders. Participants learned new terms to frame their experience which impacted on how they located themselves socially. Furthermore, participants grew used to navigating and, later, disregarding discrimination as they aged. They achieved this ability to navigate and disregard discrimination through working in isolation to validate their own identities in a hostile society, or through finding LGBT role models. This research contributes to a better understanding of how nonmonosexuals navigate a hostile, monosexist social world and emphasises the work required by sexual minorities to validate one’s identity. This research contributes to a wider understanding of sexuality and gender through using a nonmonosexual lens to explore the fluidity and temporality of identities. Driven from a nonmonosexual standpoint, this research troubles binary divisions of sexuality and gender, and questions the usage of labels in society.

Making Sense Of Gender Transgressions In Transgender And Nonbinary Lives And Discourses

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The concept of gender transgression has been used to name processes of gender change and innovation. Contrary to the classical concept of «deviance», the study of transgression allows us to understand the union of opposites and the processes of redefining the dividing lines of gender systems and practices. Transgressing the gender binary opposition has not only been possible as transgressions coexist with restrictive and punitive limits that reify gender from the antagonist logic. Normative non-compliance is transversal (Pearce and Connell, 2016) but there are different costs in the transposition of the gender belongings and positions. Through a gender practices perspective we propose a definition and theorization model of gender transgressions and normative (re)productions. We demonstrate its utility through a practical application to the study of transgender and non-binary lives and discourses. Our results are based on the biographical study of 19 non-binary gender trajectories and the analysis of a digital archive Nonbinary wiki (https://nonbinary.miraheze.org/wiki/Main_Page). By identifying normative traditions of gender we open a collective dialogue about its meanings and values. The importance of gender is seen by its consequence. In the possibilities of being accepted and recognizable. The differences between «gender itself» and «gender for the self» can be understood within social processes of attribution, appropriation and interpretation which translate into variable degrees of (in)visibility in alternative gender performances and narratives. Recognizing the existence of other conventions and values in gender contributes to its inclusion and to a better understanding of the mitigating factors in (re)doing gender (West and Zimmerman, 2009).

Swiping for Intimacy: Modern Courtship and Sexual Expectations on the Dating App "Tinder"

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The mobile dating application Tinder is one of the most prominent dating apps, especially regarding the mainstream heterosexual market. With an estimated 50 million users worldwide, the popularity of the app opens it up to many questions from scholars, with respect to modern courtship and sexual activity. Does, for example, the constant suggestion of available intimacy on Tinder make finding love any easier? Or does the seemingly never-ending pool of potential partners lead to uncertainty and indecision, and become a perceived threat to monogamy? Presenting results of interviews conducted with 25 Tinder users in Munich, Germany, this study examines how gender and sexuality intersects with digital culture. Specifically, this research explores the experiences of the users in order to assess the extent to which a digital transformation of intimacy might be under way. It examines whether users feel that Tinder has influenced and impacted their views on love, dating, monogamy and other romantic ideals. As Tinder is often described as a "hookup app" – especially in public discourse - one focus of the study lies on how user's sexual expectations are affecting their (potential) sexual interactions and boundaries when meeting a 'match' in so called real life. This is particularly interesting as highly gendered sexual scripts are being emphasized within and through the technologically mediated environment. The interviews highlight the different experiences of men and women when engaging in sexual activities with their Tinder match, even when they didn't actually want to sleep with that person.

Physical Transitions, Embodiments and Gender Discourses: Trans Youth in Portugal

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While some materials have been written on how trans people have come to terms with their gender identity in Portugal and how they make sense of the diagnosis of Gender Dysphoria, there has been little attempt to understand the experiences of trans youth in the country. Drawing upon data from the TRANSRIGHTS project, the study intends to fill this gap by understanding how trans youth in Portugal define their identities and legitimate their bodies in their everyday lives. The findings that we present here are based on 12 in-depth interviews carried out with trans and gender diverse young adults (six assigned male at birth and 6 assigned female at

birth), aged between 18 and 29 years old, living in Portugal; mainly in urban centres. Similarly to what other research has shown, in the context of a highly gender-binary society, several Portuguese young trans and gender diverse people try to protect themselves against discrimination, harassment and abuse by using more gender-binary expressions, especially in cis-heteronormative dominated public spaces, and/or by undergoing some kind of physical transformations that is medically supervised. Thus, it is only a minority of the participants that is able to express a more non-binary, gender diverse expression. We also situate our study in the context of the increasing research on trans and gender diverse youth. We believe that by showing the diversity of the participants' discourses, practices and embodiments of gender, and their different positions in relation to gender identity we present here, we critically contribute to the Sociological and Transgender literature and the debates its generates.

RN33_05a | Labour markets, workplaces and occupational issues

'Let's Have Some Coffee First!' Drinking Coffee at Workplace in Finland

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In our earlier study, we have investigated gendered meanings in informal workspaces such as coffee rooms, corridors and so called chill-out areas (Kinnunen, Lempiäinen & Peteri 2017). One of the results was that organisations construct informal workspaces as platforms for innovation and aesthetic presentations. These aesthetic platforms, however, are not in agreement with the ideas how workers understand drinking coffee and meaning of the coffee-room at work in general. Here we continue the analysis by targeting our focus on drinking coffee in workplaces. Drinking coffee crystallizes sense of community, embodiment, gender relations, power hierarchies, control and resistance at workplace. The paper asks what sort of moments drinking coffee creates for people and their workplaces. What kinds of rules and ways of drinking coffee exist in work? We are also interested in the change of spaces, times and habits around coffee that we can detect from our earlier data collected in public workplaces and the memories people have constructed for this study in interviews, essays about drinking coffee and our own auto-ethnographies. We suggest that drinking coffee not just builds the social relations between people but it constructs the workplace and work as well. That what might seem informal and of little or secondary value to workplace, can become a central force of both people and the organisations they work in.

Blokes of all Genders? The Experiences of Women Journalists in UK Media

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There is a body of academic literature discussing the position of women in journalism, and the fact masculine work practice does not always suit all female journalists. For example, Mills (2014) argued that women who succeed in journalism “become so bloke-ified by the macho water in which they swim that many younger women looking up don’t see them as role models for the kind of women they might want to become” (p. 17). This is because the work culture in newsrooms is masculine and the view of what constitutes news is founded in a masculine way of thinking. However, when the so-called feminine topics came to the agenda, such as health, lifestyle and food, then a recently conducted research in the UK has shown that it is no longer women who write on these topics but rather men (Topić, 2018). We are therefore building upon the discussion in above papers, and are conducting interviews with female journalists working in UK’s newspapers and magazines asking them questions on organisational culture such as office banter and sexism, as well as questions on leadership styles, differences in experiences when working for a female editor as opposed to male editors, whether those who worked for a women can identify with their female bosses and the general working culture (working hours, networking expectations, etc). In addition, we are asking general questions on discrimination and their personal backgrounds such as the parenting style they experienced, communication style and the early socialisation process.

The Effect of Unemployment Experience to First Birth Fertility

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The postponement of fertility to later ages suffers nowadays-European highly educated women. In the end, the fertility postponement can lead to a lower level of completed fertility of women. Nevertheless, the women do not only postpone their plan when they wish to have their first child (for example because they spent more time in education); they also additionally delay the childbearing due to unexpected life circumstances. The submitted paper answers these questions: How are the reasons for the additional postponement of first birth affected by individual life-cycle experience of women? Is the experience of unemployment a reason to postpone first birth due to material conditions? The paper presents selected data from Czech “Women 2016” survey (completed sample size N=1257). The analysis of contingency tables, binary logistic regression and Kaplan-Meier survival function were used. The women, who experienced unemployment before their first birth, additionally postpone their fertility. They significantly

often postpone because of “material condition” circumstance than due to other reasons (i.e., “work & study”, “no suitable partner”, “health problem”). The experience of unemployment is related mostly to the lack of money. This economic deprivation can be a reason for the unplanned postponement of first-order fertility. Keywords Unplanned postponement; First birth; Unemployment; Czechia

Challenges Facing Women Entrepreneurs In Lithuania

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Key words: women entrepreneurship, women economic empowerment, family economy. The purpose of the presentation is to reveal social and economic challenges facing women entrepreneurs in Lithuania. The principle study areas of this issue are social and economic indicators, social gender roles in family and labour market, innovation policy, social and legal policies, and other obstacles on the way of women entrepreneurs. The presentation reflects the ongoing work on female entrepreneurship and its theoretical background within Lithuania, and provides a complex approach for enhancing women’s economic empowerment by improving entrepreneurship and leadership, and covering all factors that influence women’s business success, with a particular focus on social environment and family processes as one of the key factors of women’s choice. The main research question is: What are the main social, economic and cultural challenges facing women entrepreneurs on the way of starting and developing entrepreneurial activities in Lithuania? Female entrepreneurship plays a significant role in the improvement of the country’s social situation, economic processes, and positive changes in the field of gender equality and family welfare. Despite the popularity and significance of the subject, female entrepreneurship has not been sufficiently researched in Lithuania. This phenomenon requires active collaboration on local and international level that could lead to a comprehensive view and evaluation of the problem in question in order to characterize the picture of a successful female entrepreneur and to improve the socio-economic conditions favorable for women’s leadership and entrepreneurship.

What's Next? Athletes Reporting Opportunities In Their Sports After Their Sport Carrier

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Sport is the highlight of the male-female relationship system. We find that the concept of homogeneity is becoming more and more weakened, sport becomes unisex, which can strongly influence gender judgment in society. The "weaker sex" appearance and spread of the sport indicates that something has changed in the world, so thinking has to change also. Nowadays, there is a dual process in the field of sport: 1.) women appear in the traditionally masculine sports, and this plays an important role in the development of gender relations as mixed races arise; 2.) at the same time, men also appear in previously reserved areas for women, which they have not had opportunities so far (Béki, 2018). This phenomenon can be observed, though much slower in sports management. In other sports roles the gates for both sexes have not yet been opened in masculine and feminine sports. Our research is focusing on how a top athlete develops at the end of sport, if she wants to represent her sport in other territory of sport, mostly coaching and judging. Special attention was given to those sports which are not socially accepted by both sexes. In our survey, we examined female athletes, showing what career path they choose at the end of the athletes' past, how they are preparing themselves for life after sport, and how sport becomes an identity factor? The sample of the study was reported by hungarian female athletes. Firstly we made a semi structured in depth interview (n=123), and the survey was conducted using a questionnaire method (n=386). Keywords: feminine-masculine sport, carrier opportunities, other sports role, athletic identity.

RN33_05b | Violence, legal practices and oppositions

The Work Of Anti-Violence Organizations In Russia: Overcoming Legal Barriers By Building A Knowledge-Based Network

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The gradual restriction on foreign assistance to Russian non-profit organizations (NPOs) began in the mid-2000s and culminated in the 2012 Foreign Agents Act. However, starting in 2006 the state has also been providing increasing support to non-foreign funded, socially-oriented NPOs. This article

explores how NPOs in the field of domestic and sexual violence operate in this legal climate, given that their work has also been affected by the "decriminalization of beatings in the family" (DBF). Previous research has shown that social NPOs that cooperate with, and receive funding from, the government can still find ways to advocate on behalf of their constituencies. The findings of the present study both support and add new insights to this observation. The DBF has evidently politicized domestic violence, which turned public discussions of a federal domestic violence law into a political activity to be avoided. Despite these limitations, anti-violence NPOs seek to propose innovative practices that can benefit survivors in the absence of a national law on DV, and to conduct educational seminars for specialists from the public sector to promote a unified understanding of the problem. Through these activities, anti-violence NPOs seek to develop a knowledge-based network of non-state and state actors. In the situation where NPOs have to largely rely on personal connections with and sympathies of individual government representatives, building such a network becomes an effective way to advance the interests of survivors. The article draws on interviews with nineteen representatives of two state and twelve non-state anti-violence organizations.

Gender Stereotypes in Judicial Judgments: Analyzing Sexual Violence Cases in Croatia

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Societal focus has been put on the issues of gender disparity, including gender-based violence and institutional response to it. Modern activities such as #metoo and those from previous decades linked to social movements for women's liberation led political actors to act and adopt both national and supranational legislature combating gender-based violence and stereotypes based on gender. There is enough research done on this question to gauge the success or failure of societies to tackle this issue. What is less known is the activities of the judicial system in fighting gender stereotypes especially in the case of gender-based violence. This paper focuses on the cases of gender-based sexual violence (where girls and women are victims) and gender stereotypes common in judicial judgments. We analyze current theoretical and empirical literature in order to build a typology of stereotypes linked with gender-based violence. This typology of gender-based stereotypes will provide a basis for research on individual rape, and other gender-based sexual violence, cases in Croatia, ie. examples of gender stereotypes used as mitigating or aggravating circumstances by judges. We use typology of stereotypes in order to show the most common types of stereotypes in Croatian judicial practice. This will indicate the link between the proclaimed public and political discourse on gender-based violence with its implementation and realization in the judicial field. Keywords: gender-based violence, sexual violence, gender stereotypes, judicial judgments, courts

Sexual Consent And Gender-Based Violence

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The gang rape case occurred in Spain during a 2016 famous festival placed the trial against its five aggressors on an unprecedented social scale in Spain. The court that ruled for sexual abuse and not for rape generated a prompt rejection from citizens against the current legislation and in favour of the victim. Under this framework, consent for sexual engagement become the issue to be raised while analysing victim's willing to consenting sex. Several North American States and some European countries already started to include consent on their gender-based violence legislation or merely started a discussion about what consent means and under which situations it cannot be provided. The Spanish government has also expressed its interest in modifying the Criminal Code to legislate consent in relation to sexual crimes. They take advantage of the current social opportunity needed to create awareness and transform laws. While there is a rather spread agreement in country laws and scientific literature that consent should be affirmative, positive, voluntary, aware and enthusiastic, the situations in which consent cannot be asked neither achieved are still understudied. Communicative acts place a crucial role to that extent. As language takes place through interactions and sexual violence may happen in interactions among people, specific communicative acts may permit or avoid such situations of violence. Language and social interactions prove to be key in approaching violence and can contribute to develop effective prevention strategies. The paper provides knowledge on the potentiality of using language to fight against gender violence.

Combating Domestic Violence Against Women in Service Providers Perception of Gender Equality in Turkey

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Domestic violence against women remains a major problem that is waiting for a solution. Violence against women because of their gender prevents women from taking advantage of their rights and freedoms. In order to combat this important problem, policies are developed at international and national level, regulations are made and intensive efforts are being made to transform the implementation in accordance with regulations. The prevention of violence against women will be ensured through the participatory efforts of law enforcement officers, health workers, law enforcement, social workers, psychologists, shelter and media workers working in public

institutions and organizations providing services for women who are exposed to violence and at risk. The purpose of this study, the institutions offering this service in Turkey is to demonstrate the capability of an assessment in terms of the perception of gender equality. In line with this objective, the research carried out in 26 provinces conducted in-depth interviews with 111 people who were exposed to violence and provided services to women at risk. 17 different focus group interviews were conducted and quantitative data were collected from 316 institutions to determine the institution capacity. This research presents a situation analysis that demonstrates the capacities of institutions providing services from different dimensions. In this presentation, gender equality perceptions of these institutions, rather than determining accessibility and quality of services for women exposed to domestic violence, will be tried to be revealed.

RN33_06a | Religion, Feminism and Sexism

Reclaiming Muslim Female Body in Ecofeminist Theories of Embodiment

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Ecofeminists have called for adding an ecological dimension to gender research to address various forms of oppressions women experience in their daily lives and to explain how feminine repression and exploitation of the environment result from the same logic of patriarchal domination. In the past 20 years, several ecofeminists have shown that ecofeminism needs to embrace and explore the body more closely and evoke embodiment theories to make them central in feminist theories and epistemologies. Now that it appears that the flow of essentialism-phobia, as Field (2000) called it, has decreased, it seems that it is time to deal with the risky topic of the body in ecofeminist research and theory. In theorizing body from an ecofeminist point of view, feminist theory needs to avoid repeating the past mistakes and pay proper attention to the question of difference; whose body is being discussed and generalized? In this paper, I focus on the importance of inclusivity of female body in any theoretical efforts addressing embodiment in ecofeminist theory and analysis. In particular, I examine how a Muslim woman's embodiment theory should be characterized and theorized in relation to nature. In the analysis, I consider both visually identifiable and self-identified Muslim women to explore how a female Muslim body is controlled, marked, and possessed. I examine childbirth, breastfeeding, and sexuality as three main elements to suggest how ecofeminist theory should approach a covered and raced body and show why it is important for a feminist critical theory of embodiment.

Gender Role Identity: Migration, Ethnicity and Religious Affiliation

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Gender role identity occurs at the intersection of various identity layers and is reshaped throughout one's life course. Changes in individual life circumstances provide new points of reference and require the adjustment of social roles and individual identities. International migration leads to the reconfiguration of individual circumstances, bringing changes in gender roles and the readjustment social identities within family. Migration impact on gender identity occurs at the intersection of some structural factors like ethnicity and religious denomination. Belonging to an ethnic group might tie the individual within a specific migration network, putting him/her on a migration path which influences employment opportunities in the host country and leads to the adjustment of gender roles within family. Religious belonging makes available specific repertoires of values and attitudes regarding work, family and gender which filter the impact of migration on gender identity. This paper looks at intersectionality as process, inquiring how ethnicity and religious denomination intersect and shape gender roles. We employ mixed methods, combining qualitative data collected in 2012 – 2014 in a multiethnic and multireligious village from Romania, having rich international migration history with quantitative data coming from the Roma Inclusion Barometer (2009) conducted in Romania on a representative sample of general adult population and of Roma adults, which allows for cross-ethnic and cross-denominational comparisons. Our findings suggest that, while ethnicity, religious affiliation and migration have direct effects on gender role identity, their effect is moderated also by the intersection between ethnicity and religious affiliation, leading to the reconfigurations of the social and familial spaces at the origin.

Islam and Feminism in the North Caucasus: the Possibilities of Women's Agency

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In my paper I would like to present some findings from the research of gender relations in the North Caucasus. The methodology included in-depth problem-oriented interviews with women and men, as well as ethnographic observation. Gender relations in the North Caucasus are in many ways a litmus test demonstrating the relationship between modernization and traditional components. However, in the case of the North Caucasus, the concepts of modernization and traditions cannot be used as opposites - modern researchers working in non-European regions argue that the idea of Western European modernization cannot be universalistic and applied to the analysis of any cultures. So the manifestations of Asian modernization will significantly differ from the

Western European, and the researchers of 'Islamic modernization' convincingly argue for the specifics of this type (for example, Göle 2000; Amin 2009; Esposito and Voll 1996). Many attitudes toward women's behavior and 'women's honor' are governed mainly by customary law and Islamic norms. On the other hand, all these existing systems are often applied inconsistently, differentially and ad hoc. To analyze women's resistance strategies I use the term 'patchwork modernization' when the features of a traditional society and patriarchy organically co-exist with modernized practices. Feminism in the North Caucasus exists in practice, but not in discourse as many feminist ideas are viewed as contradictory to local standards of gender hierarchies. In my paper I discuss the ways how women deal with patriarchy, the possibilities of women's agency and the role of religion in women's empowerment.

RN33_06b | Gender Struggles, Places and Bodies

Body in Transition: leisure Sports, Gender and Place among Palestinian women citizens of Israel

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This study explores how Palestinian women, citizens of Israel, constitute their decision to practice sports in Jewish-Israeli sports spaces and how do they experience it. Leisure sports is mostly discussed on an individual level and in liberal terms of 'free choice', 'individualism', 'life-style' and the 'neoliberal self'. But the complexity of a minority decision, whose national belonging is constantly questioned, to practice sports among the Jewish majority raise a sociological interest Vis-a-vis: The increasing racism and 'Othering' the 'Arab' in the public discourse on one hand and Vis-a-vis what is perceived as the Arabic "hegemonic" concepts of "embodied" behavior of the Palestinian woman in general and in the public sphere in particular. Through in-depth interviews with 15 Palestinian women in Israel, I examined their decision and coping practices in the movement between the distinct material and cultural spaces. The findings reveal that the active decision of the women to practice sports in Jewish-Israeli spaces stems from a combination of structural and cultural barriers of an indigenous conservative minority as well as structural and cultural cracks that characterize society in change. The women's experience has also shown constant tension in the movement between the distinct spaces, and concern if, where and when space will become a 'place'. The tension illuminates the complexity of an ethno-national minority group's life and the Palestinian women's life in particular and enables us to observe the array of strategies and practices involved in their sports activity as a result of an active agency.

716

Masquerading in Modern Tehran; the Case of Female Body

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If Tehran's streets in the 1979 Revolution witnessed the presence of a new woman; the traditional woman, eighteen years after the Revolution, in 1997, the same streets encountered a new form of the female presence; the preformative body. After the emergence of the reform period (1997–2005) in Tehran and in Iran at large, Tehrani women fashionised hijab in order to reject and mediate, if not change, the Islamic dress codes defined by the state. They occupied and re-invented urban/virtual public realms and their bodies became a mannequin to carry and exhibit their new created codes of presence in the city. If dressing up and face disguises were the festive occasions characterised by the reversal of hierarchical societies through the tradition of masquerade in eighteenth century, then it is safe to say that facial make up and the resistant form of clothing in the streets of Tehran is a new form of masquerade in which the individual becomes bold and, therefore, she, as a public persona forms a 'false impression as the presented self'. Inspired by Efrat Tseëlon's theories on masquerade and identity, this paper suggests a new way of understanding the act of presence, visibility, and recognition of the female preformative body in the streets of Tehran. This will be followed by a chronological investigation on how Tehrani women have established a kind of nafarmani-ye madani (literally, civil disobedience) through their bodily impressions and facial masks since 1979.

"I am a Human Being, a Body and an Emotion that Cannot be Oppressed": Druze Women in Israel and their Gender Struggle Strategies

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The lecture will discuss the strategies of resistance of Druze women, from the double marginality, against the patriarchy. The main argument despite the marginal location of Druze women on the economic, political, national and social-religious, and even though there is no established framework for women in the Druze society against the patriarchy, many Druze women perform daily gender struggles on basic rights, struggles that cause a change in social behaviors, some of the struggles done in secret and some visible. Social behaviors, according to Bourdieu, are not "natural" but have become such, as a result of social construction processes that camouflage their arbitrariness and present them as necessary and natural (Bourdieu, 1991). I will focus on two main areas in which women conduct gender struggles, the struggle for the right to exercise their personal choices, on issues such as the realization of their sexuality, as well as the right to expand their mobility in space. Semi-structured interviews with academic

educated and uneducated Druze women, in the framework of a doctoral thesis, show that Druze women who maneuver and subverting in a hidden space against patriarchy often use non-conformist strategies. Therefore, both conformist and nonconformist strategies work against the habitus of the social-religious field and produce cracks within. In summary, the intersection of the circles of oppression places Druze women in a double marginal place, being both minorities and women. Nevertheless, this intersection does not restrictive women in narrow spaces, but rather some women resist and strive for the direct oppressive force - realms of patriarchal oppression—due to expanding their 'freedom' space, to a some extent.

Crafting Weight Stigma in Slimming Classes: a Case Study in Ireland

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Since the 1960s, commercial group slimming classes have emerged as popular spaces where people gather to attempt to lose weight. Such classes operate from the premise that sustained weight loss is best achieved and sustained through processes of group identification. In Ireland, the first commercial organisation to endorse this approach to weight loss was established in 1972. This paper is framed by the promulgation of the 'obesity as epidemic' thesis, and the widespread pathologising and stigmatising of fat and fatness. Informed by the work of Erving Goffman and Michel Foucault and based on the findings from a one year narrative ethnography of slimming classes in Ireland, and narrative interviews with 14 women engaged in the weight loss programme, it asserts that the crafting and narrating of weight stigma is central to the dominant weight loss story-line constituted in the classes, itself underpinned by an explicit fat oppression narrative. Through the careful use of narrative devices, the slimming classes articulate weight loss as a 'quest' involving a linear, progressive temporality generated in the classes via a narrative arc of weight loss. However, I argue that this produces a set of limited narrative resources embedded in discourses of health, appearance and responsible citizenship. Concluding the paper with vignettes from the personal narratives of the women participants, I illustrate the significance of deploying narrative inquiry to reveal the profound implications of weight stigma in women's everyday lives.

RN33_07a | Gender Equality, Work and Families

Work and Family Reconciliation in Turkey: Women as a Vulnerable Group

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Women's labour force participation rate in Turkey is one of the lowest among the OECD countries. Turkey has made significant changes pertaining to the labour market regulations and made noteworthy efforts in increasing labour market participation of women. However, vulnerability of women's position in the labour market is still an unsettling matter as half of the working population is perceived as vulnerable which indicates a gender issue inherent in the society. The difficulties of access and continuity in the labour market could be explained by the difficulties pertaining to reconciliation of work and family life and labour market structure that creates vulnerabilities for women who are engaged in informal and precarious jobs. In order to elaborate on different aspects of women's vulnerability in the labour market, this study deals with how the work and family reconciliation policies define the vulnerable position of women in Turkey. The main aim is investigating the effects of the newly introduced labour market policies pertaining to flexibility and childcare arrangements in the society. Semi-structured interviews conducted with informants who are representatives of trade unions and women groups, social group leaders, state actors and civil society organizations. Findings suggest that although the government prioritizes the practices to raise employment rates among women, they are being considered only in terms of ensuring a quantitative increase, not on the basis of creating decent jobs. Therefore, flexible measures in the labour market will increase the vulnerability of the vulnerable groups like young women engaged in precarious jobs, women from low-socio economic status unless work and family reconciliation policies target gender and class equalities through extensive childcare facilities.

Between Opportunities And Inequalities : A Qualitative Study Of The Lived Experiences Of Extra-European "Dependent" Women With Study Projects In The Belgian Context

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Although formally neutral, migration policies remain gender-based and have different effects on mobile women and men, particularly in the context of family reunification schemes. Indeed, while family reunion procedures account for a significant part of migrations to Belgium, the predominance of women is striking. Moreover, women who benefit from this scheme are placed in particularly vulnerable positions : first, because their right to remain in Belgium depends on the maintenance of their relationship with the person they joined and, second, because they are often confined in their role of spouse and denied any professional ambition or activity. Many of these "dependent" women return to higher education as a way to deal with complicated situations in the host country, reflecting a desire to actively engage in their new environment and regain a certain control over their lives. However, these women can face a number of obstacles in higher education too : a limited recognition of their diplomas, a competition with their family responsibilities, a certain reluctance from their partner as well as a number of categorizations and differentiations that – whether experienced as obstacles or opportunities – tend to reduce the singularity and complexity of their situation. Based on preliminary results gathered through an ongoing sociological fieldwork, this contribution aims to give voice to Congolese, Indian and American adult women who arrived in Belgium under the family reunion program and enrolled into higher education. It aims to analyse the multiple system of inequalities affecting these women's opportunities in the host country by paying special attention to the interplay between structural constraints, lived experiences and everyday strategies.

Gender Equality Perceptions of the Turkish Second Generation in Six European Countries

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Views about gender equality of the Turkish second generation are examined and compared across six European countries using a gender equality perceptions (GEP) scale. Survey data from areas where most of the Turkish community concentrate are used: main cities of Austria, France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and The Netherlands. Multiple Classification Analysis (MCA) is used to estimate differences between people with different person- and context characteristics. In all countries, GEP scales-scores of the Turkish second generation are lower than those of native young adults. Differences are in the range of about 1 and 2 points on the 0 to 10 point GEP-scale. Religious and low educated persons, in particular men, with few natives in the friends-pool, residing in neighborhoods with few natives and where perceived social cohesion and trust is low, maintain very low GEP scale-scores, which differ widely from those of persons with opposite characteristics. Interestingly, results also show that GEP scale-scores of the Turkish second generation with particular background characteristics in one country may be higher than those of native young adults with similar background characteristics in another country. Theory-driven expectations and empirical findings are discussed. MCA-results are easy to interpret and can readily be used for profiling target groups of gender mainstreaming policies and programs.

Mapping Attitudes Towards Gender Equality in Denmark, Sweden and Norway

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Gender equality has been a sort of a trademark establishing the Scandinavian countries as progressive frontrunners. However, on closer inspection, significant differences appear. For instance, regarding progress in gender equality policies such as gender quotas and earmarked paternity leave, Denmark unfavorably stands out from both Norway and Sweden, and in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap report (e.g. 2015, 2018), Denmark are ranked distinctly lower. But the question is how this reflected in gender equality attitudes among the populations? To our knowledge, a comparative Scandinavian survey on gender equality has not previously been conducted. Thus, this paper explores the attitudes of Scandinavian women and men towards gender equality and the intended contribution are twofold: First, to provide a mapping of gender equality attitudes in Scandinavia. Second, to point out significant differences between the three Scandinavian countries. In order to map attitudes and to

identify country differences, we distinguish between four main dimensions of gender equality attitudes: 1) attitudes towards gender roles, 2) attitudes towards gender equality as an ideal, 3) perception of the current state in terms of distance from the ideal, and 4) attitudes towards particular policy instruments to promote gender equality. The study is based on nationally representative surveys conducted in Denmark, Norway and Sweden in 2015 (n=4048, 1005 and 1009). Results clearly demonstrate differences between the Scandinavian populations on all four dimensions of gender equality attitudes, Sweden being the frontrunner and Denmark a sort of "laggard".

RN33_07b | Anti-Gender Strategies and Right-Wing Populism

Emancipation of Far-Right Women

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This paper focuses on the crucial issues sparking between nationalism and gender in the current Polish political debate flooded by the populist surge. It investigates the gendered elements of national ideologies within a heterosexual framing and explores the central role that women play in the reproduction of national categories. The main assumption of this paper is that different narratives on nationalism and gender interact with, fuel and reproduce each other and, in consequence, influence the social imaginary. Given that nationalism and gender are equally powerful sites of discourse creation, this paper intends to examine the political role women themselves play in national projects. For this purpose, I analyse narrative strategies applied by Polish far-right female politicians in their anti-Muslim campaigns. First and foremost, I explore a stereotype of alien sexuality that generates associations with the threat of alien power and dominance. In this context, alleged sexual violations become a metaphor of national humiliation in which sexuality becomes a strategy for social control. Seen from this perspective, I argue, women become national vulnerability and rape on women signifies rape on the nation itself. Most importantly, however, the rhetoric of female vulnerability depicts women as passive in nationalist discourse. Therefore, I find it crucial to acknowledge that women's visibility in politics is not only a symptom of their emancipation but also a symptom of their role and importance in the reproduction of nationalism.

Retraditionalization And Militarization Of Masculinity As Practices Of Reproducing Hegemonic Masculinity: The Experience Of Polish Migrants In The Polish Catholic Mission In England

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The aim of my paper is to analyze the processes of retraditionalization and militarization of masculinity in the Polish migrant community, active in the religious organizations of the Polish Catholic Mission (PCM) in England. I will present the results of research carried out as part of a project conducted in 2015-2019, especially in-depth interviews with religious Polish migrants to England as well as participant observations. In the research, I understand gender (and masculinity) as meaning a social institution constituted by recursive relations between social practices and social rules. PCM are religious and migration organizations operating in the transnational contexts of sending and receiving countries. The transnational environment influences the strategies of activities (including gender practices) within PCM organizations. One of the gender patterns that is commonly practised and reproduced within the PCMs is hegemonic masculinity. This pattern is implemented by various social practices. One of the key practices that reproduce this pattern is the retraditionalization of masculinity and militarization. Retraditionalization means invoking activities mythical, past and "lost" masculinity; militarization embraces social activities within the framework of cultural warfare, struggle and confrontation. Research shows that these practices refer to the cultural and social context of the English society in which Polish migrants live. The four dimensions of the context in which men take up confrontational practices are particularly important. One is Islam and multiculturalism; studies show that the confrontation of Polish religious men with Islam is becoming a symbolic arena of struggle of masculine forces for domination over control of the social order. The other contexts to which my interlocutors primarily refer in the practices of hegemonic masculinity are the nation, secularization, and religious pluralism.

Gender Equality as the New Scapegoat for Political Parties and Conservative Movements in search of a new Political Consensus - A Romanian Case Study

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In many European countries, illiberal leaders, parties, and movements have promoted an anti-feminist and anti-gender agenda by making common cause with established liberal and social democratic parties (Isaac, 2018; Verloo, 2018; Korolczuk, Graff, 2018; Bustikova, Guasti, 2017; Paternotte, 2014; Kuhar, Paternotte, 2017). Specific groups (women, LGBT, immigrants and refugees) and democratic values (gender equality) have been subjected to systematic attack. In Romania, opposition to gender equality became a political project in 2018, when a referendum on "the traditional family" divided the society and fed antifeminist and anti-LGBT discourses. Liberal and social democratic political parties joined hands with the most conservative right wing coalition and the Orthodox Church to support the Constitutional referendum to define marriage as the union between a man and a woman. And new NGOs and parties organized to fight this. How can we explain this alliance between powerful liberal and social-democratic political parties and the conservative Coalition to Protect the Family? What motivated the new political parties to oppose the referendum, and how was this justified? This paper will answer these questions. By mapping national antifeminist and feminist political actors and their main framings during the boycott campaign, it will also contribute to a better understanding of the opposition to gender equality in Eastern European that now play an important role in the European Union. Bibliography - selection Korolczuk, Elżbieta; Graff, Agnieszka, 2018, Gender as "Ebola from Brussels": The Anticolonial Frame and the Rise of Illiberal Populism in Signs, pp. 797–821. Kuhar, Roman; Paternotte, David (eds.), 2017, Anti-Gender Campaigns in Europe Mobilizing against Equality, Lowman & Littlefield. Verloo, Mieke, 2018, Varieties of Opposition in Europe, Routledge, New York.

Sex and Gender Equality in the Europe of Anti-Gender Movements: What Challenges for Feminism?

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Contemporary societies are transforming by opening up to emerging tendencies, among which a relevant one for feminism is the so-called 'Ideology of Gender' (IoG). This IoG is occupying a relevant social and political space worthy of serious feminist considerations in contemporary Europe. A good example of this is Spain, where recent polls in Andalusia (2nd December, 2018) gave access to the Andalusian Parliament, for the first time in the recent democratic period following Franco's dictatorship, to the extreme right. This has opened a new political period, bringing anti-gender discourses, based on the IoG, to core political debates in the country as a whole. It is remarkable to emphasise the important feminist achievements got for sex and gender equality in Spain in the last two decades. Nevertheless, the UE gender mainstreaming is now collapsing with the strong opposition of anti-gender positions that, in fact, have spread all over Europe (and beyond), making it an international phenomenon of interest for both feminism and sociology. In this historical venue against feminist attainments, this paper wonders about the impact anti-gender movements in Europe have on feminist achievements in the field of coeducation, which is defined here as the educational (Spanish) model that is willingly and strategically committed for sex and gender equality in education. In so doing, we first consider recent feminist relevant achievements in Spain. We then analyse how this ideology is permeating social and political discourses. Finally, we discuss the challenges feminism may have to face, taking education as a core field.

RN33_08 | Everyday Sexism, Abuse and Violence

Writing against Violence(s): Cultural Difference and Sexism in the Narratives of Immigrant Divorced Mothers from Turkey in Germany

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In Germany, people with immigration stories from Turkey are affected by a set of dominant discourses which shape their public presence around religion and gender violence, represent Muslim women as victims of Muslim violence (Weber, 2013), stigmatize the masculinity of Turkish Muslim men (Ewing, 2008) and racialize Islam as tainted by Turkish traditions (Özyürek, 2014). Based on my current fieldwork, this paper tackles the daily struggles of immigrant divorced mothers from Turkey living in Germany and how they narrate their experiences as personal, structural or cultural problems. My previous research experience with middle class divorced mothers in Turkey in 2015 has shown that they often make sense of their daily struggles in terms of personal problems (as a matter of capacity, strength or worldview) and/or structural problems (such as gender inequality or the state's institutions and policies). In the context of Germany, however, such individual narratives also merge with the discourses of cultural difference, and even the structural problems that the participants experience as immigrant divorced mothers can be framed within the Turkish/Muslim patriarchal culture. Hence, this paper analyzes the narratives of immigrant divorced mothers from Turkey in Germany through the question of how to negotiate as a feminist researcher, between writing against gender inequality and challenging the existing stigma on the Turkish-German community as culturally oppressive and violent. How can feminist research enable an analysis of racism and sexism without trivializing the narratives through which some of its participants' claim to have fought against an oppressive culture all alone?

721

Deception And Abuse: Manifold Instances Of Proxemic Violence Against Sub-Saharan And Eastern-European Women-immigrants In Sicily

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Over the past few decades and up until 2017, Sicily has hosted increasing numbers of African fugitives (ANCI et al., 2017) as well as migrants from Eastern Europe, especially after the entry of Romania into the European Union. The aim of the research was to analyse some of the role positions found in gender dynamics among migrants, throwing light on possible processes by which mechanisms of submission to and normalisation of gender violence seem to have been internalised by these victims of proxemic violence, emphasising the viscous links existing between vulnerability, resistance and resilience. Within this markedly multicultural context in Sicily, the researchers carried out a two-part qualitative research project, the first part consisting in participant observation of a number of sub-Saharan women hosted by some of the island's migrant reception centres, victims of abuse, followed by a set of semi-structured interviews administered to them; the second part consisted in participant observation and some semi-structured interviews with Romanian women involved in outdoor prostitution. The project sought, furthermore, to highlight equivocations surrounding affective action declined in feminine terms and instrumental action in masculine terms, suggesting that proximity may be considered a more "intimate and deceptive" declension of gender violence.

Gendered War Memories: The Case of Croatia

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This paper analyses gendered memories of the War in Croatia 1991-1995, particularly of the armed conflict in eastern Slavonia and western Srijem, the areas figuring as symbols of suffered aggression at the time. We look into personal narratives and dominant discourses, the latter shaping (gendered) cultural memory, which influences the processes of cultural modernization during democratic and capitalist transition. The objective is to do an auto-ethnography of displacement in late 1991 and to critically analyse the discourse of transcribed interviews with victims and witnesses of the war and selected media coverage. Analyses focusing on the relationship between war and gender typically emphasize militarized masculinity in national discourses and cultural sphere, while femininity represents the space outside of war (home, normalcy, peace), to which man-soldier returns to and in defence of which he is willing to die. Both gender identities

are however constructed in a way that reproduces militarism. In this sense, analyses of gender as both a social construct and a political category keep informing the studies of not only war, but also migration, bio politics, female work exploitation, international relations etc. Leaving aside the debates on the petrification of gender characteristics that associate men with war and women with peace, the path needs to be cleared for considering mutual constitution of war and gender, especially from the perspective of social power. Maybe the most important contribution we may hope for is revealing ontological implication of gender in war: we cannot make war without doing gender and vice versa. This is no new argument (Betty Reardon, Jean Bethke Elshtain and Cynthia Enloe), but contextualized research on the topic is the task ahead of us.

RN33_09a | Generations, Identities and Subjective Experiences

Tradition or Integration? Changing Identity Patterns in Three Generation of Roma Women in Hungary

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The infiltration of globalization and modernization into traditional communities does not only bring change at the individual level to the life of Hungarian Roma women, but also changes the way of cultural transfer and socialization, including new contents, value sets, traditions, and integration frameworks. The role of Roma women in these processes, i.e. in the field of cultural transformation, could be a key factor for the integration of the minority group. On one hand, they ensure the continuation of traditions and, on the other, they are the initiators of change. It is particularly important to examine this change from the viewpoint of both the majority and the minority groups. I try to answer the questions, whether keeping traditions or putting them away facilitate the integration into the majority society and how these patterns changed in the past 20 years, how the 'walls of tradition' hinder the integration. In my interview research, I present the different phases of integration and levels of segregation based on the personal perceptions of three generation of Roma women.

Doing Feminist Diversity: Learning from a workshop for first generation students

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First-generation students (FGS), are students whose parents do not have academic degrees. Most FGS are low income women, from minority groups, underrepresented in research faculty. FGS women face multi barriers that create a sense of s alienation, especially in regard to their lack of academic skills, which are considered within the meritocratic discourse as 'knowledge' that defined excellence and success. Ahmed (2017) points the contradiction between institutions' declarations of diversity, and the reality. She criticizes the false diversity language of academia as an active un-transformative action. I will present a particular diversity initiative for FGS, and discuss its feminist framework. In the past four years "Academia for Equality" has been offering an academic workshops for FG women, providing academic professionalization skills and feminist tools in order to allow them to expose the politics of 'knowing', and most important, the politics of 'not knowing'. I will demonstrate how these workshops enable the creation of a feminist knowledge, by allowing the students to speak the 'not knowing', to express the emotions of alienation it produced, in a safe place. I will conclude by proposing to institutionally adopt such a model of critical workshops, that widen the possibilities to 'do diversity' and not just speak about it.

Exploring the Everyday Lived Experiences of Young Muslim Women About the Hijab: Reflections From the Inside

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The Islamic headscarf has received a large amount of attention in the United Kingdom (UK), Europe and the broader Anglosphere in recent years, resulting in an increase in research that consults Muslim women about their views. While Islamic veiling practices have long been problematised as potential indicators of radicalisation and positioned as challenging to multicultural British identity, contentious debates in the UK have focused on face and body coverings (the niqab and burka), while scarves that cover only the hair and neck (hijab), have been largely absorbed as acceptable practice. The announcement in November 2017 that Ofsted (Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills) school inspectors would question young girls about why they wore the headscarf was therefore somewhat surprising, particularly as it was apparently based on an interpretation of the garment's potential sexualisation of children. This paper reports on an exploratory study in to the multiple meanings of the headscarf for young women in two universities in the

North of England. Using The Listening Guide, a narrative feminist approach to data analysis, we illustrate how diversity, inclusion and unconscious bias are central to young women's reflections upon the role of the hijab in their lives. Specifically, we reflect upon wider social, political and societal contexts and the factors that influenced their decision to wear or not to wear a headscarf, their thoughts and feelings about the Ofsted ruling, societal perceptions of the headscarf, and these young women's positions in wider society.

Sexting is not Sex: How Teenagers Redefine Communication and Sexuality

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The phenomenon of teen sexting has become a major challenge not only for parents but also educators and policy makers. Beyond moral panics and concerns about propriety, sexting has also been identified as an instrument of intimidation and bullying. However, while research has examined the prevalence of the phenomenon mostly through surveys, few studies have engaged young people's own perceptions and understandings of sexting. This study is based on 34 interviews with 15-18 year-old students (20 girls, 14 boys) in two high schools (urban and rural) in Cyprus. All ethical rules for ensuring anonymity and confidentiality were followed, including parental and student consent as well as procedures for handling cases of abuse disclosure to the interviewer. Results are concurrent with recent literature which points to how sexting exposes sexism, double standards, 'slut shaming' and internalized misogyny. However, while the devastating consequences of sexting as a form of bullying were recognized by the participants, there was also a blasé attitude towards the significance of sexting. I argue that young people's explanations and rationalizations of this widespread practice involve a discernible shift in youth culture where sexting is viewed simply as form of communication, devoid of the gravity and 'seriousness' of sex. I conclude that this needs to be taken into account when analyzing how sexting complicates current debates on sexuality and sexual agency.

RN33_09b | Gendered Responsibilities and Family Idealizations

Female Perpetrators in Prison: Agency, Suffering and the Gendering of Responsibility

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In the intersection between critical criminology and feminism, the juxtaposition of the categories prisoner and woman creates challenges, for complex gendered- and social theoretical reasons. While the critical criminologists were, and still are, engaged in problematisations of black and white thinking around people's criminality, distancing themselves from reductionist explanations of criminality and emphasising the effects of social processes of marginalisation, feminists have attempted to demonstrate how gender is a social construction impacting differently on the lives of women and men and their opportunities for self-realisation. However, where we permit different feminisms and critical criminology to meet in order to increase our understanding of the lives, conditions, and actions of women in prison, problems arise with regard to how we should relate to the concepts individual responsibility, agency and suffering. Here, discourse hold out two gendered subject positions; the woman as a victim and the man (and prisoner) as a perpetrator, also engaging the contested labelling's of women as passive and men as active. Taking female prisoner's engagement with violent crime as our point of departure, our papers ambition is to shed light on the complex and gendered reactions to these violent acts within the judiciary system.

Preparations For The Next Life? Authenticity, Ambivalence And Middle-Class Femininities

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In this paper we explore how professional women in their late twenties/early thirties construct identities as successful middle-class women and the tensions involved in this. Based on qualitative interviews with 19 Norwegian women aged 27-34, we argue that their identity-work is not only tied to their present situation, but also to their imagined future lives and identities. Drawing on cultural class analysis, we focus on the complex ways in which the participants construct specific

classed and gendered identities through their own consumption patterns and the distinctions they draw towards others' regarding alcohol, nightlife and broader lifestyles. The analysis falls into two parts: first, we consider the ways in which the participants presented themselves as progressive career-oriented women, distancing themselves from what was considered excessive, sexualized and conservative drinking cultures in (mainstream) nightlife. Second, we look at the growing centrality of the home sphere in the participants' lives, centring around private dinner parties, an interest in food and wine and cultivating close relationships with family, friends and partners. While these practices are becoming more central in the participants' present lives, they seem particularly pertinent to their imagined futures. However, these imagined futures were marked by feelings of ambivalence. We conclude the paper by discussing the implications of these findings in relation to the concept of new femininities and we relate the participants' ambivalence towards their 'next life (phase)' to the limitations in terms of gender performances that they seem to associate with this.

Ideal family. Women Idealized: The prisoner's stigma that contradict models constructed historically

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Analysing biographical narratives of women who were in the prison system in Brazil, it is evidenced how those people try to represent what society expect. They recover in their speeches the gender stereotypes and the role that women play in family, which was constructed historically. The interviewees showed mainly three aspects: stigma; reinforcement of gender stereotypes, used as a way to mitigate the image of ex-prisoners; and learning period. The representations of passivity and delicacy were recurrent associated with women throughout history. Therefore, when they commit a crime, they would be assuming a place reserved for the man, which is more associated with the violation of the established order. Thus, the jail would have the intention of transforming and framing the woman in traditional models, according to sexist patterns. It seeks to reestablish the social role of mother, wife and guardian of the home.

Gender and Women's Commitment in Mafia Organizations: The Family as a Greedy Institution

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Women play a crucial role within mafia organizations as confirmed by a number of studies, especially focussing on the Italian case, that have emphasised the emergence, during the past few decades, of a growing female presence in the management of the various illegal activities carried out by these groups. Gender relations in mafia groups, however, have been mainly studied through the narratives of women who decided to turn state's witnesses and through court records. This paper suggests a different approach by focusing on the accounts given by women who are still linked to criminal organizations. It employs qualitative methods and is based on 18 semi-structured discursive interviews with mafia women belonging to the main Italian mafia groups (Camorra, 'Ndrangheta, Cosa Nostra) who were detained in a high security prison. The analysis focuses on the role played by family in constructing gender practices within mafia contexts and on the mechanisms used by criminal organizations in order to ensure women's commitment. In particular, the research shows that family acts as a greedy institution (Coser 1974) thanks to an encapsulation process (Greil and Rudy 1984) which confines women to the role of mothers and caregivers, making them experiencing segregation, especially after sexual maturity, and a coercive control over their bodies. Finally, family also regulates forms of dyadic attachment through the control of matrimonial practices. In conclusion, the paper highlights that gender roles are structured through interactions with mafia group's norms and needs, which are reproduced within the household contexts. Indeed, mafia family seems to behave as a device for the greedy membership required by mafia organizations.

RN33_10a | Languages, Identities and Masculine Dominations

The Limitations of Identity Politics in The Women's Movement in Turkey and Transversal Politics as an Alternative Approach

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The women's movement in Turkey involves women who are diversely positioned in terms of their social locations, identifications and values, which intersect with the political

cleavages that divide Turkish society as a whole. One of the main reasons for this fragmentation, I argue, is the extant identity politics within the movement. In this study, I discuss that seeing identities as unalterable and not transitional deepens the fragmentation within the movement and stigmatises women in different groups. The increased attack on gender, as well as on feminism, under the contemporary conservative regime in Turkey, however, indicates the need for establishing alliances with differently located women. Thus, this study explores activist women's perceptions and their positions on identity issues, such as gender, religion and ethnicity, as well as their views of each other, through in-depth interviews I conducted with women activists and academics in Turkey in 2014–2015. I argue that understanding identities as fixed notions leads to disregarding intra-group differences, creates a false sense of homogeneity within groups and exacerbates activists' tendency to stay in their small groups. In order to move away from the limitations of identity politics, I offer to adopt transversal politics in understanding differences among women, whereby activists can find a realm aside from the exclusionary structures of universalism and identity politics. Adopting transversal values could potentially help activists overcome the barriers to work across differences by increasing respect and understanding of their differences without becoming trapped by them.

Language And Gender In The Labour Market

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First attempts to investigate the topic of gender and language date back to the 5th century but it was not until the second feminist wave in the 60s and 70s that the topic gained widespread recognition. Although the earliest studies have focused mainly on exploring differences between (what was then identified as) 'woman's language' and a deviation from the (male) language norm (Lakoff 1975, Spender 1980, Tannen 1990), the emergence of fundamental redefinitions of gender in the 90s has offered a new perspective in study of language in society. My analysis will be based on the understanding of language as an important dimension and a fundamental tool for reproduction of gender identities, power relations and inequalities in the labour market. Many studies have shown that stereotypes are automatically activated (and difficult to discharge) in word processing. The language used in job descriptions and in job titles is associated with cognitive integration and identification of women and men as members of certain occupational groups. Female job titles could be associated with less competence, male job titles with more competence and the use of gender-fair language in occupational titles may trigger a greater gender-balance in perceptions of people's professional success (however there is also some counter evidence). The aim of this presentation is demonstrating ways in which sexism in language is not only a linguistic issue, but a broader socio-political phenomena, which affects the positions of women and men in the labour market.

725

Working for the Government as a Convenient Job for Women in the Russian Patriarchate

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It is believed that public administration is not perceived as a gender-specific profession in modern Russia, but there are requirements that limits women compared to men (for example, glass ceiling). However, in 2017 National Action Strategy in the interests of women in the years 2017-2022 has been prepared by Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation under the instruction of Russian President and the Government, where it is proclaimed to develop women participation in public administration. The strategy should be a fundamental document defining the priority directions of the state policy for women in the medium term. Our study was based on a set of 32 semi-structured interviews with young women who have an experience of working in the civil service. The results were guided by the qualitative analysis of the text in order to identify the main topics crucial for this group of women due to the nature of their work and personal life. Thus, we examined whether the civil service is "suitable" work for women, and why. We revealed, on the one hand, the continuing stereotypical division of labor in the spheres of male (power, supreme responsibility) and female (work assistant, organizer, or more creative, but rather an individual - Analyst, PR, etc.), on the other - some counter-stereotypical phenomenon and attitudes that characterize the studied group of women: a relatively high self-esteem and tends to "peer" self-realization. Indeed, women in the Russian government agencies, as a rule, do not aspire to the highest levels of power but, the pursuit of a horizontal "expert in your field" is a meaningful career for them (often in spite of the low salaries).

Language and Masculine Domination

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While in sociology social dimensions of language and its practices, that is, its Bourdieusian character as a structuring structure and structured structure (Bourdieu 1991), is widely acknowledged (i.e. Mills 2008), such knowledge was – until recently – rarely put into practice, especially when it comes to masculine domination in language, which reflects in predominant, taken for granted use of male pronouns in generic form. In the paper, we focus on the recent successful attempt of institutionalising strategies aiming to overcome mentioned use of male pronouns in generic form (by officialising the use of female pronouns as generic) that were implemented at the level of higher education in Slovenia, more specifically, at the Faculty of arts in 2018, followed by the Faculty of Social Sciences and their internal bodies, the Senate (both University of Ljubljana). Taking into account the fact that such institutionalisation is not a product of 'now', but rather results from the whole history of practices and resistances that "chip away" (Ahmed 2016) masculine domination, the aim of the paper is to analyse the broader context and conditions on the background of which space and opportunities for such 'consecration' (Bourdieu 1988; 1991) were opened and successfully realized. In addition to giving a basic overview of similar practices abroad, the attention is also given to the backlashes that needed to be overcome and which were predominantly grounded in a conception of a) language as 'asocial', and b) institutional 'consecration' as 'authoritarian'.

RN33_10b | Art, New Ideas and Cultural Challenges

Women Entrepreneurs: New Ideas, Old Practices

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This study explores the reasoning and motivation of middle and upper middle class women in Israel who chose to become entrepreneurs. Current literature perceives women's entrepreneurship mainly as a potential source of economic and social development for these women who seek mainly new opportunities that may not be available to them in the corporate western markets. By contrast, we suggest that although women's entrepreneurship serves as way to include women within the labor market it also reproduces social rules and structures, similar to those of the corporative market. By employing mixed methods of both quantitative and qualitative approaches, we analyze the motivation and reasoning of 70 entrepreneur women from Israel to choose entrepreneurship. Our findings suggest that although highly, professional, well-educated middle and upper middle class women become entrepreneur, they also limit their businesses to female-type occupation. By limiting their business operation, middle and upper-middle class women reproduce traditional gender roles, and reinforce the traditional perception that the main role of the Israeli woman is to be a mother. This study points out then, the ways whereby women entrepreneurship serves as a social practice that reinforces gender hierarchy and social order.

Gender-Based Approaches in Contemporary Iranian Art and Culture: A Critical View

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In the last three decades, gender research and queer theory have been used to analyse socio-political-historical changes across the globe. Based on non-binary definitions of gender and sexuality, these new poststructuralist approaches have also been applied to explain the transformation of gender roles in modern non-Western societies. However, the applications of feminist and queer theories in different contexts can sometimes be challenging and disputable. In this paper, I will mainly focus on the methodological challenges that scholars of gender studies have faced within their psycho-social analyses of non-Western cultures. I intend to explore these difficulties with regard to a specific historical, geographical and cultural example and focus on the changes in gender dynamics in modern Iranian society and their visual demonstration. The fluid nature of sexuality before the manifestation of modernity in early twentieth century Iran and the tensional and transitional condition of gender roles in recent decades have led some social historians to apply gender-oriented approaches to the field. The ironic characteristic of visual material has also provided a suitable basis for rereading and analysing the changes in Iranian sexual culture. One of the key concepts in this area of research is queer sexuality which could be used for both the historical past and the contemporary post-revolutionary Iran. With special reference to art and visual culture in contemporary Iran, this paper will critically examine the ways in which feminist and queer theories have been utilised and adopted within the Iranian milieu.

Communities of Practice and Gender Equality in Academia: Challenging the Status Quo Through Knowledge Exchange

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The unequal status of women in the academia has been recently given an increasingly scholarly focus. Although women constitute the majority among initial academic appointments, discrimination manifests through lower pace of their career progression, their underrepresentation in senior positions and in mere presence in decision-making processes. These problems are already being addressed in institutional measures aimed at improving gender balance in academia. Yet, the lack of knowledge and expertise within research organisations calls for institutionalised ways to assure exchange of good practices. In this context, communities of practice (CoPs) are believed to have potential to improve the performance of academia by establishing and stimulating groups of practitioners who share the same concern and learn from each other to strengthen the effectiveness of their gender equality work. Our paper – focusing on the Polish case – based on the survey with gender equality practitioners, researchers and HR staff in research performing and research funding institutions conducted under the framework of the H2020 project ACT will examine to what extent CoPs can increase the engagement for institutional change and quality of outcomes. Particularly, we will map the existing collaboration between Polish research institutions, assess current needs, successes and barriers in implementing gender equality as well as analyse activities and measures developed to advance gender equality. Finally, we will analyse what internal and external factors are seen as critical to improve gender equality in research and academia. We explore these issues in the political context where the intersection of conservatism and nationalism has been found to pose challenges to gender equality policy implementation.

‘Home’, Intersectionality And Practising Arts: How Can Intersectionality Be Implemented In An Art-based Research Design?

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Given the emphasis placed on education as ‘the’ way for ethnic communities to integrate in the UK, it is vital to understand migrant women’s experiences of community based pedagogical spaces and their complex dynamics. In a study with 36 women from Afghanistan, Syria, Ukraine, Somalia, Syria and Iraq in West London (2018-19), I aimed at understanding homing and pedagogy in community-based spaces. The intersectional methodological plan to which we (a group of community researchers) collectively contributed involved: 1. Ethnography notes drawing extensively on our own intersectional positioning as academics and community workers. These collaborative narratives were produced through sharing dialogues, notes written on shared folders and images of our understanding of women’s involvement in the project after each session (interpersonal experiences). 2. ‘Thematic art training’ on various aspects of women’s lives, childhood, homeland, motherhood, and home in London (migrant experiences). 3. Active participation with women in relation to caring for their children who were present in the premises where the classes were taking place (motherhood experiences) Intersectionality informed the initial design of methods to understand the various aspects of marginalised women’s experiences. Through narratives on their art pieces, it was revealed that art training enabled them to reflect on womanhood, marginalisation, being from a country ‘afar’ and living in London both visually and orally. It is suggested that pedagogical spaces can provide spaces that intersectional methods can be implemented in design and delivery stages in community-based projects rather than only at analysis stage.

RN34 | Sociology of Religion

RN34_01 | Muslims and social cohesion I

The Effects of Sibling Configuration on the Religiosity among Muslim Youth in Belgium: Does the Migrant Generation Matter?

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This study analyzes the effects of sibling configuration on the religiosity of the Muslim male youth by migrant generation in Belgium in the mid-1990s, applying comparable binary logit models to the MHSM microdata. After controlling for demographic, socioeconomic and parental variables, having 3 or less siblings tends to have a negative effect on the experience of lamb sacrifice and having 2 or less sibling tends to have a negative effect on the daily mosque attendance among Muslim youth of each migrant generation. Similarly, having 3 siblings tends to have a positive effect on visiting relatives during Eid. However, the effects of sibling variables differ by migrant generation. Having 3 or less siblings tends to have a negative effect on the agreement with women's wearing of a scarf among the first and 1.5 generations but it has a positive effect among the second-generation possibly because of "re-islamization." Having 3 siblings has a weaker but similar effect on fasting during Ramadan by generation, but having 4 siblings exhibits even weaker effects in the opposite direction. Birth order has much less pronounced effects. Having 1 or 2 older sibling tends to have positive effects among first and 1.5 generations but it tends to have non-significant negative effects among the second generation possibly because of increasingly more restrictions in urban Belgium. The analysis has revealed larger effects of sibship size and smaller effects of birth order on the religiosity across migrant generations while there are some indications of interaction effects.

The New and the Old German Islam Conference: Conceptions of Dialogue With Islam in German Parliamentary Debates

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In 2006, the Deutsche Islamkonferenz, a forum of dialogue between German state officials and several Muslim actors aiming at a better integration of Muslims in Germany, was

initiated by the Minister of the Interior. It soon became a well-established institution. However, it is nowadays almost forgotten that already in 1995 the then Minister of Foreign Affairs (Klaus Kinkel) planned a large conference aiming at establishing a dialogue with Islam (Islam-Konferenz). However, after the assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Rabin and its approval by the Iranian president, the Bundestag forced Kinkel to cancel the invitation of his Iranian colleague to said conference. As a reaction, Kinkel cancelled not only the invitation but the entire conference. The paper explores the differences as well as the commonalities between both conferences by analyzing the parliamentary debates surrounding them. This way, it can be seen that back in the 90s Islam and even the Muslim population in Germany was considered an object of foreign affairs, while in 2006 it was seen as a domestic issue. Furthermore, while the debates about both conferences pivot around a concept of "critical dialogue," there are differences in the question of whom to talk to: while in 1995, a number of deputies emphasized a need to establish dialogue especially with fundamentalists, in 2006 the invitation policy aimed at excluding fundamentalist actors. This way, the paper provides insights on how the Bundestag conceived of a dialogue between the German state and Muslim actors in two different efforts to initiate dialogue that are separated by 11 years - and by the september 11 attacks.

Media coverage of Islam: Commonalities and Specificities of the Portuguese case

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Portugal is an interesting case when it comes to how the media cover Islam and stories related to Muslims and Islamic issues. Firstly, it is a European country which has not experienced Islamic fundamentalist terrorism first-hand, it has also had a comparatively low rate of Muslim immigrants in the last few years. Another interesting factor is the absence of a strong far-right political force or far-right discourse in the public sphere. This is compounded with a historical and romanticised memory of an Islamic past in the country, from which derives a not-necessarily negative view of Islam, but what might be considered a more Orientalist view of an exotic past. Portugal is also a very homogeneously Catholic country, with little experience or tradition in studying other religions or even being concerned about them, unlike much of Europe. This paper, focusing on the years between 2014 and 2016, seeks to examine how these factors change the discourse on Islam present in the media landscape in Portugal and particularly how stories generated in Portugal, about the Portuguese Islamic community or events in the country, differ from news imported from elsewhere in Europe and North America. This search for common aspects in media coverage and the specificities of the Portuguese case aims to examine how the cultural, political and historical specificity of Portugal has an effect on media coverage and if this is translated into public opinion.

'I Used To Be Muslim/I Am Not Muslim': (De)Activation, Identity Salience and Life-Course

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In an unprecedented Muslim migration context in Sweden, with changing demographics as well as pressures on the welfare state against the backdrop of heightened securitization, terrorist attacks, and Islamic extremism, for second-generation Pakistanis, inheriting a Muslim identity from their parents can barely be considered a windfall gain. On the contrary, as they forge both roots and routes to integrate into the country in which they were born and raised, second-generation Muslims acknowledge/react to the pressures associated with holding a Muslim identity. Moreover, in constructing and maintaining this identity, they are also actively making choices between competing and seemingly opposing identity scripts i.e. religious/ethnic (parental transmission within the Pakistani diasporic context) and secular (Swedish societal context). Drawing on data from 42 qualitative interviews in three major cities of Sweden, in this paper, the cases selected will focus on personal life-story accounts of informants who I call 'ex-Muslim' hybrids on account of their disidentification with and exit from the salient familial Muslim identity as a situated negotiation within the continuum of the 'third space' to forge alternate ways of belonging as a minority within the Swedish society. Using the concepts of 'strong evaluations', 'neo-tribes', and 'interpretive repertoires', the idea is to explore through narratives, (de)-activation mechanisms that constrain and liberate 'expressive individualism'. Subsequently this paper will discuss identity strategies adopted as means to balance the cognitive load and emotional investments to various relationships of commitments in the maintenance and reproduction of social bonds during the life-course.

Social Remittances And Religiosity: How Migratory Movements Affect Religion And Religious Practices In A Trans-National Social Space

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Transnationalism refers to the existence of a dynamic flow of human, cultural and economic capital across national borders that connects people and institutions in a trans-national social space. This connectedness also affects religious communities and practices, both in migrants sending and receiving countries. Contemporary studies have mainly analysed the economic consequences and impact of remittances in the countries of origin of migrants, but the role and the influence of the so-called 'social remittances' have not been explored so far. Social remittances are ideas, practices, identities and social capital that flow from host country to receiving country.

Scholars have not dedicated much of their studies on examining how migratory movements and remittances affect religion and religious practices. It has been documented a correlation between religiosity and various social and political attitudes of migrants in a social space. Nevertheless, there is no empirical evidence on the relationship between religiosity and (social) remittances. The A. intends to address the impact that migration is having in terms of religious patterns in the Euro-Mediterranean region. The A. seeks to examine the transformations – if any – in the religious practices of migrants in the receiving countries and if they affect the countries of origin as well. If religiosity and religious practices facilitate the adaptation of immigrants into a new society and what are the consequences of religious influences between the countries of origin and those of destination.

RN34_02 | Discussing old and new religious topics I

Can Atheists be Good Citizens?

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The U.S. American Pledge of Allegiance refers to the country as "one nation under God". Previous research has shown that many Americans feel that atheists, who do not believe in any kind of God, inevitably also do not believe in the set of values perceived as fundamental for being "good citizens", let alone patriots and, consequently, should not be considered as such. Relationships of churches and states, however, differ cross-nationally. In many European countries, the two spheres are clearly separated. This article examines cross-nationally first, how atheists actually feel about their countries. Second, it examines whether the perceived relevance of belief in God for being a "good citizen" is an American phenomenon, or whether similar exclusionary attitudes towards atheists can be observed in European countries as well. Finally, it explores how relationships of church and state may shape individual attitudes towards atheists. The results confirm American "prejudices". Not only in America, but also in the majority of European countries, feelings of national identity appear weaker amongst atheists than among those, who believe in any kind of God. Individual attitudes towards atheists, however, highly depend on the countries' current and former state-church relationships and the general level of secularization. For the analyses, this article uses the ONBound database (<https://www.onbound.international/>) which comprises data from almost 280 survey waves with focus on religious and national identities as well as macro-indicators for analyzing relationships of state and church cross-nationally.

Abuse as a Barrier to Belonging: Pope Francis' 2018 Visit to Ireland

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This paper explores how Pope Francis' historic August 2018 visit to Ireland exposed the role of the clerical sexual abuse scandals in the decline of the Catholic Church in what was once a stronghold of the faith. The paper includes narrative analysis of how Ireland's "newspaper of record", the Irish Times, covered the build-up and the events of Francis' visit; and a nationally-representative poll commissioned by the author after the visit. In the month of August, 46 percent of articles in the Irish Times about the pope engaged with the clerical sexual abuse crisis in some way, reflecting public indignation about how the Catholic Church and Francis himself had handled abuse. The survey revealed that the most popular view among Irish people was that Francis had not done enough to address abuse, and that the visit had not been a healing time for victims and survivors. While recognising that the reasons for the decline of Catholicism in Ireland are multiple and complex, it argues that the failure of the Church to adequately address the abuse crisis has helped create a barrier to religious belonging that is unprecedented in the history of the Irish state.

Paradise Lost? Discrimination Claims Against Religious Organizations in Switzerland, Germany and ECtHR

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Freedom of religion enjoys special, i.e. stronger than other freedoms, legal protection in national and international regulations. Whereas the scope of this special treatment (e.g. protection of belief, practice or religious organizations), restrictions attached to it (e.g. public order, freedoms of others) and religions that it applies vary across regulations and jurisdictions, the right to religious freedom often yields conflict with antidiscrimination laws. Legal protection of religious freedom allows individuals and groups to claim exemption from equality-oriented antidiscrimination laws. A well-known example of such conflicts of rights is ministerial exemption, the practice of selecting employees for spiritual functions according to the candidates' religion – while clearly discrimination of other candidates on religious grounds, it guarantees the autonomy of religious organizations vis-à-vis the state. Religious ethos and bond of loyalty refer to the autonomy of employees accepted by religious organizations. For faith-based employees, sexual orientation, seemingly private free-time activities and life decisions as common as divorce may result in termination of the contract. In Germany, where welfare providers related to the two officially recognized churches hire over 1.5m people, discrimination cases against religious employers reach courts increasingly often. Switzerland, lacking an anti discriminatory law, seems to be a different example. An analysis of court rulings and

interviews with employees shed new light on the special treatment of religion.

RN34_03 | Discussing old and new religious topics II

Between Dark and Green Religion: The Spirituality of the Progressive Ecological Milieu in Switzerland

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Why do people in a highly secularized society have no hesitation to speak about spirituality when they talk about the environment or climate change? Are we witnessing a "return of the religious" or, more specifically, a spiritualization of ecology? Are we witnessing a turning point in ecological activism where spiritual claims are more and more common? In this presentation, we shall present a quantitative analysis of data collected in the Swiss Household Panel survey and discuss the results, also in the light of insights gained from qualitative data (interviews, participant observation and documentary analysis) gathered by engaging with ecological militants in Switzerland. Our findings show that, instead of a return of the religious or a spiritualization of ecology, we are witnessing the emergence of a milieu that shares some progressive, ecological and spiritual values. This milieu shares values which are about the protection of the environment with stakeholders who do not self-identify as religious, but practise meditation and are politically on the left.

The Religious Stranger: a comparative approach between Spinello and Foncebadón

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In this work we intend to compare two different religious phenomena: the annual meeting of an NRM (Ramtha lighting school) and one of the most famous itineraries in the world, the Camino de Santiago de Compostela. In particular, Spinello and Foncebadón were taken into consideration because they have undergone a strong economic redevelopment linked to a religious phenomenon. Spinello is a small village in the Tuscan-Romagnolo Apennines that has become a spiritual destination for the School and has been characterized by two distinct and connected phenomena: the stable arrival of about twenty families belonging to the School (who bought and readjusted the houses of the place) and the moment in which the international meeting of the School is organized, here thousands of people come from all over Europe for a week. Foncebadón is a small "ghost" country of 25 residents in the Spanish province of León, which, thanks to the Way, has begun to attract millions of modern pilgrims and has come into contact with a "European reality" hitherto unknown. This continuous flow has created a series "religious stranger" figures, who are perceived differently in the two countries. In the first case the integration is complete; in the other there is always a line of identity and religious demarcation between the inhabitant and the foreigner / tourist. We therefore intend to highlight this demarcation between social groups, that derives from the different interpretations of the Stranger.

New Patterns of Membership? Participation Theory in the Study of Modern Faith Communities in Finland

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There has arisen a new movement within the Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Finland during last few decades that is often referred as the "community movement". It has drawn much of its influences from the renewal movements of Church of England, like the Fresh Expressions of Church. My study focuses on their new patterns of membership in the context of the the collapse of the traditional Nordic patterns of Church-membership and "belonging". The study builds on the paradigm of religious democratization and utilizes the theoretical framework of Participation theory in developing

new measuring equipment for the study of these patterns. In my paper I shall present some of the findings that confirm the pattern of participatory membership as a vital part of the emerging movement. In my paper I shall also address some of the issues that need to be addressed when studying religious movements through Participation theory.

Writing Justice/ Performing Injustice: Reflections on Research, Publicity and the Birmingham Trojan Horse Affair

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The paper discusses issues of public communication in the context of the rise of populism and the critique of experts. It does so in terms of three kinds of 'reporting' and their associated research methodologies and ethics, namely journalism, public sociology and verbatim theatre. The issues it raises are exemplified through the Birmingham Trojan Horse affair (about the claimed 'Islamification' of schools) which has been subject to extensive media reporting, public inquiries of various kinds as well as legal processes. In that sense, there have been various courts of public opinion where the affair has been staged. In the paper the affair is understood as an injustice visited upon a community of British Muslims and the teachers and governors responsible for their schools, an injustice that derived largely as a consequence of provocative media reporting and peremptory Government action. The article addresses the role of public sociology as a project of writing for justice in the context of widespread Islamophobia and secular criticism of religion, including in the self-understanding of sociologists. It also reflects on the role of verbatim theatre in staging the injustice for public reflection through a play by LUNG theatre group which was first performed at the Edinburgh Festival Fringe in August 2018 (where it won the Amnesty International freedom of Expression award) and will be on tour in British theatres from October 2019.. John Holmwood was an expert witness for the defence in court cases arising from the affair, Helen Monks and Matt Woodhead are script writers and directors of the play.

RN34_04 | Managing religious rights in multicultural societies I

Religion on the borders. Polish Tartars and Lemko case

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The relationship between religion and ethnicity could have multidimensional character. On the one hand, religion could be used as the main marker of ethnicity and be located strongly and permanently on symbolic boundaries of a community. On the other hand, religion can be situationally used in social interactions to communicate differences or similarities between social actors, which underlines the contextuality and the dynamic of identity processes. In both cases, the ethnicization of religion as well as religiousization of ethnicity could be observed. In this paper, we would like to analyse the identity strategies undertaken by the members of two groups - the Lemkos and the Polish Tartars living in Poland nowadays, and we will focus the attention on two issues. First, both communities are minorities in an ethnic and religious aspects. Consequently, to understand the way how they construct symbolic boundaries with dominant group e.g. the Polish Catholics means to take into consideration the structural aspects, especially in the present times of the dominance of religious nationalism in the country. Second issue important in this matter is the scope and character of differences. The Lemkos being East Christians and the Polish Tartars being Muslim in a Catholic country face different challenges. The comparison of these two communities helps to demonstrate some general problems or trends concerning the employment of religion by minority groups in the process of identity construction and the specificity of each of them arising from different history and cultural resources as well as ethnic strategies undertaken in the “we” – “they” relations.

Knives, Religion and Communities: An Ethnographic Study of Knife Crime and its Cultures in Croydon, London

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Following the rise of knife crime in London a series of speculative arguments as to its social causes have followed in its wake. Everything from drill music to social media has been accused of playing a role. This paper, based on three months of ethnographic fieldwork in Croydon, seeks to move beyond this speculation and argue that religious organisation has played a pivotal role in creating the conditions for the rise of

knife crime. Croydon was at the centre of the 2016/2017 rise in knife crime; with London as a whole experiencing a 24 percent increase in the total number of knife crimes reported while Croydon experienced a 103 percent increase (Allen and Lukas, 2018). This article attempts to show that this concentrated rise is a problematic one which does not conform to arguments put forward in the public arena. Instead, this paper attempts to reconceptualise the problem of London knife crime as one of a lack of “collective efficacy” (Sampson, 2018) within and between certain ethno-religious groups leading to a redefinition of the norms of public spaces. Differentiated levels of community organisations and beliefs systems built around the concept of an unseen cosmic battle have left the Croydon community vulnerable to publicly violent responses to increasingly difficult social and economic conditions. While some religions have successfully managed to prevent this degeneration of governing norms through the daily regulation of their members lives, looser organisations have allowed their congregations to be subsumed in violence.

Religion and International Politics in Second Modernity: Reassessing the role of religious factor in EU policy-making

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In the fragile times of Second Modernity, religion arises as a prominent issue of sociological analysis that could allow a better understanding of the modern world and its ambiguities. In drawing upon the theoretical background of reflexive modernization (Ul. Beck), this paper will focus on the intersection between religion and politics, in attempt to approach the role that the religious factor can play as a ‘soft power’ agent in foreign policy-making, diplomacy and conflict resolution at international level. Special attention is paid to the dialectical relationship between religion and human rights in the context of the increasing interdependence that characterizes the modern world and underlines the importance of religion in the study of international politics. The analysis is based on a qualitative research through in-depth interviews that has been conducted in 2018-2019 and was addressed to political representatives at EU level (politicians, MEPs, foreign-policy practitioners, policy advisors) and representatives of religious institutions which work in close cooperation with policy makers, providing expertise and advocacy on EU policies. Either considering religion as a political trend, a fundamental human right, a driver of reconciliation or a potential source of conflict, the results show that most of the interviewees recognize the need of ‘inclusivity’ of religious actors to the political dialogue. The present research is coordinated with the international discourse on the reawakening interest of political science to the religious factor and it aims to enhance an interdisciplinary, long-term and thorough research on the field.

The Involvement in Religious Associations: What Role in the Upward Mobility of Second Generations Migrants?

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This paper is focused on the role played by the engagement in religious associations in the upward social mobility among second generations migrants. Does the involvement in this kind of associations sustain and contribute to the creation of a middle class among people of foreign origin? When we compare first and second generations, does this present different effects on social mobility? Overall, does this kind of engagement sustain upward mobility? Moreover, as several studies point out, it is noteworthy that participation in religious associations partly overlaps the commitment within the ethnic ones. Therefore, the impact and relevance of the wider relationship with the co-ethnic community will be considered as well. Research on young generations of foreign origin has focused mostly on school insertion, while the successive phase of entering the labour market appears to be less investigated. Moreover, studies based in Southern Europe focus mainly on disadvantaged and/or marginal situations, whereas a lack of analysis is observed in the migrants' upward social trajectories – of both first and second generations. This proposal is based on data from a current PhD research, carried out in the cities of Turin and Lyon, and based on in-depth interviews with a snowball sampling technique. The study investigates second generations upward pathways along five main analysis dimensions: family background and migration history, housing situation, networks and relationships, work pathways, social status. Furthermore, the aim is to focus on the structures of constraints and opportunities shown by the two different contexts, thus are taken into consideration people of different origins.

RN34_05 | Muslims and social cohesion II

"Abogida" - Social-Religious Encounters of Eritrean Asylum Seekers in Israel

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The lecture is based on a qualitative study in which 12 members of the Eritrean community participated in "Abogida". As part of the study, we observed the meetings held at "Abogida" and interviewed 2 principals, 6 teachers and 4 volunteers. The purpose of the study is to examine the perceptions of the leaders of the Eritrean community and the actions that strengthen community cohesion. The Eritrean

minority is pushed into the poorest areas and living in poor conditions, yet they manage to create social-religious meeting places in new areas of belonging. Their description of their situation, as is frequently heard in the media and in other studies, shows that their status as foreigners, temporary and stateless, preserves their cultural distinctiveness even more than other minority groups. They also face a hostile attitude on the part of large parts of Israeli society, with verbal and physical violence, racism and exclusion, and the danger of deportation (Mirsky, 2005). Members of the Eritrean community in Israel have established an informal religious educational framework in Israel - "Abogida", which aims to preserve among children and adults the religious tradition, ceremonies and prayers, the language of origin and heritage stories. By these activities they strengthen their communal cohesion and collective identity as a minority group distinct from the dominant majority (Obrist, Pfeiffer & Henley, 2010). "Abogida" is operated daily from afternoon by members of the community, volunteers and teachers in several places in central Israel. Mirsky, Y. (2005). Israelis - migration stories. Mevaseret Zion: Tulips Publishing. Obrist, B., Pfeiffer, C., & Henley, R. (2010). Multi-layered social resilience: a new approach in mitigation research. *Progress in Development Studies*, 10, 283–293.

Religiosity and Support for the Welfare State in 18 European Countries, 2008-2016

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Do religious people like or dislike the welfare state more than other individuals in Europe? Prior studies report highly contradictory findings on this question. Some studies have found a positive association between religious thinking and support for welfare policies. This is intuitive since all Christian teachings stress pro-social values and the importance of caring for one another. However, proponents of the so-called economics of religion hypothesis suggest that religiosity is associated with a negative view of the welfare state, because religious individuals prefer religious communities and Churches to government institutions as providers of both monetary and psychological support for deprived persons. As the empirical source, this paper employs data from the European Social Survey (ESS) Rounds 4 (2008) and 8 (2016) covering 18 European countries, which allows the use of more detailed indicators of welfare policy than what most prior studies have used. In contrast to the economics of religion hypothesis, a small positive association between religiosity and support for welfare policies is found. As welfare policy attitudes are operationalised by indicators measuring support for egalitarian policies and views about the width of government responsibility in taking care of vulnerable groups, I find either a zero correlation or a small but statistically significant positive effect. Moreover, the results suggest that the effect of religiosity on support for welfare policies differs notably between European countries and that this effect has declined over time. In the most secularised countries, support for the welfare state is practically independent of publics' religious orientations.

Boundaries of Solidarity

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The presentation focuses on the old and new forms of solidarity. Solidarity connects individual interests and common welfare by solving the four most basic problems of societies: problems of collective goods concern the joint production and preservation of common goods; re-distribution problems address the unjust allocation of resources; social protection problems pertain problems raising from unjust distribution of social risks, and loyalty problems tackle the continuance in a social collective. Religion is one of the most important systems of social norms addressing these problems by prescribing how interrelationships should be organised. These norms comprise iter alia of regimentation about who should be considered and who is to be excluded. During the development of the modern nation-state in Europe, religious norm systems lost integrative powers and were partly be substituted by welfare state policies. It is however, an open and mostly empirical question of how comprehensive this change was. Current discussions about the return of the religious in public debates and in individual stereotyping raise the question of how religion, welfare state policies and solidarity are connected nowadays. The presentation comprises of a theoretical part expousing of the connection between solidarity, religion and welfare policies and of an according quantitative analysis based on data of the most recent European Value Survey (EVS 2017/18). Aim of the presentation is to shed light on how different forms of solidarity (religious and welfare stated related ones) are intertwined and whom they address and - thereby – exclude.

RN34_06 | Religious values in a globalized world

Religious Conversion and Cultural Transgression. Roma Pentecostals Integration (?) in Polish Carpathians

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This presentation is based on multiple ethnographic observation in local Roma community in Southern Poland. Conversion to Pentecostalism in Roma mountainous settlement in Poland can be analyzed as the factor of profound social changes in relations between minority and majority. The most significant cultural and ethnic identity shift seems to be the greatest transformation in individuals and a group on a whole. In case of Roma Pentecostal way of life leads to transgression of traditional Roma norms and values, built around the idea of sharp division between we-group and they-group (Roma and gadzio). This evokes following crucial questions we intend to concentrate on: 1. Why local Roma decide to convert to Pentecostalism? What is the emic and etic

understanding of this conversion? 2. How the transformation of lifestyle effect the general axiological transformation of traditional Roma value system? 3. How the conversion effects entire Roma local community integration constructing new division? 4. Does conversion to Pentecostalism give chance for general integration of Roma community to majority society?

Occasional Religiosity: The Case of Participation in Anglican Religious Practices in Toronto, Canada

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Occasional religiosity is a way of being religious that is defined by occasional participation in religious practices—attending religious services occasionally rather than routinely, usually in association with specific occasions, such as holidays, life-course transitions, or crises. I develop the concept of occasional religiosity through the examination of participation in Anglican religious practices in Toronto, Canada, a “majority minority” metropolis. This interdisciplinary mixed-methods study draws on interviews with clergy about baptisms and funerals involving families with a range of relationships to religion, analysis of diocesan statistical records with attention to Christmas and Easter attendance, and participant observation of occasional liturgies. It is the foundation for a larger study engaging occasional religious practitioners in Canada, a comparison case for Europe. Anchored in sociological definitions of religion as practice (Riesebrodt 2009, Smith 2017), occasional religiosity attends to the content and experience as well as the frequency of religious practices. Unlike contemporary spiritualities practiced independently or in loose networks (Ammerman 2013, Drescher 2016, Lee 2015), occasional religiosity relies on congregations and clergy. Although the concept is related to approaches that rely on self-identification with traditions or beliefs such as vicarious religion (Davie 2007), fuzzy fidelity (Voas 2009), and collectivistic religion (Jakelić 2010), occasional religiosity is grounded in observable practices. While their practices may appear remarkably uniform, occasional practitioners understand themselves in diverse ways including identifying as deeply religious, nonreligious, somewhere in between, or even affiliating with other religious traditions. As a dominant expression of religion in Canada today, occasional religiosity is central to understanding how people engage in religious practices together across difference in ways that produce both cohesion and conflict in increasingly nonreligious and religiously diverse social contexts.

Middle Generation Religious Values and Patterns of their (Non)Transmission in Contemporary Lithuania

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This paper aims to analyze religious values and patterns of their transmission among representatives of middle generation, born from 1970 to 1985 in Lithuania. The paper is based on the analysis of semi structured interviews (n=80) with representatives of middle generation – women and men, married and non-married, living in partnership or single who have children, that were conducted in 2018-2019. Following the classical insights about generations provided by sociologist Mannheim (1952), these social units are transmitting change, expressing discontinuity, at the same time they are influenced by historical-social processes. Contemporary middle generation was socialized during Soviet period and throughout the period of socio-political transformations, its religious socialization included both underground and public religious education. As this generation is reaching its midlife, patterns of religiosity might be discovered. What are religious values of the middle generation in contemporary Lithuania and how are they reflected in their everyday life? What is religious habitus of the middle generation? What are (if there are any) patterns of transmission of religious values among representatives of middle generation to other generation? How do these patterns differ according to gender, social status of the informants? These questions will be approached during the presentation followed by the discussion about empirical data.

Conversion to Tibetan Buddhism in Communist Poland, Exploration of Individual and Social Memory

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The presentation explore life stories of Polish Buddhists, who during the 1970s and 1980s decided to renounce Christianity in order to practice dharma. It explains how their religious identity changed over the last 40 years and how Tibetan Buddhism started to develop in communist Poland. Presented narrations refer to individual and social memory of practitioners. Exploration of reminiscences helped to identify and characterise the circumstances standing behind the first Buddhist conversions. What is more, it helped to trace the further growth of first Karma Kagyu sangha. Data used in the presentation originates from a 5-year qualitative research project (which included in-depth interviews, participant observation and content analysis) conducted among contemporary Buddhists.

RN34_07 | Managing religious rights in multicultural societies II

Does Being Russian Means Being Orthodox? Representations of The State Identity Discourse In The Russian Orthodox Believer's Narratives About Their Religiosity

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Since 1991 there has been a considerable increase in the self-identification with the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC) in Russia as well as a growing number of references to ROC in political discourse. Immediately after the collapse of the Soviet Union some researchers noted the simultaneous growth of the importance of the ROC as a social force and the decline of the social trust in the main political institutions (Tymkova 2007). In the post-soviet Russia the ROC is actively used in the political discourse not only as a core of the cultural identity, but also as the key element of the collective or rather national identity (Bremer 2009; Zorka 2009). Some evidence also suggests the ROC to be an important element of historical, national and cultural identity of Russian citizens, even for those who do not believe in God (Bremer 2003: 166). This paper aims to present an ongoing PhD research that deals with different ways of becoming and being Orthodox in the post-soviet Russia. Drawing on the narrative interviews conducted with Orthodox believers in Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Kursk and Smolensk in 2014, 2017 and 2018, this paper explores the understandings of the religious identity in the post-soviet Russia as well as the subjective meanings of the relationship between being Russian and being Orthodox among Russian Orthodox believers. More specifically, the goal here is to explore whether and how the Russian state discourses that depict the Orthodoxy as the core of the Russian identity are reflected in the individual narratives.

Identity Constructions and Religious Boundary Making among Muslim, Christian and Non-believing Urban Youngsters in Belgium

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This paper investigates the role of religion in identity constructions and symbolic boundary making among Muslim, Christian and Non-believing youngsters in the super-diverse city of Antwerp, Belgium. In Europe, Islam is portrayed as the negative 'other' in public and political discourse, whereas for European Muslims religion remains a highly valued identity dimension. Drawing on in-depth interviews with 30 Muslims, 10 Christian and 10 Non-believing youngsters in the 5th and 6th year of two high schools in Antwerp, our research focuses on the salience of the religious boundary. More precisely, we examine: (1) How Muslim, Christian and Non-believing urban youngsters construct their multiple identities within social interactions and (2) How religious boundaries are made and unmade, and under which conditions they emerge as blurred or bright. Our results, first, indicate that Muslim, Christian and Non-believing urban youngsters tend to blur the religious boundaries by emphasizing cosmopolitan beliefs and identities and by prioritizing individualized and intrinsic humanistic and/or religious values. Second, contrastingly, Christian and Non-believing youngsters tend to brighten religious boundaries by emphasizing (sub)-national identities and culturalizing Western-European Christianity in contrast to Islam as the cultural 'other'. In addition, Muslims emphasize their religious identity as a way of revalorizing a stigmatized identity. Lastly, our results suggest bright symbolic boundaries between students from an academic/technical educational track and a vocational track. The intersection between the religious marker and social status creates greater challenges for Muslim students within vocational tracks.

Religious and social capitals as tools for developing an European Islam. New challenges for Muslim Second Generations in Southern European countries

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Despite there being a rich body of literature on migrations, studies investigating religion within immigrant communities, including its role and impact on the second generation, have been less extensive. However, evidence from some contemporary ethnic groups suggests that religion may play a strong role in the lives of second-generation members. Even though several studies have been focussed on Muslims with a migratory background in Europe, this paper intends to address the lack of studies on Muslim second generation and their religious transnational links and to explore how this specific youth group develop its religiousness in several European countries (i.e. Spain, Italy and Portugal), where the socio-economic and political contexts are stressing difficulties in managing the religious diversity expressed by Muslims and especially its juvenile component. Indeed, the growing presence of Muslims in various Southern European countries stresses relations with "diversity": the issues of control and safety have been on the agenda for many years and are coming back recently. On the other hand, according to Muslim organizations there is a common interest in presenting a "moderate Islam". There is a specific will and interest of the youngest Muslim generations to demonstrate their propensity to promote integration, using both old (debates, meetings..) and new (websites, blog...) policy tools. I will examine to what extent Muslim second generations in Europe are using both their religious and social capitals in promoting an European Islam, by using an interdisciplinary approach which combines migration and religious studies' perspectives integrating qualitative (90 interviews with young Muslim people, aged 24-29, gender balanced) with quantitative (on-line survey) research data collected within a transnational project on "Religions among second generations".

The Influence Of The Denominational Background On the Intentions Of Those Involved in Higher Education And International Mobility In Hungary And Transylvania (Romania)

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Of the social processes of the decades since the change of regime in Hungary and Romania, the high growth in the number of students in tertiary education is of great importance as well as the migration of Hungarian and Romanian labour to abroad in the last ten years. The effect of the denominational background on education is emphasized both by international (Lehrer 1999, Sikkink and Fischer 2004, Murphy 2016) and Hungarian research (Karády 1997, Nagy 2012). This is generally true of international migration literature, but in a first and foremost way, comparing the great world religions. The situation in Hungary is unique with regard to the two mobility dimensions. The reformed (Calvinist) people regarding the participation of higher education, until the change of the regime, unlike the international tendencies and Weberian theory (Weber 1982), were under-represented among the higher education graduates (Nagy 2012). With regard to international mobility, in recent decades there was not much evidence that a country with a significant protestant minority and a catholic majority has a significant labour emigration. The Research of Religious Sociology of the KRE provides an opportunity to understand such components of denominational cultures. Four large-sample surveys (of 1000 persons each) at Hungary and Transylvania (Romania) have been conducted using and complementing the questionnaire of the European Value Survey. The questions asked during the research also allow us to examine the two types of willingness to move to different levels of denominations activity (baptismal, denominational identity, active denominational membership). We will try to reconstruct whether the value and ethical background variables can be explored. The lecture tries to clarify the relationship between the two types of mobility with the denominational background.

RN34_08 | Identities, values and religious attitudes I

Religion As An Explanatory Variable? Religion, National Identity, And Politics

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Crucial role of religion in maintaining the specific ethnic identity has become the common place in explaining the social role of religion in Central and Eastern European countries. However, this was mainly not explained further an in particular in terms of how this social role depends on different levels of religiosity and on specific majority-minority compositions in various countries. Also, my recent analysis based on the European Value Survey data gathered in Croatia revealed that the link between different religious indicators and of the national proud has been strengthening only in recent years, which is line with other analyses arguing that the religiously backed nationalism has been, in the case of the former Yugoslavia, mainly a post-war phenomenon, and not the main cause of the breakdown of Yugoslavia. In light of these observations and emerging debates of how religion represents an important cultural and emotional resource for rising of populism throughout Europe, the aim of the paper is to rethink the religion-ethnicity-politics link. Based on the literature review the paper argues that religion is just one among social variables in explaining the politics dynamics and that its role in supporting nationalism and rising distance toward minority groups depends very much on who is perceived as "Others", and how "Others" are defined. Thus, the role of religion varies whether, e.g., "Others" are "liberal and decadent Westerns", or "militant Muslims", or "seculars", or "dangerous sects". In the end, the paper discusses briefly some theoretical and empirical implications.

“We Are A Family”: Boundary-making Behavior Of Muslim Converts In Switzerland

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Religious conversion is a specific form of “spiritual transformation” (Paloutzian 2005) and implicates, as such, a transformation of identity (Travisano 1970; Paloutzian 2005; Gooren 2010). It therefore impacts the boundary-making behavior of the convert (Barth 1969; Dahinden & Zittoun 2013; Sheikhzadegan 2017; Wimmer 2008). Building upon this argumentation, the study analyzes the boundary-making behavior of Muslim converts in Switzerland. As for the methodology, a combination of observant participation, narrative interviews - with a focus on “reconstruction of narrative identity” (Lucius-Hoene and Deppermann 2004) - and qualitative network analysis are applied. Still a work-in-progress, the findings of the study so far show the contours of two distinct types of Muslim converts. While the “multiculturalists” – in the tradition of Kukathas (2003) – strive for an internal autonomy of the community of practicing Muslims, the “integrationists” encourage their co-believers to concentrate on their citizenship duties (Nollert & Sheikhzadegan 2016; see also Bartoszewicz 2014). As for the boundary-making behavior, both groups demarcate against each other accusing the other group of advocating the “wrong” approach to Islam by either being too rigid or too permissive, depending on the perspective. Moreover, the integrationists fight for a bridging between Muslims and non-Muslims, while the multiculturalists strive for a bonding of practicing Muslims and a community formation (Vroon 2014). Besides these differences, the two groups share a demarcation against the far-right, assimilationist forces, whom they accuse of being intolerant and islamophobic, and the ethnic/cultural Muslims (Özyürek 2015), who in their eyes “contaminate” Islam with superstition and reactionary cultural practices (Galonnier 2018).

Once a Lutheran, Always a Lutheran? Religion and Civic Life in the Age of the “Nones”

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Religiosity has long been linked to various prosocial attitudes and behaviors. In particular, many studies have observed a strong connection between religious involvement and civic participation. Religious involvement, however, has been in decline in most Western nations. Even in the US – traditionally considered an exception to this trend – recent studies show that religiosity is in decline. This study explores the civic consequences of declining religiosity in the UK and the US. More specifically, we ask what happens to civic participation

when people who grew up religiously leave organized religion later in their life. Given the well-established link between religiosity and civic participation, one may expect that people become less civically involved as they leave religion. However, such causal symmetry cannot be taken for granted. Civic skills and values instilled by religion may be stickier than religiosity itself and people may hang on to civic norms they grew up with even after they turn their back on organized religion. This may particularly apply if they remain embedded in social networks where civic norms and values rooted in religion are still prevalent. Consequently, someone who is no longer a Lutheran religiously may still be a Lutheran culturally and civically. We investigate such patterns of civic and cultural persistence using survey data from the UK and the US, including the British Household Panel Survey, Understanding Society, and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. Our findings will illuminate the role of religion in civic and public life in the age of the “Nones.”

A Case of Polish Immigrants in Vienna/Austria: The Role of Religiosity for Feelings of Belonging to the New Society and for Immigrants’ Well-being

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The paper investigate the role of religiosity for integration and well-being of Polish immigrants living in Vienna. Previous research suggested that religiosity is one of the factors considered to be beneficiary for subjective well-being of people in general and of that of immigrants. The predominant religious confession in Poland and Austria is the same (roman-catholic) and from this point of view it should not constitute a barrier for integration into the mainstream society. However, religiosity has a special relation to patriotism and national identity in the Polish society due to the strong involvement of the Catholic Church in Poland in opposition to the communist regime in the second half of the 20th century. It is therefore hypothesized that greater religiosity of Polish immigrants will preserve the sense of belonging to the country of origin and impede the development of feelings of belonging to the new society which furthermore can diminish immigrants’ well-being. 290 first generation Polish immigrants participated in the study. Structural equation models revealed that religiosity has an indirect negative effect on the sense of belonging to Vienna/Austria by negatively affecting the amount of contact with the autochthonous population in the free time. Feelings of belonging to Vienna are furthermore directly positively related to the satisfaction with life. The results also showed a direct positive effect of religiosity on the feelings of belonging to Poland. It is concluded that religiosity, when connoted historically with national identity and preservation of tradition, can significantly affect the acculturation process of immigrants. Moreover, the positive relation between religiosity and well-being can be reversed in this specific context.

RN34_09a | Identities, values and religious attitudes II

Becoming A Good Muslim. Women/Female Mevlid Ceremonies In Turkey And Religious Socialization

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The research focuses on Islamic religious socialization in twenty-five mevlid ceremonies officiated by Muslim women in Bursa and Gemlik (Turkey). Largely widespread across the country, female mevlid ceremonies celebrate rites of passage of a person from birth to death and the birth of the prophet Muhammad on his anniversary. The mevlid revolves around the recitation of Islamic texts by a female singer/preacher (mevlithanlar), particularly an Ottoman panegyric in praise of Muhammad and God. If formerly women brought together in the domestic sphere, since the rise of Islamic political parties in the 1980's they have been officiating mevlid in public spaces, as tea gardens, wedding salons, cultural centers. We participated in birth, puerperium, circumcision and death mevlid that occurred in some private houses, two cultural centers and a wedding salon. By using qualitative research methods, such as participant observation and interviews (five), we focused on the dynamics of religious socialization in the relation between singers/preachers and mothers. Mothers' trust in mevlithanlar as pious and erudite believers ("upper Islamic social status") establishes a meaningful relational exchange. By choosing significant texts and preaching, singers pass down to all participants moral values of a "good mother and housewife" ideal and encourage women to raise a "perfect and judicious Muslim child". Those figures are the cornerstone of a perfect ümmet (Islamic community) based on the Muhammad's life and teachings, the "Model of Excellent Conduct, Merit and Virtue".

Niqabi women in Spain: An approach to their reality

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In this paper we present the results obtained after a research carried out in Spain on niqabi women. Specifically, in the first place, what was sought was to know what meaning niqabi women give to the niqab. In the second place it was intended to know the motivations that these women have to be niqabi. Finally, we sought to know if the discourses of these women were fundamentalist or not. It must be said that with this research we did not seek representativeness since the women who focused our study were few and necessarily had to use a "snowball" type sampling, what was intended was to make sense and explain the variables that They give meaning to the discourse of these women

Faith Narratives on Un/belonging: A Sociological Exploration Based On Experiences Of Ex-Muslims And Muslim Converts

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The notion of un/belonging in relation to religion has revealed itself to be significant for women who have decided to leave or join Islam. Through the innovative use of audio diaries to complement semi-structured interviews with ex-Muslims and (white British) converts to Islam, data gathered demonstrates the ways in which religion can become a means of defining identity in various ways. Identities are formed from categorisations, which in turn create boundaries (Wray, 2006). The role of wider society in establishing religious boundaries revealed itself to be significant in terms of creating either a sense of belonging, or exclusion, for the female participants in my research. The impact of this became salient when considering the conflation of religion and ethnicity, with the assumption from some members of society that these two aspects of identity are inextricably linked. For ex-Muslims, this translated to feeling as though they were no longer able to be part of their ethnic community, due to no longer being Muslim. For converts to Islam, being white illuminated the complex relationship between ethnicity and religion, with the underlying assumption projected that Muslims must 'look' a certain way. Thus, the construction of being white and Muslim as 'mutually exclusive' automatically marked converts as either not Muslim, or 'foreign' (Moosavi, 2015). This paper engages with religion, ethnicity and gender, to contribute to an increased understanding on how these factors manifest in lived experiences of identity.

Ethnic Churches As Partners Of Welfare Organisations To Improve Elderly Care For Immigrants

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This paper analyses opportunities and constraints of cooperation between welfare organisations and ethnic churches. Within the next years, the number of immigrants in Germany who need elderly care will steadily increase. Compared to the native population, their utilisation of professional care is significantly below-average, mostly due to language, cultural, social and religious barriers. Therefore, we ask how migrants' access to care facilities could be improved. Our hypothesis is that ethnic churches, who act as bridges between their members and the majority (e.g. Hirschman 2004; Baumann 2015), could be important partners of welfare organisations. To analyse this issue, we have conducted semi-structured interviews and group discussions with representatives of both sides. The results indicate that many ethnic churches consider elderly care as an important issue. Not least on the basis of their religious ethics, they aim to support their elderly members by offering assistance within their organisations. On the other hand, welfare organisations regard elderly migrants as a promising and so far underrepresented group of customers. Notwithstanding many of the established caring organisations in Germany are run by the Catholic or Protestant church, they are open-minded to address the specific needs of other religious traditions. Overall, ethnic churches as well as established welfare organisations highlight not least self-interests as motives to engage in elderly care of migrants. Cooperative relations between them seem to be limited not primarily by religious or confessional barriers, but the organisations' aim to develop services within their own spheres of influence.

RN34_09b | Comparing and contrasting the religious landscape in the European context

Religious Life In A Post-Socialist Urban Context: The Case Of Potsdam

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The city of Potsdam, the capital of the state of Brandenburg, hosts a very peculiar religious diversity. While its position as a neighbor of Berlin in an East German context would induce to consider it an exemplary illustration of urban secularity, it hosts a vibrant religious life which common statistics do not show. This is what a study published in September 2018 ("Glaube in Potsdam", 850 p.) shows on the basis of a descriptive presentation and in-depth analysis of 78 religious, humanistic and spiritual congregations (such as Freemasons, freethinkers, the Johannine Church, the Jugendweihe association, yoga-studios), 10 interreligious initiatives, and 11 religious endowments. The study took place between 2015 and 2018 and involved interviewing, participant observation, as well as document analysis. The presentation focuses on the six-fold categorization that has been developed in the process (history, buildings, rituals, community life, organisational structures, public outreach) and which allowed to go beyond the mapping of a diversity and highlight the impact of the historical transformations of the Prussian, Nazi, socialist and post-socialist era. The negotiations for the construction of a new synagogue, a new mosque, and the reconstruction of a garrison-church have been dominating the public space for years. In some cases the (idea of a) building unfolds such a social impact, that we considered it as an actor, too. In our presentation we will touch also upon methodological problems and focus on the historical and the spatial aspects.

741

Demarcating Moral Territories: Flexible Alignment Of Religious Organizations In The Face Of Secular Pressures In Belgium

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A fundamental feature of modern imaginary is the binary opposition between the secular and the religious, which involves essentialist definitions based on timeless characteristics. Yet, secularization is more fruitfully understood not as the triumph of the secular over the religious, but as the mutual transformation of these phenomena in relation to emergence of the modern state and concomitant socio-political changes. While a secular rationale informs statecraft, law, economy and knowledge production, simultaneously re-interpretation and re-articulation of practices, symbols, beliefs, and institutions of religion occur in a manner that is commensurate with modernity. Agents of religious organizations, in this sense, are both transmitting and transforming religion in its institutional form mainly through supplying moral guidance to society. In Belgium, the institutional changes in religion unfold in a multi-faith context, which is predominated by liberal politics marginalizing religious teachings. Religious actors' strategic positioning for drawing moral boundaries of their organizations becomes particularly evident when they negotiate being a public institution as well as representing a certain tradition. This article, drawing on in-depth interviews with agents of religious organizations, Catholic, Protestant and Muslim, finds that two factors underlie their strategies; the first is the emphasis on respect for diversity as a cherished notion of democracy in a plural context, and the second one concerns an interpretation of social dynamics created by this diversity. Islam, as the very visible minority religion that majority have to confront or react to, in a way, revitalizes the long-abated Catholic tradition as a part of majority's identity in a comparable fashion to the religiously assertive one of the newcomers.

Young Muslims in Spain: Religion, Culture and Citizenship

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This paper is part of a wider research, development and innovation project titled Islamic Youth Identities: Gender, Education and Citizenship, funded by the Valencian Generalitat (the regional government of Valencia, Spain). Its objective is to investigate how young Muslims in Spain build their identities and how they narrate their experiences as Muslims and citizens. To this end we analysed their life stories, their cultural affiliations, their processes of identity construction and their

participation in civic life, in the light of the fact that, although the Islamic youth population has Spanish nationality or they can have got it early, Muslims are seen as "other" by the rest of Spanish society. The study's universe of analysis is young Muslim residents of the city of Alicante. Using a qualitative method including in-depth interviews and focus groups, we analyse participants' discourses. Results vary according to factors such as age, social class, gender and education, and show both a wide diversity of ways of being Muslim and the difficulties this group experiences in freely constructing their identities and in gaining full access to citizenship.

From Invisibility to Voice. Minority Places of Worship and the City as a Urban Religious Field

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Contemporary city represents a composite scenario: the coexistence of different cultures, religions and spiritualities testifies to the many forms of expression, belonging and participation of its citizens. Urban space can be seen as the social field in which the religious diversification of European societies emerges and assumes visibility. Instead of representing inert scenarios, cities contribute in shaping contemporary forms of religious life: they are the arena in which private and public actors negotiate the rules of coexistence, experiment otherness, cooperate or compete for material and symbolic resources. From this point of view, local public institutions increasingly stand at the forefront in the management of religion-driven needs. On the other side, cultural, social, economic capitals play a pivotal role in the definition of religious visibility, voice and agency. In a context dominated by political discretion, the different distribution of these resources can determine the unequal access to public funds and legal recognition, exacerbating inequalities between established and outsiders. This contribution presents the results of a research conducted in the city of Turin, Italy: based on a comparative case-study, applying archival research and interviews to privileged witnesses and stakeholders, it focus different processes of religious place-making through the lens of minority places of worship. Analysing the interplay among local politics, policies, and religious organizations in the last thirty years, the research highlight the role of capital configurations in determining minority presence in the urban religious field.

RN34_10a | Theoretical and methodological challenges in studying sociology of religion

Social Network Analysis Of The Satanic Milieu In The Russian Social Network “Vkontakte”

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In May of 2018 representative of the Russian Security Council argued that now destructive satanic cults spread their ideology in Russian social networks. He claimed that these destructive organizations affected young people attitude and behavior. In this research we investigated satanism in the Russian social context using the definition of satanism provided by Petersen. This sociologist argued that satanism was constituted by three discourses: reactive, esoteric and rationalistic. Among these three ideal types only reactive satanism represents the explicit intentional sometimes aggressive rebellion against Christianity. Currently, there are many satanic communities in “Vkontakte”, some of these groups spread reactive type of satanism, which is not connected with violent activities and should not be controlled. Therefore, this study is aimed at elaborating criteria which could help to make difference between reactive, esoteric and rationalistic types of satanism on the level of the network structure of the texts which are produced by Russian satanic groups in social network “Vkontakte”. For this purpose, satanism was conceptualized, taking into account peculiarities of the Russian juridical discourse. After that, the exploratory analysis of semantic structures of the satanic texts was performed and differences between discourses were outlined. In the future it is planned to check whether the communities which carry these discourses intersect in terms of the subscribers.

Actor-Network Theory as a Way to Research Religion

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Actor-Network Theory has gained quite a lot of interest in the world of social sciences in last couple of decades. Not always perceived as uncontroversial, it has been widely discussed as both theoretical and methodological approach to study social phenomena. In this presentation, I intend to look at the ways it offers to grasp the social reality of what is understood under the term “religion”. Based on the work of Bruno Latour I will debate how he understands “religion”, how can it be possible useful and innovative and, on the other hand, what are the drawbacks of his approach, for the study of religion as a social

phenomenon. I will debate the classic sociological boarder line between religious and secular (religion and science) and put it in contrast with the approach of Actor-Network Theory. In the presentation I will use examples and reflections from my own field research.

RN34_10b | Identities, values and religious attitudes III

Religion Pluralism and Symbolic Boundaries in Urban Spaces. The Case of Goutte d’Or (Paris) and Raval (Barcelona)

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This paper examines how religion draws symbolic boundaries among population in two different neighborhoods: Goutte d’Or (Paris) and Raval (Barcelona). Throughout the last decades, the arrival and settlement of migrant people from Africa, Middle East or Asia, transformed these neighborhoods to a superdiversity enclaves in which new religion expressions became common. Mosques, Sikh temples or Evangelical churches emerged in these urban landscapes near to new ethnic commercial establishments. These markers of cultural and religious diversity are perceived by the local population, French or Spanish, in different ways. From a performative appreciation of these multicultural flavours to an implicit or explicit rejection, religion plays an important role, as well as other factors such ethnicity or class, which draws boundaries between “us” and “them”.Based on the fieldwork that have been carried out between 2016 and 2018 in these two neighborhoods, combining different research methods as interviews, ethnographic observation and archival analysis, I suggest that religion is one of the factors that constructs the othering makes it act in the community life. In this presentation I show how the differences in a national level, while comparing France and Spain, are shaped by a common international context and by a very similar urban transformation ongoing process in the two neighborhoods.

Inter-faith And Intercultural Dialogue As A Way Of Preventing Radicalization. Moving Away From The Attraction And Fascination Towards Violence To Creating Cohesive Community

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Terrorism, organized crime and cybercrime are the three core priorities highlighted by the European Agenda on Security (2015), as 'interlinked areas with a strong cross-border dimension threats, where the EU actions can make a real difference'. More specifically, in tackling terrorism the Strategy calls for addressing the root causes of extremism through preventive measures, focusing on the potential of education, youth participation, interfaith and inter-cultural dialogue, and employment and social inclusion. Framed in this contest, the H2020 PROTON (2016-2019) project is being developed, aimed at improving existing knowledge on the processes of recruitment to organized crime and terrorist networks. Within a consortium involving 21 international partners from leading research institutions and relevant policymakers, including enforcement agencies, our team at the University of Barcelona was in charge of studying the social and ethical impact of policies against terrorism and organized crime in the EU. This was done by conducting a literature review and qualitative fieldwork in six EU countries. In this paper, we present some of the findings related to the impacts of counter-terrorism policies. Specifically, it was identified that inter-faith and inter-cultural dialogue and the collaboration of religious leaders from different religions can serve as protective factors for violent radicalization when developed under specific conditions. This type of initiatives based on egalitarian dialogue promote a positive understanding of religion, enacting counter-narratives that do not glamorize violence and thus contest violent radicalization. Successful actions of inter-faith and inter-cultural dialogue are being developed within the educational field thus accompanying youth in their process of identity creation and search for meaning while moving away from the attraction and fascination towards violence.

RN35 | Sociology of Migration

RN35_01a | Forced Migration and Global Social Inequalities

The Vicious Circle of Organized Violence and Forced Migration

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The vicious circle of organized violence and forced migration Especially since the refugee movement of 2015 forced migration is of increasing importance in science and for societies at national, European and global level. Meanwhile the nexus between migration and development has been studied extensively since the 1990s, the relation between organized violence and migration dynamics is less examined. Sometimes organized violence is the fueling factor for mixed migration processes in general (e.g., civil wars in Central America and the Middle East or organized criminal violence), sometimes organized violence is the result of (mixed) migration. A central question is: Under which conditions organized violence and forced migration become a mutually reinforcing vicious circle? The paper will address this question based on empirical evidence from the two macro-regions of Central and North America and of Africa, the Middle East, and Europe. Therein, state violence and non-state organized violence will be compared, and factors slowing down the vicious circle will be identified.

Caporalato. An authentic agromafia

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Focused on the analysis of caporalato, this paper argues about the enslavement of immigrant agricultural labourers and territorial segregation practices. Moreover it deals with the topic of the agromafias' role and discuss some matters related to the deregulation of the agricultural market as well as the general crisis of the agroindustries. Because caporalato has become a methodological instrument in the frame called globalization of the farmlands, the authors try to evaluate the complex relationship between the agromafias' power and the operational conditions of Italy's local economies. So they explore elements of the extremely pervasive criminal network that determines productive trends of entire agricultural departments with the intention to denounce the dangerous

socio-cultural drifting that mafia-like criminal organizations are creating in Europe

Economic Need, Religion, and Liberal Values. The Diversity of Mechanisms that shape Migration Aspirations among Syrian Refugees in Jordan

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The increase in refugee arrivals in Europe in 2015 (the "refugee crisis") was in part an outcome of a sudden upsurge of secondary mobility in refugee populations from safe first countries of refuge like Iran, Turkey, Lebanon and Russia. This raise in secondary mobility created a demand for knowledge about migration decisions in refugee populations, and there is now an increasing body of literature developing to describe the mechanisms that shape such migration decisions. In this paper, we analyze migration aspiration among Syrian refugees who live in and outside camps in Jordan. We discuss the role of ideology, religion and personal resources for how refugees reflect on moving to Europe, and illustrate how the mechanism that shape migration aspiration differ depending on the economic situation of the household. The analysis is based on survey-data from a representative sample of 7632 Syrian households in Jordan, produced late fall and winter 2017/18.

Chain Migration, an Endless Project of Crossing Boundaries: North Korean Defector Family Cases in South Korea

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This study examines family migration of North Korean defectors to South Korea from the perspective of the sociology of migration. The contexts of such escapes have been dynamic due to the long stays in transit countries, the institutionalization of defection routes, utilization of networks, and an increase in female migrants. I conducted interviews with 10 North Korean defectors to figure out the details of migration decision-making, the migration process, and aspects of settlement and assimilation in South Korea. Family migration can be classified into two types: family member accompaniment and family invitation with a time difference. The immigration network formed between immigrants and family members remaining in North Korea has a great influence on chain migration and settle in South Korea. Through a family network, it is possible to obtain detailed information on South Korean society and the actual method to escape North Korea, such as meeting brokers and paying fees. After settling, North Korean migrants preserve their bonds by regularly sending money to their families. Chain migration does not end until all of the family members are living together; it is an ongoing project. Generally, the formation of a transnational family network reduces the costs and risks of migration and increases the likelihood of chain migration. However, what makes the North Korean case unique is that chain migration has potentially dire consequences because the risks for remaining family members in North Korea steadily increase from the moment one escapes. Their chain migration has the universality of international migration and the dual characteristic of operating as a mechanism that intensifies the structural closeness of migration.

RN35_01b | The Many Faces of Return Migration: From Life Project to Deportability

Brexodus, Breturn, Brexmobility: Return and Onward Migration in the Brexit Context

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Brexit menaces to introduce important barriers to the intra-EU freedom of movement by depriving Britons of EU citizenship and EU27 citizens in the UK of at least part of the rights deriving from EU norms. In this presentation, based on in-depth interviews with EU27 citizens in the UK and Britons in Belgium,

I show how the Brexit process simultaneously pushes the two groups to consider a return or onward migration, and introduces barriers that make such migration more difficult. Both groups of interviewees fear a loss of rights in their country of residence, and EU27 citizens further fear that the UK might see an economic crisis and a rise of xenophobia. For some of the EU27 interviewees a return or onward migration is a last option, for others it is something they have always considered, and in both cases there is worry that they might not have the right to settle back in the UK after a few years. Britons in Belgium see return migration as an always possible but not unproblematic option, and fear to lose the right to migrate to other EU countries. Both groups of interviewees further fear that Brexit will make short-term mobility more difficult. Both groups have relied on EU freedom of movement in order to have access to an EU-wide job market, maintain transnational family relations, or plan a retirement migration, and naturalisation is the most common tactic among the interviewees to safeguard at least in part their freedom of movement.

The Deportation of Foreigners on Social Assistance from Switzerland: Be Useful or Go Away

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In public debates, migrants' access to aids and rights related to welfare State is much discussed and they have been accused of taking advantage of social benefits. However, the deportation of foreigners on social assistance has not been analysed in detail yet. Some authors, such as Walters (2002) and Ceastecker (1998), relate the deportation of foreigners to the development of welfare States. Measures strengthening the social protection of nationals have pushed European states to exclude foreigners and deport them. On the other hand, scholars have argued that the possibility of being deported, called deportability, has been instrumental in the creation of a disposable labour force which would not have easy access to social protection or social benefits. This paper is based on three qualitative research; two of which were funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation. I will firstly explore the relationship between welfare, social assistance and the deportation of foreigners. Secondly, I will detail my theoretical framework based on governmentality (Foucault, 2004), utility, deportability (De Genova, 2002) as well as "duty of politeness" (Sayad, 1998). Then, I will show how foreigners are deported from Switzerland because of being on social assistance. Foreigners can be deported when they are considered as "useless" for the host society. They break their "duty of politeness" as they did not behave well in "someone else's house". Therefore, (mis)use of welfare or social assistance shows that a foreigner does not deserve to be tolerated in the country. This State government of poor foreigners aims to push them to become economically active again or leave Switzerland. In its conclusion, the paper will point out the limits of this governmentally.

Bridging Overseas Filipino Workers Through The Reintegration Program

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Filipinos are widely known as global workers. They provide knowledge, skills and manpower to different countries. Working abroad has become very popular among Filipinos as a way to attain economic stability. Some prefer to migrate permanently while some prefer temporary migration and perceive working abroad as a step towards brighter future which promises economic security to the family. However, this economic security is slowly becoming a myth to a growing number of Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW) due to lack of financial literacy and other factors. Thus, interventions from various organizations are put in place to address this. This led me to examine the role of government organization (GO) and non-government organization (NGO) in the reintegration of OFW to their home country and/or abroad. It focused on the reintegration program and processes, as well as their impact to the lives of OFW who wish to start a new life after working several years abroad. It examined the different forms and impacts of reintegration programs offered to OFW such as capacity training, skills development and capital assistance offered to OFW who wants to start a sustainable life in the Philippines and to OFW who desires to stay abroad. The paper found out the following: 1) program offered by the government are still in infancy thus limiting the positive impacts of the program, 2) collaboration between NGOs and GO is highly important in the success of the reintegration program, and 3) revisiting policy on OFW is necessary to ensure proper implementation.

Youth Return Migration in Latvia: (Be)Longing and Challenges of Adapting Back

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"When I lived abroad, I always had a feeling that I live for myself and from my work there is only personal gains. But here I have the feeling that it would be something more." Since the financial crisis in 2008, more than 250,000 inhabitants have left Latvia. In recent years, emigration rates still exceed return migration rates, although the latter are rising. Analysis of return migration carried out so far has mostly provided general information. Therefore, the Centre for Diaspora and Migration Studies at the University of Latvia carried out a study on the return migration of young people, to identify the current situation and potential problems for integration of return migrants. This paper explores the experiences of mobility. At first, attention is paid to the search of opportunities for self-development abroad and the feeling that "you are a stranger and you are not accepted as one of your own kind". Secondly, attention is paid to the factors facilitating the decision to return, especially to the embeddedness in the home cultural

environment, attachment to friends and family. In the same time, all young people needed time to adapt back, regardless of how long they lived abroad.

RN35_01c | The Local Production of Borders

The Obligation to Learn as a Disadvantage for (Some) Family Migrants in Germany? Differential Integration Requirements as Symbolic Boundaries

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The German Residence Act requires third-country family migrants to prove basic German proficiency before entry and stipulates their attendance in integration courses after arrival. Previous comparative research on European integration policies, focusing primarily on pre-entry tests, suggest that these mechanisms, though framed as measures to assist family migrant's integration in the host country, were envisioned and implemented to stem the flow of migration through self-selection. A problem less identified, nevertheless, is how the eligibility, entitlement, or obligation to participate in these practices differs along family migrants' nationality lines and their partner's citizenship status. Inspired by the versatility of Althusser's concept of "interpellation" in understanding the broad relationship between the state and its "subjects," this paper further incorporates theories of symbolic boundaries and offers a critical reflection of Germany's integration measures targeting family migrants and their unintended boundary-drawing effects. As the state has the authority to impose differential integration requirements based on arbitrary criteria, it simultaneously demarcates groups of family migrants and subjugates some groups more than others to integration schemes. I argue that the obligation to learn German in order to "integrate" becomes a disadvantage that stratifies third-country family migrants, since the same category of migrants are confronted with disparate pre-entry and post-arrival integration policies. Beyond the obvious result of these explicit, artificially and institutionally induced boundaries, such discrepancies in integration policies could also greatly impact family migrants' long term trajectory of integration.

Deciding To Detain: Border Practices Of Cantonal Street-Level Bureaucrats

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State borders are enacted, performed and reproduced at a variety of levels and sites. Contrary to control and enforcement at the territorial borders of states or supra-state entities such as the EU, this paper is interested in the barriers that are built within nation-states in order to make unwanted migrants leave their territories. We analyse the way cantonal immigration bureaucrats in Switzerland decide when and for whom administrative detention shall be used in order to “facilitate” the enforcement of a removal order. Thereby, we are interested in understanding the very different uses of this coercive measures by the cantons and, more specifically, by the individual street-level bureaucrats in charge of taking the respective decisions. Our paper contributes to the analysis of the specific practices of creating barriers and spatially excluding unwanted migrants. Focusing on the differentiated uses of this extremely invasive legal measure by immigration bureaucrats, we analyze their collective and individual room for maneuver and the different rationales and hierarchies of criteria that structure the decision-making and the implementation of the federal legal grounds. Our analysis relies on qualitative in-depth interviews conducted in 2017 and 2018 with immigration bureaucrats in several Swiss cantons who decide whether or not to deprive of their liberty foreign nationals who are not or no longer allowed to stay in the country. These data are completed by quantitative data on the detention of foreign nationals in Switzerland, illustrating the cantonal differences.

Repercussions of Borders and Boundaries in the Everyday Lives of Afghan Refugees in Switzerland

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This presentation explores how and with what effects global social inequalities and dynamics of marginalisation and exclusion manifest themselves in the everyday lives of Afghan refugees in Switzerland. We combine theories of boundary work with insights from border studies to examine experiences, practices and politics of inclusion and exclusion in different settings of refugee arrival and settlement. A focus on gender and its intersection with other categories of difference lends itself to illuminating the links and discontinuities between territorial borders and social boundaries and their everyday manifestations and effects. We draw on qualitative empirical research on the experiences of recently arrived Afghan refugees in Switzerland. Based on our emerging findings, we will make three points. First, the everyday lives of Afghan refugees in Switzerland are marked by tensions between exclusion and dependency. These are, for example, reflected in the pressure to ‘integrate’ and participants’

feelings of responsibility towards their families in Afghanistan or elsewhere. Second, a focus on gender helps illuminate how borders and boundaries contribute to shaping the specific situations of our research participants. Precariousness combined with the effects of hostile public representations evoke gender-specific vulnerabilities. In addition, negative representations provide fertile ground for more restrictive policies and more precarious living conditions. Third and more generally, our findings underline the importance of situating very concrete experiences of inclusion and exclusion in a broader context of global inequalities.

Building Boundaries at the Border. Neighborhood Practices, Inhabitants' Mobilizations and Ethno-racial Categorization in the Border-town of Ventimiglia

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Borders and boundaries are witnessing a regain of interest within the sociology of migration and ethno-racial relations, both in terms of field research and efforts of conceptualization (Lamon & Molnar 2002, Mezzadra 2004, Fassin 2011, Tassin 2013, Fauser 2017). In this paper, drawn on an ongoing (started 2015) ethnographic research in the border-town of Ventimiglia (Italy) mixing observation and in-deep interviews, I investigate on the two distinguished dimensions of borders and boundaries, as well as on their interrelation. After French authorities strengthened border control and rejections practices in 2015, the presence of migrants in transit on the urban territory of Ventimiglia became longer, more visible and more precarious as well. As a consequence, informal shelters, squats and camps multiplied at the same time as local authorities, on the one hand, and activists on the other hand, tried to organize migrants’ stay in town and supply at their fundamental needs (see Trucco 2016 and 2018). In this context, the paper will focus on: (1) the use and the construction of ethno-racial categories by different kind of actors and within different milieu (shelters’ neighbors, volunteers, NGOs operators, inhabitants’ spokespersons, town councilors, local media) and (2) on the practices (changes in commuting habits, avoiding of particular places or times in one’s displacements in town) and objects (barriers, protections, fences) introduced to ‘put distance in the proximity’, in order to enlighten (3) the bonds and articulations between the two (how categorization justify or reinforce separation claims or practices and the other way round).

RN35_02a | Migration Between Natural Disasters and Cultural Heritage

Migration as an Adaptation Strategy for Climate Change: A Qualitative Study on the Perspectives of Moroccan Migrants Living in Belgium Ou-Salah, Loubna

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The impact of climate change on human migration is one of the most hotly debated aspects of climate impacts. As migration can be a way to reduce the population pressure in places that are sensitive to climate risks, there is growing consensus among researchers that migration is a potential adaptation strategy for environmental and climate change. The decision to migrate is influenced by individuals' or families' socioeconomic factors, social networks and the political, socioeconomic context. Because climate shocks and stressors are affecting households by aggravating current problems, it is difficult to isolate environmental pressure from other factors. Environmental factors therefore put all other migration reasons under pressure, but little empirical research has been done into the ways in which they respond to each other. Most previous studies were mainly driven by policy and legal issues and none of them focuses on the migration trajectories of existing migrant groups living in Belgium. In this qualitative study, I will focus on the migration trajectories of Moroccan migrants (both oldcomers and newcomers) living in Belgium. Based on in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, I will explore to what extent migration trajectories to Belgium are used and seen as an adaptation strategy to deal with changes in the natural environment in Morocco and to what degree these factors are related to other migration reasons, the migration context and prevailing cultures of migration in Morocco.

The Influence Of Cultural Heritage On The Awareness Of Population Regarding Natural Disasters And Ways Of Facing Them

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With the increased number of natural disasters also rises the recognition of their social, economic and ecological consequences. They are reflected not only in direct material

and human casualties, but also in indirect consequences such as leaving a certain area. Whether people will continue living in an area endangered by a natural disaster depends on its previous preparation. The ability to spot dangers and face them is developed through informal and formal activities. The inherited patterns of behaviour determine the scope and quality of these activities. In order to check the influence of cultural heritage on the awareness of the population regarding natural disasters, as well as the ways of facing them, the paper investigates the relationship of the population of the settlement Jaša Tomić towards floods. The research was conducted in 2018 with the use of the biographical method and the method of contents analysis. Four informants participated in the biographical interview, two of whom relocated from Jaša Tomić after the flood of 2005, while the other two stayed in this settlement. Contents analysis was applied to the texts published in newspapers in 2005 and 2018. The issues from March, April and May were singled out, which were the months when the danger from the flood is the greatest. In addition to the empirical research, relevant statistical data were used in the paper. According to the research results, the awareness of natural disasters as well as the ways of facing them originate in the relationship towards disasters that are found in the family, as well as the closer and wider social setting. Keywords: flood, migration, cultural heritage, natural disaster, Jaša Tomić.

Climate Change, Subsistence Farming And Outmigration In Rural Zacatecas, Mexico

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Drawing on empirical research in the Mexican state of Zacatecas in 2008 and 2018, this paper offers an analysis of the relationship between climatic changes in the form of more frequent and more severe droughts, changes to the importance of subsistence farming for rural dwellers, and outmigration to the USA. It challenges the prevalent understanding that climate change leads to decreases in agricultural productivity, which in turn is negatively related to the volume of international migration. The decline of the volume of Mexico-US migration in the past decade – following stricter enforcement of border controls by the USA – coincides with periods of droughts and crop failures in Zacatecas. This development suggests that unfavourable yield output cannot necessarily be expected to entail higher rates of international migration. My qualitative data also show that the cultural meaning of subsistence farming can be more important than its function as a livelihood strategy. This is expressed in two ways. First, subsistence farming has different meanings during different stages of people's lives. Many young people, particularly men, intend to migrate to the USA for work and have little interest in farming, while older people keep up the tradition of farming the land they inherited from their ancestors. Second, only households who rely on external sources of income for their basic needs – including remittances – can afford subsistence farming and take the risk of crop failures. Poorer households, in contrast, tend to stop farming when revenues cannot be guaranteed, and they might also be unable to afford international migration.

RN35_02b | Methodological Frontiers: Mapping Migration Realities

Mapping Situations – Situational Analysis: Qualitative Inquiry on Post-migration-society

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Since the so called summer of migration in 2015 the German state as well as society were temporary overstrained by the rising numbers of immigrating people. In answer to this structural deficit and related racist violence came a widespread welcoming culture into being (Rother 2016). This welcoming culture was shaped by civil society who filled a hole in the 'universal' understanding of democracy and its goods for

the people (Eilert et al 2017; Hamann et al. 2016). At the same time the image of violent Muslim men became discursive and influenced the debates on supporting migrants in Germany (Dietze 2016). Against this background we take a deeper look on the governmental aspects of this 'welcoming culture' and, following this, the link between the contemporary discursive developments in Germany and the practices of the voluntary and professional supporters of refugees. Referring to postcolonial studies (Mignolo 2005, Quijano 2010) our lecture will focus on methodological challenges for qualitative research. By highlighting the linked situations, positionalities and social worlds where the 'welcoming culture' is negotiated we are developing a methodological understanding with Situational Analysis (Clarke 2005) on migration research and governmentality. Or, in other word, we like to show how using the Situational Analysis can be fruitful for analysing governmental implications on voluntary refugee support in Germany. Our conclusions are based on preliminary results of our research within the BMBF (German Ministry of Education and Science) financed project 'Welcoming Culture and Democracy in Germany' and will be illustrated by some examples of our qualitative research.

Mission Impossible - Conducting Research in a Centre for Refugees. Belonging and Barriers

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The aim of this presentation is to analyse tensions faced by the field researcher in a sensitive setting - between 'belonging' (to the University world as a sociologist) and 'barriers' (imposed by the challenging or even hostile fieldwork environment). The ethnographical research was conducted in a European centre for refugees (the 1st level of reception – displaced persons waiting for the Refugee Status Determination). The ethic code and methodological rules applicable to sensitive populations should be employed. However, the actual employment thereof might be complex or even impossible, if the field is infested with corruption. In his/her daily work, the researcher carries out the study on the refugees, but also deals with tangles of administrative issues concerning the authorities of the centre, some higher authorities as well as his/her own academic authorities (the University, the funding institution, etc.). The ethnographer's work is animated by the following questions: How to conduct the fieldwork in the situation of the groups' conflict of interests? How to pursue the research project in the climate of hostility? How to protect the 'fragile group' under study? How to maintain one's integrity when doing research in the general climate of political hostility towards the researched group? In other words, is it possible to do field research in the situation of corruption and political hostility? If it is, what kind of limits does such a situation impose to the scientific communication? Finally, what kind of protection should the researcher obtain (and from whom/from which institution) in such circumstances? What could be the application of the findings of such a study?

750

Continuous Displacement. Physical space(s) as a Methodological Instrument for a wider understanding of the Identity of Palestinian refugees from Syrian

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"I am aware of the whole discussion and issue of the right of return. We all are. But honestly, I don't know if I am ever going to return (. . .) If it will be possible to return, where should I return to? Neukölln? Actually, if you ask me; I would take the Yarmook to Tireh. This would be my right of return." The influence of communication and information-flows on contemporary societies belongs meanwhile to one of the central categories and fundamental questions in social sciences (Appadurei 1990, Castells, Hannerz, i.a.). Yet space seems to gain less attention and consideration particularly within social methodology or as a social theory.(cf. Herbert Knoblauch and Martina Loew 2017) And that despite the fact that social sciences witnessed the so-called "spatial turn" only twenty-five years ago (Low 2001 et seq. or/and Arjun Appadurai on scapes 1990). This paper builds on the assumption that flows of information and communication influences have changed and are continuously changing the physical space and vice versa (cf. Loew). Innovative methods with an ethnographical character such "multisided ethnography" or "global ethnography" (Marcus 1998, Hannerz 2000, Gupta and Ferguson 1997) have enriched the qualitative method of research and attempted to follow the flows of information in their physical space(s). In this paper, I will point out a few proposed methods that were used during the work on my doctorate on the cultural identity of Palestinians in different geographical contexts. The suggestions focus on the conclusion of the physical space as an inseparable part of a multimethod construction that includes different data resources that were collected since 2015.

The Familiar And The Strange: Socio-Spatial Boundaries And Internal Migration

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The paper is based on a 3-year project that aimed to bring a geographic perspective to understanding youth transitions and social mobility, accounting for the specificity of place, including place-based identities, segregation, and importantly, the unequal spatial structuring of resources and capitals. The project involved a unique means of collecting qualitative data, drawing on a new 'mapping tool' developed as part of the project, which involved asking participants to express their spatial imaginaries through colouring in a map. The fieldwork (which spanned 20 different geographic localities, and included interviews with a total of 200 young people and 40 teachers), along with the maps, contain a vivid and granular level of detail, and are both drawn on here. The concept of 'familiarity' is used here to explain how those occupying diverse social and spatial positions rationalise their spatial (non-)movements. The privileged students, attending elite private schools and occupying the most advantaged social positions, sought familiarity by choosing geographic and institutional locations which they perceived reflected important aspects of their identity and future selves. Place mattered in their transitions as much as the institution they were attending. Also seeking 'familiarity', but in a qualitatively different way, were working class youth living in marginal geographic localities. Their sense of familiarity was evident in seeking out places they had connections, bringing an important sense of 'knowing' a place. These two examples illustrate how a sense of familiarity, a feeling of security and safety, crosses structural lines, albeit in qualitatively distinctive ways. The ways in which groups continue to seek out and maintain what is 'familiar' has implications for the continuation of social and spatial borders in contemporary British society.

751

RN35_02c | Migration in Longitudinal Perspective

Understanding Migrants' Responses To Unsettling Events: Interrogating 'Brexodus' Through A Time-Place-Relational Lens

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The 'mobility turn' foregrounds the ongoing movement of people through space. In the particular context of EU Freedom of Movement, this has been taken by some scholars to imply that migrants will respond to changing circumstances by simply moving on. Such a perspective is reflected in popular and academic commentary predicting a mass exodus of EU citizens from the UK in the unfolding context of Brexit – a so-called 'Brexodus'. Yet, these predictions seem somewhat exaggerated when examined against responses to date. In seeking to account for this, we argue that the 'mobility turn' has overlooked the importance of time, place and relationality in understanding migrants' lived experiences. Taking the case of Polish migration to the UK, we draw on cross-sectional data and data collected longitudinally over time, and in the context of three points of significant change, which we term 'unsettling events' – EU Accession in 2004, the 2008-09 economic recession and Brexit. Analysing our data through a life course lens, our findings provide insights into the complexity of migrants' reactions to these unsettling events, highlighting how mobility and immobility are interconnected in migrants' lives. We argue for the need for more nuanced understandings of migrant experiences as lived in particular times (both personal and historical), places and relationships.

Socialization And Competition: Mechanisms Of Changes In Attitudes Towards Immigrants In Germany And The UK From 2002 To 2016

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The overall opinion climate towards immigrants in Germany and the United Kingdom (UK) has varied considerably between 2002 and 2016. In a comparative approach, I aim at answering the research question: Which structural and cultural aspects of social change are responsible for changing attitudes towards immigrants in Germany and the UK? Theory suggests that on one hand social change is triggered by differing societal conditions, social practices or shifting value priorities.

Research shows, that the continuous process of 'cohort replacement' (Mannheim, 1928) can lead to a long-term change in attitudes and values within society. On the other hand, group conflict approaches explain changes in attitudes towards immigrants with changes in economic conditions and immigration rates, both considered to trigger feelings of competition about scarce resources. Data from the European Social Survey (ESS) and country-level data for Germany and the UK from 2002 to 2016 allow depicting the theoretical assumptions. Even though the ESS is based on cross-sectional data, the advantages of panel econometric analysis are exploited in the present study. For this, Deaton's (1985) method of pseudo-panel analysis is applied. This methodological approach enables the observation of the factors responsible for a change in attitudes on the level of birth-cohorts, gender and country of origin. The main contribution of this paper therefore lies in identifying the effects in a longitudinal comparative approach. Thereby, the method is superior to OLS regressions and multi-level analysis which are mostly applied when analysing cross-sectional data. Results reveal that the opinion climate towards immigrants is not driven by immigration rates but rather by changes in value priorities and economic developments in the respective country.

Marriage and Social Integration – Results From a Longitudinal Survey Among Immigrants in Germany

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Research on the social integration of immigrants mostly deals with the contributing factors of individual characteristics, such as age, education, and social mobility. The effects of family structure, especially marriage, are rarely integrated into these analyses. This presentation addresses this gap. The present study analyses the social integration of immigrants who came to Lower Saxony in 2015. Acculturation was measured using language skills, employment, attitudes and inter-group relations in the host country. A special emphasis is placed on the possible relationship between marriage and social integration. In particular, the presentation examines whether any differences exist between married immigrants and immigrants without an intimate partner concerning social integration. Furthermore, this paper differentiates between marriage in which both spouses live in Germany and marriages in which one spouse still lives abroad. The degree of social integration was measured at several time points, at the time of immigration, six months later and 14 months later. Results show that immigrants' language proficiency improved over time. Additionally, inter-group relations in the host country increased between the first and third survey along with the number of immigrants in employment. Furthermore, results indicate that unmarried immigrant scored marginally higher on acculturation than married immigrants.

752

New Polish Organizations in France: Change or Continuity?

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The migration of Polish citizens to France after 2004 contributed to the creation of new Polish immigrant organizations and the evolution of some of the old ones. Currently, there are approximately 200 cultural, educational, social etc. NGOs run by Poles or Frenchmen of Polish origin living in France. The history of the Polish diaspora in this country dates back to the 1830s and was shaped by several migration waves (so-called "Great Emigration" in the 19th century, mass workers' emigration in the 1920s and 1930s, war and anti-communist emigration until 1989, emigration in the 1990s). The aim of the paper is to explain the specificity of associations created by immigrants who came to France in a new political context (Poland's accession to the EU) and new economic and technological conditions. In particular, the paper will answer the following questions: What immigrant organisations are attractive for the newcomers? How the new organizations are different from those continuing the traditions of previous migration waves? What is the attitude of the leaders of the new associations towards the existing older organizational structures? Which institutions and NGOs in France cooperate with them? The paper will present the results of qualitative and quantitative research carried out among Polish immigrant organizations in France in 2016-2018, which included analysis of existing data, institutional survey, case studies and forty-eight individual in-depth interviews with representatives of various types of associations from different regions of France.

RN35_03a | Migration, Education, and Inequality I

Discrimination, Recognition, and Belonging. A Sociological Approach to the Situation of Refugees in Germany

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In our current research we try to understand how youth and younger adults who are regarded as people with African decent deal with discrimination. We conducted biographical interviews with black Germans and refugees from Africa, focused on their experiences with discrimination, their different ways of coping with discrimination, and the social conditions of agency and social resilience. A central finding of our research is that the relevance of discrimination for identities and social practices cannot be understood adequately if only experiences with discrimination are taken into consideration. Our research reveals that identities and practices of people who are confronted with discrimination are articulated with experiences of discrimination as well as of recognition, and the way both sides are set in relation and evaluated. Therefore, a complex and dialectic approach is necessary. Based on our research we propose that experiences with discrimination and recognition lead to a sense of one's position, which influences the coping with discrimination in schools, at the workplace or in the context of police controls. A further finding of our research is that young refugees have to deal with a situation, which is characterized by a fundamental insecurity of their future prospects, and that they are not able to understand the legal and political conditions which are decisive for their future. Before this background any explanation of success and failure in the case of young refugees has to take into account the importance of professional and informal social support, and especially the enormous capacities and affords ("Eigenleistungen") of young refugees to accomplish the process of their social integration.

753

Declinations of the Inclusion of Foreign Students in Formal Educational Contexts: from the Tactics of Emergency Management to Preventive Strategies

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The increasingly structural presence of foreign students in Italy has required a reshaping of school intercultural practices in order to reduce inequalities and deconstruct the boundaries between cultures in the micro-context of the classroom. This reshaping should start from the assumption that the presence of diversity is a precious asset to be valued as it creates a context of experimentation that reproduces on a smaller scale the characteristics of the multicultural society in which we live today. This paper presents some results of a content analysis of Sicilian schools' official documents (PTOF, RAV), carried out under the international research project "Hostis-Hospes. Connecting people for a Europe of diversities", project funded by the European Commission*. This paper aimed at identifying the different shades of the concept of inclusion of foreign minors in formal educational contexts, both from a point of view of the values (that is the objectives, vision and mission declared by the schools) and the initiatives (that is the effective presence and content of the projects carried out in the schools). In particular, we examined the different meanings associated with the concept of inclusion and its variations, in terms of specific vocabularies, related specifically to the foreign students' incidence rate in the schools involved, starting from the following research questions: on which contents do the documents focus their "attention structure" and how does it change according to the more or less significant presence of foreign students in the classroom? How much do the inclusive strategies of the Sicilian schools move from a preventive point of view rather than from a simple "emergency" management?

Struggle for Recognition: Educational Strategies of Syrian Kurdish refugees in Turkey

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This study examines Kurdish families who have migrated from North Syria to a city in the South-East of Turkey called Diyarbakir due to the Syrian civil war that began in 2011. The aim is to explore the trajectories, experiences, sense of belonging and educational strategies of this ethnic group after they have crossed borders, yet still remain within the unrecognized borders of Kurdistan. Mainly deriving from Sayad's sociological theories and Bourdieu's concepts of capital, habitus and strategies, this study analyses Kurdish families' educational strategies in the light of Kurdistan inter-migration. Drawing from ten qualitative interviews conducted in November 2017 of Syrian Kurdish families residing in Turkey, the socio-economic background of the families is analysed in relation to their economic resources, social networks, educational and linguistic assets. This way, the study provides an insight and understanding on how education is perceived by Kurdish families from Syria, and what kind of educational strategies they use depending on their different types of resources or lack of them. The study concludes that educational strategies do not specifically differ based on the economic resources the families possess, however it differs based on factors such as the families' educational background, language, stigmatisation and the possibility of a return to Syria. Furthermore, findings show that immigrant children's education in Turkey acts as an impediment for their parents' return to Syria by also interpreting the reflections of double absence on this particular ethnic group.

Discrimination or just Attribution? Scrutinizing the Effects behind Perceived Discrimination among Migrant Students

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In the context of growing social heterogeneity, the integration of immigrants is more and more becoming the focus of political efforts and social science. Experiences of ethnic discrimination are a possible explanatory factor for different dimensions of ethnic inequality like the persistent severe ethnic inequalities in education. For reasons of research pragmatism, data from quantitative surveys, which measure perceived discrimination, is mostly used. These statements are often used as a proxy for actual discrimination, although they can – in addition to actual experiences of discrimination – also reflect the results of other processes like attribution. The generally presumed positive correlation between perceived and actual discrimination has not yet been empirically proven. There's therefore a great need for reliable quantitative data on experiences of discrimination. We need to know what factors influence respondents' statements about discrimination and understand the underlying processes behind quantitative data of perceived ethnic discrimination. Hence, the aim of my paper is to identify and empirically validate the determinants of perceived discrimination among students with migration background. After the theory-based genesis of an explanation model, the effects of potential influencing factors will be examined stepwise with data from the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) and the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). Through the systematic identification and control of potential influencing factors, it is possible to assess the connection between subjective measurement and objective facts: If the students' statements prove to be robust against ethnic and psychological processes, this would suggest a strong correlation between perceived and actual discrimination. However, if other factors prove to be the key to explaining the statements about perceived discrimination, these should be taken into account in future analyses.

RN35_03b | Methodological Frontiers: Researching Migration in the Digital Era

Studying The Transnationalism Of Polish Migrants Through Facebook - Whom May We Survey And How Transnational Are They?

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During the last decades, migration scholars became increasingly interested in aspects of transnationalism. At the same time, some traditional sampling frames and methods have become less reliable, especially in cross-national settings. Therefore, researchers are increasingly investigating new methods and strategies to amend established approaches. The sampling of survey participants via social networking sites (SNS) is one such possibility. It stands to reason that this method should be particularly helpful in research on migrant transnationalism since it should facilitate the recruitment of individuals who mainly communicate using internet-based technologies (allowing for frequent and cheap transnational communication) and/or who are highly mobile. Hence, subpopulations who might not be reached with more established methods (e.g. register based sampling). This paper uses data from an online survey of more than 1.100 Polish migrants in five European destination countries. All participants were recruited through Facebook. Rather than describing the sampling method as such, the contribution examines selected features of the realised sample. The focus is first on general sociodemographic aspects before the level of transnationalism amongst the interviewed migrants will be examined. The analysis of the latter employs a multidimensional understanding of the phenomenon which differentiates, for example, between participants' embeddedness in transnational social networks, their transnational mobility and communication behaviour. Besides the discussion of the respective results, the paper aims to provide researchers with information which will help them to decide whether (additional) recruitment via SNS could improve the overall sample quality in their future studies examining either transnationalism or more general migration-related topics.

Algorithmic Racism and Data-Driven Politics: Why Migration Research Needs to Take the Challenges of New Data Worlds Seriously

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Migration research has so far neglected the crucial methodological challenges linked to the emergence of big data, artificial intelligence, and digitization. Based on recent neopragmatist studies of emerging data technologies and infrastructures, this talk offers a tentative reading of the implications of these new data worlds for migration research. The argument is developed in three steps. First, current debates on "big data and the social sciences" are briefly reviewed, focusing on their quintessential claim: the social sciences are about to lose authority and voice in the interpretation of societal developments. Second, recent collaborations by supra-national organisations (such as the IOM) and NGOs with new data sciences are critically examined regarding their theoretical and political underpinnings. The focus is on (i) "algorithmic racism", i.e. discriminatory classifications that are due to atheoretic and politically unreflective analytical procedures and (ii) over-simplified notions of "migration" entailed in these initiatives. While algorithmic racism is already noticeable as a very real threat to minority and migrant populations all over the world, over-simplified notions of migration point to the key challenge for migration researchers: they need to become critically engaged in ongoing debates if decades of empirical research and theory building shall not be lost for making sense of migration realities. Third, I argue that the current critical moment is also a window of opportunity. Getting involved with new data worlds may open new perspectives (i) for moving beyond methodological nationalism (so deeply ingrained in more traditional data sources), (ii) for advancing alternative and more exploratory styles of doing quantitative research on migration issues, and, perhaps surprisingly, (iii) for combining qualitative and quantitative research approaches in novel and promising ways.

Belonging in the Times of Brexit. Combining Synchronous and Asynchronous Interviews in a Longitudinal Perspective

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Despite the fact that the Brexit referendum took place almost three years ago, its impact on the situation of the EU migrants living in the UK remains unknown. Unsurprisingly, research conducted so far in this domain reports their uncertainty regarding the actual conditions and consequences of Brexit and their questioned sense of belonging to the host country (Lulle et al. 2017, Tyrrell et al. 2017). This paper, based on the preliminary results of the project "CEEYouth: The comparative study of young migrants from Poland and Lithuania in the context of Brexit" has two main objectives. First, it aims at portraying how young CEE migrants living in the UK cope with the above mentioned uncertainty, how they negotiate their sense of belonging and how they make important life decisions in the context of 'undeliberate [in]determinacy' (McGhee et al. 2017). Secondly, and more importantly, it aims at presenting the methodological scenario of combining synchronous and asynchronous interviews in a longitudinal perspective in order to dynamically analyse how the unfolding consequences of Brexit affect life trajectories of young migrants. We argue that asynchronous interviews allow for more flexibility in terms of timeline and logistics and thus they give the opportunity to quickly react on the unravelling consequences of Brexit and capture spontaneous reactions participants. Moreover, they are particularly fitting for researching young, mobile and geographically dispersed populations. Combining this method with traditional, face-to face interviews is a way to overcome some of the challenges of on-line interviewing.

Tracing Human Mobilities Beyond State Borders: Big Data to Reveal Bordering People, Their Transnational Mobilities and Belonging

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Research on borders, bordering people and transnational living has gained particular importance in line with globalization and unprecedentedly fast increase in mobilities of everything (people, objects, and information) that are transcending the borders of states and societies. Besides migration flows, we witness the fast emergence of multi-local living and transnational mobilities – people regularly cross state borders to conduct daily activities related to work, socializing, shopping, services and leisure. This shapes societies, but also people's feeling of belonging and identity, especially in the borderless European Union. With the growing complexity of bordering processes, scholars are challenged by gaining more thorough understanding about spatial practices and social interactions of people crossing borders – knowledge crucial for ensuring cross-border cooperation and governance, and fostering integration and social cohesion. However, not much is known due to lack of suitable data (collection methods). We argue that an intriguing Big Data approach could provide additional insights for understanding transnational mobilities and multi-local living as it is vastly being applied in the broad field of social sciences. We propose a conceptual framework for implementing social media data to reveal, examine and reason: 1) transnational mobility flows and individuals' spatial practices; 2) individuals' experiences and perceptions on multi-local living; 3) individuals' social engagement and their feeling of belonging; and 4) new emerging transnational spaces. We demonstrate the initial findings on how openly available Twitter data reveal transnational mobilities in the Greater Region of Luxembourg. We critically assess our workflow and highlight avenues for further research.

RN35_03c | Family and Gender Relations in Current Migration Contexts

Doing Family and Education in Migration Contexts

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Even if different ways of life and lifestyles are currently observable in the context of family and migration, there is a noticeable knowledge deficit in terms of family relationships

and education in migrant families. This contribution is aimed at this obvious gap in research by focusing on migration-specific ideas and practices of education. The relationship between family, education and migration will be carried out on the basis of the research project "Diversität und Wandel der Erziehung in Migrantenfamilien aus der Perspektive von Eltern und Fachpraxis" (Diversity and change of education in migrant families from the perspective of parents and professional experience; DIWAN). In particular, a view to migration contexts promotes the awareness that a restriction of the family to the model of the unilocal nuclear family possess considerable shortcomings. Firstly, migrant families – as families in general – can be differentiated in terms of their partnership and family arrangements, such as non-marital family situations, single-parent families, patchwork families and homosexual parenting partners. Secondly, different migration characteristics can be identified, including diverse countries of origin, migrant biographies, residence statuses and educational backgrounds. Thirdly, it is to be distinguished whether the entire family migrates together or rather only a part of the family, whereby in the second case transnational family constellations emerge. However, neither this increasing diversity of the (migratory) family life, nor the culturally transmitted ideas and practices of education involved are sufficiently considered in scientific research. This contribution examines how ideas and practices related to parental education are affected by migration experiences of families.

They Put Me In A Freezer And They Closed The Door": The Lived Experiences Of Syrian Refugee Families Resettled In The UK

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This paper will explore the lived experiences of Syrian refugee families resettled as part of the UK's Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Programme. Distinct from various EU member state policies and the UK's mainstream asylum dispersal model, the VPRP constitutes the UK government's unilateral response to forced migration as a result of the Syrian civil war. The immediate granting of recourse to public funds, temporary protection and permission to work is accompanied by feminised and depoliticised representations which position Syrian families as the inherently 'deserving' victims of the Syrian war. However, the continual cultivation of Islamophobia in a post-Brexit UK, the replication of explicitly racialised paradigms of 'integration' and the exacerbation of existing inequalities due to continuing austerity measures fail to actualise the proposed panacea to Syrian families' struggles. Drawing on two geographical locations in the North West, this paper explores the impact and experiences of two different local approaches to refugee resettlement. Existing inequalities which interact and intersect across refugee families' experiences in both locations are identified and evaluated. Enforced destitution, racialised social policy and historically entrenched policy responses to forced migrants are suggested as reifying socio-cultural and economic boundaries within which refugee families are forced to navigate and negotiate.

Conceptualising Sexual and Gender-based Violence Against Refugees: policy makers, non-government and international organisations and service providers in Turkey and Sweden

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This paper draws on an investigation of how sexual and gender-based violence has been conceptualized and experienced by refugees fleeing conflict in the Levant and by the agencies involved in migrants' protection, support and governance (Sereda <https://www.birmingham.ac.uk/research/activity/superdiversity-institute/research/projects/sereda.aspx>). Interviews with policy makers, non-government and international organisations and service providers in Turkey and Sweden are examined for constructions of sexual and gender based violence and how such violence is understood to articulate with the different stages of forced migration: displacement, exile, arrival and settlement. Earlier assumptions that violence was associated primarily with displacement and exile, but mitigated once refugee status was granted, are giving way to recognition of the entangled nature of structural, militarized and interpersonal violence. Different constructions of sexual and gender-based violence are available for actors to draw upon, depending on whether or not intimate and stranger violence are categorized as criminal and on the popular understandings of the forms of violence that are acceptable or unavoidable. Gender-based violence has uncertain status in claiming refugee status with the reception of forced migrants implicated in compounding the harm of violence: migration governance, the process of applying for asylum, gaining documented residency and settlement can be experienced as a form of violence. Statutory and NGO actors are making meaning around refugees' protection from gender based violence in a highly complex, contested and constrained legal, policy, political and moral landscape. We navigate these complexities using a social constructivist approach, to inform models of protection and prevention that accommodate refugees' own priorities.

From French Mothers To Migrant Mothers: Narratives Of Transformations, Lost Privileges And The 'Quieter' Everyday In Brexit Britain

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Based on data collected via participant observations and a series of semi-structured interviews with French migrant mothers living in Manchester, this paper focuses on a key dimension of transnational family relations and brings to the fore questions central to the field of transnational family justice, namely the impact of uncertain migratory contexts on migrant mothering and family relations. Through a focus on the affective journeys of French migrant mothers in the changing context of Brexit Britain, this paper explores how the decision of Britain to leave the European Union impacts on their identities as mothers and their mothering practices. Beyond the exploration of the impact of a localised event, this paper points to the affective dimension of citizenship statuses and its susceptibility to political contexts. It also highlights the need for the terminology used among researchers in migration and ethnic studies to reflect the affective dimension attached to different migrant statuses to reveal some of their more subtle dynamics.

RN35_04a | Migration, Education, and Inequality II

Social Justice and/or Intercultural Education? An Italian Case Study

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The European discourse on intercultural education (Council of Europe, 2008; 2014; Unesco, 2008) is fully inscribed into Italian educational regulations (Miur, 2007; 2014), which places an intercultural perspective at its center and consider schools. In order to address the current debate regarding the gap between the theoretical conceptualization and policies and implementation of interculturalism (Kimlicka, 2016; Modood, 2016; 2017; Barret, 2012; 2013) this paper connects bodies of literature often separated by discipline or context - interculturalism and civic integration in Europe, critical theory and pedagogy, social justice education in the United States - and offers new conceptual tools to critically analyze intercultural education as per the European documents and strengthen intercultural education. We present a qualitative case study of Italian educators' understanding and practice of intercultural education and whether and in what measure they conceptualize intercultural education as a transformational framework informed in social justice education that aims to promote more equity in schools. Drawing on data collected over the period of one academic year (2014-2015), we apply a critical lens and social justice framework to analyze how educators take up, or not, intercultural education in the classroom. We use a case study to offer an opportunity to understand how Intercultural Education is being interpreted and implemented "on the ground". We found that the abstract nature and the tensions within the framework, its connotations and socio-political intercultural matrix were reflected in the teachers' reported practice of intercultural education. This, in turn, impacted their pedagogical practice.

Forging and Paving a Future: Immigrant Status and Academic Achievement in Luxembourg

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In the United States, much has been written about the upward or downward social mobility of the so-called, "New Second Generation". In Europe, this topic has only recently begun to take shape; mostly in regard to the Netherlands, Germany, France and the UK. In the context of Luxembourg, however, there is very little literature on this topic even though nearly 50% of its population is now of immigrant status. Though small in geography and population, Luxembourg is a founding member of the E.U. and quite literally in the heart of continental Europe. It hosts a diverse set of immigrant groups, continuously attracting economic and some political immigrants, most notably from Italy, the former Yugoslavia and Portugal. Each of these groups arriving at a specific sociohistorical moment: Italians at the height of the steel industry, former Yugoslavians fleeing war, and Portuguese to meet construction and service industry needs. Consequently, Luxembourg is truly a multilingual and multicultural country that makes for a fascinating microcosm to test and explore existing theories of immigrant integration. Its context presents a unique opportunity to study and extrapolate from to anticipate the needs of immigrants elsewhere. Using 2016 data from Luxembourg's school monitoring programme (ÉpStan), we investigate existing and emerging differences in academic achievement among 1st, 2nd, and later generation immigrant groups in Luxembourg. We analyse math and language proficiencies (German and French) among a cohort of secondary school students (9th grade, N=6286). Preliminary results indicate clear generational differences. These are interpreted in relation to immigrant group characteristics and acculturation in Luxembourg. Implications for the new second generation in the European context will be discussed.

(Re-)Erecting Boundaries Along Religion, Nationality and Ethnicity: An Empirical Focus on High School Classes in Germany and the Students Migration Biography

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The research project “Histories in motion – historical learning in the German migration society” by the University of Hildesheim, the University of Paderborn, the Free University Berlin and the Georg-Eckert-Institute in Braunschweig, empirically analysis history learning in different educational institutions in Germany: schools, museums, school-books and non-formal political education. Main focus of this paper is not specifically educational inequalities because of migration experiences or the teaching of history in schools but the question how teachers re-erect boundaries along religion, nationality and ethnicity in their classrooms. The Analysis of narrative expert interviews with history teachers reconstructs an image of clearly overwhelmed teaching personnel when it comes to “divers classrooms”: Not only are gendered and social differences a challenge but especially the student’s migration biography seemed difficult to cope with. The classical binarity of we and them is still present and negates the student’s orientation and knowledge as relevant whereas the teacher sees his or her task in deconstructing national identity and historical references of the identified other – the student with migration biography. Hence, belonging is not negotiated between student and teacher but is still an ascribed origin. Methodologically interesting is the analysis of conflict and demarcation lines by knowledge structures in the classrooms: at what point statements or knowledges are considered not worthy and not relevant to the dominant society? How to reconstruct implicit process of creating boundaries, that are explicitly named as religious, ethnic or national differences? By presenting empirical examples of the re-erection of boundaries in classrooms, I want to discuss ideas of future perspectives on creating shared knowledge and the valorisations of the other’s perspective.

Perception of Educational Inequality among the Children of Immigrants in Three Systems

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Utilising a phenomenological approach, our paper aims to compare the educational experiences and perceptions of children of immigrants in Germany, France and the US in order to understand the educational inequalities and opportunities for social mobility for the three groups. We focus on children from the largest immigrant groups in each setting: Turks, North Africans and Mexicans respectively. The three groups share low socio-economic resources and a difficult, albeit different, situation in the labour market. Moreover, the three groups (parents and their children) may suffer from discrimination, which could lead parents to invest more in their children’s education or, on the contrary, make young people frustrated and drop out. Our comparison pays close attention to the differences in the educational systems in the three countries and the way these differences prompt experiences that are considerably distinct. In the absence of formal educational tracking in the US, Mexican Americans are found to reflect positively on their educational experiences and the influence their teachers had on their career choices. Tracking in France in Germany, however, yields different results in the two contexts. In France, French North Africans face higher levels of unemployment and stress the restrictions imposed on them by the school system. Children of immigrants from Turkey, on the other hand, put faith in the tracking system as a conduit to good, stable jobs despite encountering discrimination in the labour market. We conclude by stressing the role of teachers and school councils in promoting the role of the educational system in the perceptions of trust and success among the children of immigrants.

760

RN35_04b | Contested Politics of Migration I

Immigration and the Contested Boundaries of Citizenship: A Comparative Analysis of Greece and Turkey

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Nation-state formations in Turkey and Greece shaped each other in complex ways. Both states pursued similar mechanisms of assimilation towards ethnic diversity, and sought to assimilate non-dominant ethnic groups who share the same religion with the dominant majority by denying their minority status and promising full-fledged citizenship rights if they assimilate. Their immigration and naturalization policies also remained relatively open only to the immigrants deemed to have “the same descent”. In both cases, the legitimate membership in the nation-state is maintained by strong ethnic tones. In the last decades, both Turkey and Greece experienced a massive flow of refugees and irregular migrants, which challenged the boundary-making mechanisms of citizenship. By examining the historical background and current official data, political discourse and recent legal changes, I analyze the divergence and convergence patterns of citizenship and naturalization policies between two cases. Greece is challenged by the large numbers of non-co-ethnic immigrants who cannot be incorporated by the former restrictive policies of naturalization. The result is reforming the laws to a relatively more inclusive and territorial principle in a highly contested climate. In Turkey, the dominant political discourse is characterized by the “religious brotherhood” with displaced Syrian Muslims. The selective application of the recent laws of naturalization tends to include mostly Sunni Muslim Syrians with economic and cultural capital and falls short of developing a pluralist and civic understanding of national boundaries towards other immigrants and refugees. This study comparatively explores the extent to which the recent laws and practices of citizenship and naturalization triggered by the “refugee crisis” are capable of democratizing and transforming the ethnicist and assimilationist legacies of nation-making in Turkey and Greece.

Contested Categorization of Target Populations and Indicators of Territorial Justice. Institutionalisation of a Formalised Intergovernmental Transfer Scheme for Asylum Seekers in Germany

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Crisis-induced refugee migration raises questions of just responsibility sharing among political territories. While there have been several initiatives in the EU to establish intergovernmental transfer schemes, the distribution of refugees within the EU remains highly uneven. In spite of this, it should be noted, that a variety of spatial distribution schemes are currently in place in several EU members states. In Germany, for example, asylum applicants are distributed among the states (Länder) in accordance with the “Königstein key” which is based on a state’s shares in total population and total tax revenue. How can we explain the institutionalisation of this key indicator for federal burden-sharing in German asylum policy? Theoretical accounts of burden sharing in asylum policy typically conceptualise this problem in the framework of collective action theory. However, these accounts leave the formation of actor’s preferences (i.e. state governments) unquestioned. Diverging from this view, the basic assumption of this paper is that indicators can acquire the quasi-objective quality of embodying a particular guiding idea (Hauriou) through investments in form (Thévenot) and pragmatic tests of reality, and thereby help to overcome problems of collective action. Based on the quantitative and qualitative content analysis of official documents and newspaper articles (1949-2018), I show first, that territorial dispersal schemes were applied to contested categories of addressees before asylum seekers became subject to spatial distribution among the German states. Second, the German states had to cope with significant non-cooperation despite having negotiated formal agreements on reception quotas before. Third, the Königstein key was institutionalised in Germany’s federal asylum policy only after it had been used successfully as an indicator of a state’s “fair share” in other policy fields.

761

Civil Society Organisations and the Changing Politics of Inclusion and Belonging in German and French Cities

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Migration and migration-induced diversity have become increasingly contested issues in European countries. Actors mobilizing against immigrants and diversity are becoming more powerful; at the same time, immigrants and minorities have become more vocal in questioning exclusionary practices and ideas of belonging. In addition, the influx of new migrants contributes to a continuously growing socio-cultural heterogeneity, which demands new ways of conceiving national belonging. Against this background, this paper looks at dynamics in the politics of inclusion and belonging in cities in Germany and France. Cities are important sites of struggles around inclusion and belonging. The paper studies the changing politics by focusing on civil society organisations that advocate for migrants and diversity. Taking a field level approach, the paper investigates how the changing political and societal context shapes and possibly transforms the local fields of civil society organisations and their forms of political action. Focusing on cities in Germany and France, the paper includes countries with different political traditions of dealing with immigration, identity and difference, which also affect the ways, in which non-governmental and immigrant actors organize around such issues. Drawing on a survey with urban actors in 40 German and French cities and on qualitative case studies in two cities in each of the two countries, the paper will show differences between the local fields and their dynamics but also some similarities. It will identify both local and national factors that shape how civil society organisations mobilize around issues of inclusion and belonging in the changing societal contexts.

Situating Others And Situating Oneself: The Rejection Of Immigration And The (Mis)Uses Of A Post-Colonial Rhetoric In Today's Poland

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In the aftermath of the debates around the European Union relocation scheme for refugees in 2015, a virulent anti-immigration discourse has entered the Polish public sphere. Largely present among right-wing parties and in the media, it has shifted public attitudes and redefined the terms of the debate around immigration in Poland. However, in addition to defining immigration as a threat, this discourse also contains a harsh criticism of the European Union and of Western European countries. European migration policies are presented as not only unrealistic, but also as ideologically motivated dogma imposed on Poland by outside forces. This criticism is grounded in a specific understanding of Poland's geopolitical positioning. Moreover, it is often formulated using categories characteristic of post-colonial analysis. Poland is thus posited as a semi-periphery emancipating itself from the influence of both Russian imperialism and Western hegemony. The discourse on immigration also appears to be a discourse on Poland's identity and on the country's place in the world. This use of terms and concepts rises the question of the role of non-European Others in this particular construction of Polish identity and conception of the county's geopolitical position. How does immigration factor into the right-wing discourses on Poland and the West, and what does this reveal about their inner logic? This paper draws mainly on document analysis, including statements by government officials, ruling party members, and other politicians, as well as media reports on immigration, in particular coming from the right side of the political spectrum. We also draw on existing literature concerning the recent anti-immigration turn, and put it into perspective with earlier works, dating from before the politicization of the topic.

762

RN35_04c | Borders and Boundaries

Postmodern borders. The European externalization policy to stop migration

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The global governance of migration is driven by a main idea: externalizing borders; namely a significant transition from a country's direct control on borders, to their virtual displacement in a third country, entrusting their control to it. This process involves both to define the borders in a postmodern perspective and a profound reflection on state sovereignty. Borders have become more "liquid", but they have not disappeared or become more permeable. Until now, the main steps in the process of externalizing borders have been: the Khartoum Process, the Spain-Morocco agreement, the EU-UA Summit on migration held in Valletta, the EU-Turkey agreement, the Italian Migration Compact, the Italy-Libya agreement and, outside Europe, the Pacific Solution. The general underlying logic is always the same: to use European cooperation funds for the dual objective of "helping them at home" and forcing African states to collaborate in closing their borders. According to the agreements, African States must repress their citizens or refugees in transit on their countries, and readmit their nationals unwelcome by the EU. In return they receive money and political recognition. The latter is really important especially for authoritarian or dictatorial governments. All without a real concern for the protection of fundamental human rights, defended only on paper. My aim is to illustrate each agreement to show their similar underlying pattern. It will be interesting to dwell on the Pacific Solution Act adopted by Australia. Here, the logic of externalization has gone beyond imagination: Australia has externalized its entire national territory from itself.

The Concomitant Construction Of Boundaries And Borders As Means Of In/Exclusion: The Example Of Europe's Tightening Legislation Against Cross-Border Marriages

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In this paper we bring together the two concepts of 'bordering' and 'boundary making' with the aim of addressing questions of migrant exclusion. We argue that there is a two-way relationship between bordering practices and boundary making. Articulating these two fields of study, allows to

understand how European nation states and the EU are continuously re-made in a globalised world by producing particular 'outsiders'. We illustrate these ideas using the example of cross-border marriages. Most European countries restricted this kind of family reunification by simultaneously internalizing and externalizing their borders and by mobilizing a particular symbolic boundary constructed upon "gender (in)equality". Combining border and boundary perspectives reveals new forms of differentiated processes of ex/inclusion which reinforce global inequalities and postcolonial governmentalities.

Bordering and Debordering the Alpine Chain: Local Responses to Policies of Migrants "Push-Back" at the Northern Italian Frontiers

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The erection of barriers against migrants increasingly characterizes not only external boundaries of Europe, but also internal relations between EU states. Indeed, critical scholars highlighted that European "migration crisis" can be better defined as an internal European governance crisis. This is especially visible at the internal borders of the Schengen area, where countries of destination of asylum seekers' secondary movements (such as France, Germany, Austria, among others) have recently re-established border controls and systematic push-backs of undocumented migrants. In particular, push-backs and rejections at northern Italian borders by French, Swiss and Austrian police are making border-crossings of asylum seekers more deadly on the whole Alpine chain. Which impacts does the "push-back regime" produce on the local dimension of these border areas, and how local actors, in turn, shape the border and try to prevent its deadly effects? By focusing on three strategic internal border areas (Ventimiglia and Col du Montgenèvre, at the French/Italian border, and the Brenner Pass, at the Austrian/Italian border), the proposed paper comparatively addresses the aforementioned questions through ethnographic methods (a seven-month fieldwork in selected border areas and in-depth interviews to different categories of social actors: migrants, themselves, local residents, border workers, local administrators, police officers). It shows that the effectiveness of border enforcement depends on several factors, such as different kind of political responses at the national and local level, pre-existence of local networks of supportive citizens or smuggling organizations, greater or lesser cooperation between police forces.

In the Need of Borders? A Sociological Case against Open Borders

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The nation-states of Europe have been constructed around borders. Until most recently, the relevance of borders seemed in decline: European integration has bridged the nations to the European space, globalization undermined the premise of a national closure of cultures, and the universalization of social rights did render national citizenship less valuable. With the massive influx of refugees, however, the borders of Europe have dramatically reasserted their relevance as barriers against migration. National borders usually do not have a good name within the sociological discourse. Rightly so, since restricting rights of access undeservedly privileges the native population at the expense of others. Borders contribute to upholding blatant injustice. Still, this presentation argues there is a lot to be said in favour of borders. The first section discusses well known topics. Both liberal democracies and welfare societies are said to need border restrictions because of the collective good and the moral hazard-problem. This argument can be extended to the European integration with regard to the Hayek-Keynes-controversy. The presentation concludes that these arguments may hold in principle but need to be qualified. A second, rather new string of arguments, concern the historical embeddedness of institutions. The degree to which they are effective is subject to varying circumstances. Contrary to historical tendency for political systems to evolve in a way that does not support prosperity for many, many European institutions evolved in a way to perpetuate order and safety within a market. The question then is, whether massive and rapid immigration impinges on the balance of beliefs and institutions that promote sustainable growth. In a nutshell: while borders are unjust, they may be justifiable.

RN35_05a | Migration, Education, and Inequality III

Education as a Lifebuoy: Newly Arrived Academics and Establishment Programmes

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This article investigates newly arrived academics and their efforts to establish themselves on the Swedish labour market with special attention given to the role of establishment programmes. The theoretical starting points are derived from the sociology of Pierre Bourdieu (Bourdieu 1989; 1993) and Abdelmalek Sayad (Sayad 1999). Our aim in this paper is to understand the outcome of the encounter between newly arrived graduates and one of the rapidly emerging measures, namely the programme The fast track, which was created to enable establishment on the labor market for newly arrived graduates. The content and reach of cultural capital in its institutional form is at the forefront of the analysis of the 50 interviews with newly arrived academics. The results show that there is a strong confidence in the role of education for facilitating their establishment on the Swedish labor market. When other assets have been lost, education becomes the lifebuoy. However, the part of the labor market that this group is oriented towards is probably the most difficult one to enter, characterised by hard competition and possession of specific educational credentials. Our results indicate that this group of well-educated and qualified immigrants, who lack many crucial resources, especially social and linguistic capital necessary for successful career paths in Sweden, in the short perspective will undergo a process of strengthening the immigrant identity rather than quickly entering the labor market.

764

The Role Of Extra-curricular Youth Work For Integration

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Integration of migrants in the host society take place in various ways. For the group of young migrants (aged between 10 and 25) access to education and the labour market is essential. Participation in organizations, clubs or youth work offer opportunities for migrants to develop both their own personality as well as to get in contact with other young people. However, the importance of youth work for integration has not been sufficiently investigated. An EU Presidency discussion paper on the role of youth policy and youth work with regards to migration started a reflection on the possible role of youth work . Subsequently, an EU expert group was established in 2017 to highlight models of good practice and prepare further steps regarding youth work for young migrants and refugees. This development culminated in an EU Council Conclusion regarding youth work for young refugees and third country nationals stating the importance of youth work for integration. But it remains vague which concept of integration is reflected in youth work policy as well as in youth work on the ground. Is youth work pursuing an approach to help youth with migrant background to adapt to the host community or is youth work per se integration work? In this research project for the first time the role of extra-curricular youth work for integration processes is analysed on the level of policy makers, youth workers and young people. Differences in and between the groups regarding understanding of guiding terms and principles, both of youth work and of integration, are in the focus of qualitative research.

Devalued Education and the Health of Migrants in Germany

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Education is one important determinant of one's health. However, it is still unclear if this is due to the effects of educational certificates and their effect on resources such as the socioeconomic position or if higher education leads to better health behavior through competencies and knowledge. Earlier research for Germany shows that migrants have problems to fully capitalize their education on the labor market. Foreign certificates of education and academic degrees are often not acknowledged, leading to a discrepancy between competencies and employment. In this paper the question is addressed, whether migrant's morbidity differs from those of the population of the host country, and especially if there is a different effect of education on health status. The focus lies on the question whether devalued education from the country of origin can be transferred into better health, or if the devaluation affects the usability of education for health purposes. The analyses using data from the German Socioeconomic Panel show that migrants'

education health gradients do not differ from those of non-migrants in general, but non-acknowledged certificates do not yield the same health-advantages as acknowledged ones. Examined aspects of labor-market integration cannot account for this difference.

RN35_05b | Contested Politics of Migration II

Asylum Reforms, Discrimination of Refugees with Special Needs and Practices of Resistance in Local Contexts of Europe

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The standardization of the asylum system demonstrated a gap in providing specific assistance to asylum seekers with specific vulnerabilities as required in the Art. 17 of the 2013/33/EU Directive. The aim of this proposal is to describe the results of the research "Provide", founded by the EU (Rights, Equality and Citizenship Program 2014-2020), conducted in the last two years . The reasearch, based on mixed methods, highlights a problem of legislative discomfort between the EU and the different States; a gap in the assistance of migrants with specific needs; a problem of lack of understanding of phenomenon of proximity violence. In France, it is highlighted a lack of porosity between the Common Law and the asylum Law, especially regarding the granting of protection to vulnerable categories. Similarly, in Spain, violence suffered by migrants after leaving the origin country is not considered as a motive for International and national protection. In Italy there was a disparity in approaches in the assistance of migrants with specific needs. In the different regions and municipalities of three Countries involved there is no formalized coordinated system between asylum law and common law, between the asylum seekers' reception system and the system of protection of victims of violence. Furthermore, asylum reforms currently underway risk of increasing the vulnerabilities related to the perpetuation of proximity violence among migrants. This is due to some of the measures envisaged by legislative reforms relating to asylum, including those concerning shorter waiting times for asylum applications and longer periods of administrative detention. The effect could be to make the victims of proximity violence even more invisible. Few are the practices of resistance in local contexts.

Screening the Refugee: Freedom Stories and the Performance of Empathy in an “Emotional Community”

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In Australia, the policy of deterrence with regards to asylum seekers is occasionally questioned when the courts insist that it must not violate Australian law, or when the public sporadically shows compassion for individual asylum seekers, especially children. This paper takes the preoccupation with empathy in documentaries advocating for asylum seekers as a point of departure to understand how the mediation of emotions in late modernity may impact the formation of publics, and possibly facilitate social change. Through a focus on the Australian documentary *Freedom Stories* (Steve Thomas 2015), I unpack the performance of empathy in a Q&A session after a community screening.

Media Discourse Rebordering The Post-Brexit UK

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Exiting the European Union by the UK will involve the cease of the freedom of movement, the rebordering, and the new regulations concerning the mobility of the EU citizens. Therefore, Brexit makes possible the observation of the inception of a new immigration regime targeting the EU nationals, whose freedom of movement in the EU Member States can be circumscribed only under very specific conditions. The writings in political philosophy and political anthropology discuss immigration enforcement as a means to fund or reproduce state sovereignty. The debate preceding Brexit provided empirical examples of this process, with the ‘leave’ voters and Brexiters mentioning the ‘recuperation of UK sovereignty’ as one of the most crucial arguments and the EU migrant workers presented as a competition to the natives. This paper demonstrates how the future of the freedom of movement and immigration regulations targeting the EU citizens following Brexit are depicted in the British and Polish media. The paper, methodologically anchored in the Critical Discourse Analysis, examines samples of texts (including readers’ comments) from online issues of four daily newspapers, representing the spectrum of political opinions in the UK (The Guardian, The Times, Daily Mail, The Sun). That will be compared with matching samples of daily newspapers in Poland, the country of origin of the biggest migrant group in the UK. It is important to grasp and critically evaluate how the media discourse before and after the EU Exit create the reality that shapes and becomes a part of the life worlds of EU migrants.

The European Borders Pressed to the Global South: Notes on the Externalization of Borders through the Politics of Agreements for Refugees and Migrants between the European Union and ‘Safe Third Countries’

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The departure point of this paper is the current politics between the European Union and the so-called ‘Safe Third Countries’, as i.e. Turkey and Libya, for the management of migrants and refugees towards the European continent. This politics will be analyzed through the following developments: (1) the contextualization of the politics between the European Union and third countries in a broader context, from a sociological-historical background and world-system analysis perspective; (2) the policies and developments of the political relations and agreements between European Union and third countries on the topic of migration, asylum and visa policies and (3) the dynamics in the world-system that the actors involved have been assuming, related to the topic in its plural aspects. One can also ask which are the current political and epistemological borders of the European Union, beyond its geographical well-known delimitations. Moreover, the world-system analysis provides a comprehension of the world, understanding the unequal regions of the globe as core, semi-periphery and periphery. Moreover, the postcolonial sociological perspectives comprehend those inequalities in relation to the political and economic negotiations between state actors from these unequal and diverse regions of the globe. This paper aims to contribute to the theoretical and methodological developments of the critical borders and migration studies. Especially, through questioning the socio-historical and postcolonial inequalities between the political actors involved in those politics that are setting and constraining the mobility of refugees and migrants.

RN35_05c | Migration and Integration Reconsidered I

On The Importance Of Playing House. The Paradox Of The Domestic Attachment Mode In Finnish Immigrant Integration Policies

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Migration scholars are increasingly interested in the interactional processes in which agents of public policies shape “good” citizens out of newcomers. Pioneering research into the ordinary practice of immigrant integration policies has mobilized various conceptual frameworks looking for instance at the practices of everyday bordering that control the boundaries of the nation-state (Tervonen, Pellander, Yuval-Davis, 2018), at the situated interactions in which migrants engage with the welfare state and the process of “citizenisation” (Nordberg & Wrede, 2015) and yet at the (moral) subjectivities state agents forge in different national contexts (Fassin, 2013). This article tackles the making of “good” female citizens in the Finnish context. Drawing to a four-year ethnographic study at a Helsinki “neighbourhood house”, it analyses the concrete institutional context and interactions in which integration policies targeting immigrant women are put in practice. It introduces a novel conceptual perspective to the study of integration, one based on theorizing the social bond forged between migrant women and Finnish society (Paugam, 2016), the concrete mode of which surprises by its distinctly domestic nature. In order to understand the dynamics of this bond, two further lines of inquiry are pursued. Firstly, drawing to Mary Douglas’s (1991) conceptual analysis of the “tyrannies of home”, it problematizes the effect on immigrant women’s membership in Finnish society of the group boundaries and collective norms these policies are based on. Secondly, it picks up where Douglas’s analysis ends, i.e. the needs of immigrant women that these policies serve, and does this by examining the effective uses immigrant women make of the policies targeting them.

Contact Theory and Integration Policy: Intergroup Peer Interaction between Young Children in two Danish Desegregated Schools

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In order to accommodate increasing concerns about ‘integration’ in European societies and the concentration of

immigrant populations in specific locations, European politicians have implemented various versions of ‘desegregation policies’. Desegregation policies may be defined as policies resting on a basic version of the contact hypothesis: That intergroup contact reduces prejudice and increases tolerance between groups. Thorough tests of the contact hypothesis have demonstrated that contact alone does not reduce prejudice and the field of contact theory has sought to identify the ‘optimal conditions’ under which contact improves intergroup relations. In this paper, I investigate the consequences of a current Danish school desegregation policy that resembles the policies employed in the US since the 1950es and 60es, where immigrant children are bussed to schools outside of their residential areas. Particularly, I investigate how children resegregate into ethnic groups and how interethnic interaction correlates with the differences in children’s statuses and interactional resources structured by the institutional (school) setting. The analysis is based on mixed methods analysis of fieldwork data collected over 16 months in two classes in two schools in 2014 and 15.

Integration through Blood Donation: Post-Secular Implications of British Shia Immigrants’ Civic Engagement

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The Imam Hussain Blood Donation Campaign is the largest cross-ethnic charity of British Shia immigrants which has worked in collaboration with NHS Blood and Transplant in the past ten years. This paper investigates the British Shia Muslim immigrants’ strategies of integration into the larger society. It will explain how Shias in London and Birmingham have tried to integrate through civic engagements and how their engagements resulted in theological adjustments. If we understand post-secularism as a form of consciousness about the shortcomings of the secularization theory, is the Blood Donation Campaign constitute a post-secular sense of belonging? To what extent they expect to see donation as a way of being accepted in the larger society not despite their religion but because of their religiously supported ritual of blood donation? In other words, this paper tries to explore British Shias’ lived theological understanding of displacement.

Multi-focal Integration. A Theoretical Synthesis On Immigrant Integration With An Empirical Application

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Immigrants' integration to their new host society is one of the oldest research areas in sociology and today it remains an important topic in the interdisciplinary field of migration studies. In the 1990s, the theories of transnationalism started to gain increasing attention and brought diversity to the research field on immigration. However, immigrants' integration to the host society and their transnational practices have remained separate research topics and the theoretical work on the relationships of transnationalism and integration under-developed. In this study we propose a theoretical model that allows for the investigation of different dimensions of integration (structural, social, cultural and identificational) and, more importantly, considers integration in terms of various sites, places or directions: we propose a multifocal conception of integration, which includes the transnational sphere of life as a possible focus of integration along with host society and local ethnic minority communities. With this theoretical solution we can better examine the diverse and multifocal patterns of social engagements of immigrants in the contemporary globalised world. Empirically, we use our theoretical model to examine three immigrant groups – the Russian, Somali and Kurdish – in Finland, using high-quality face-to-face survey data from a stratified random sample drawn from the population register. In the presentation we present our theoretical synthesis and selected empirical results. For example, is transnational or local ethnic integration in conflict with integration to the host society? What is the role of Internet skills in maintaining transnational ties or accessing the institutions and networks of host society?

RN35_06a | Re-thinking Migration: Conceptual Challenges and Innovative Perspectives I

Borders, Migration and Class in an Age of Crisis: Producing Immigrants and Workers

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This paper examines how categories of 'workers', 'migrants', and associated subcategories have been structured and mobilised in recent years within populist representations of 'migrant crisis' and 'welfare crisis', to facilitate capitalist exploitation. The paper situates mobility in relation to class formation and exploitation through the concept of labour process, which highlights the importance of capitalist control over movement, at a micro and macro scale, in order to extract surplus value from living human subjects. This analysis is tested and further developed by drawing on a programme of empirical and theoretical research between 2012 and 2017, concerning patterns of migration and settlement, labour markets, state policy and implementation, the media, and activism. The paper focuses on Britain in particular. This goes against the grain of the general turn toward a transnational frame in many studies of migration and bordering practices, but has value given the persistent national organisation of capital, and the continuing significance of national divisions and connected racial boundaries in governing migration and migrants' rights. This has added importance in the context of Brexit, and the wider international turn toward protectionism and unilateralism supported by populist movements. Yet the British economy remains heavily reliant on international investments and service export of services, and key sectors are structurally dependant on migrant labour. Through an analysis of this case, theoretical insights are developed that have international relevance. The paper concludes by proposing alternative, counter-hegemonic understandings of the relationship between borders, migration and class that are informed by grassroots movements and foreground solidarity.

768

Protecting Non-Resident Citizens: The Changing Role of Church and State

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Scholarly work on diaspora engagement and transnational social protection, while increasingly common, generally treats these as emergent forms of secular statecraft. The historical and continued imbrication of secular statecraft with religious discourses, practices and knowledges has not been part of the conversation. In this paper I address this oversight by calling attention to the historical and contemporary interweavings of church and state ideas, authorities, and techniques of government in simultaneously forging transnational conceptions of social citizenship, extending social protection and fostering ethnically and religiously-identified subject-citizens. I demonstrate the need to move beyond framing origin-state diaspora engagement as solely a project of secular statecraft by bringing to light some of the ways in which the Catholic church (an example of only one religious institution) in the case study contexts of Italy, the Philippines and Mexico have pioneered migrant social protection in partnership with, in parallel, and in contestation with origin states. While church rationalities of protecting human dignity and preserving family life put it in conflict with origin and receiving state migration policies, church techniques of migration government through social protection also support sending state diaspora relations and social protection policies. Alongside the scholarly attention currently being paid to the extensification and intensification of origin state protection measures, I point in this paper to the continued significance of church actors in the social protection of non-resident citizens.

“Vulnerability” as Limitation for Political Citizenship

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Migrants in irregular status have to negotiate their place within the society through “acts of citizenship” (Isin 2002). Those acts break the silence around the people. Political citizenship is negotiated through challenging the exclusion. In northern Europe these negotiations are framed through the failed international protection and/or workers' rights. Civil society provides support for these migrants through services and by demanding their rights. The understanding of the irregularity is constructed in encounters between those who seek and those who offer help. Consequently, vulnerability of these migrants dominate in representations. It is used as an argument and political tool in advocacy work. There have been intentions to redefine the vulnerability as a concept, that would take a step from victimizing, descriptive categories towards a shared human condition. This should promote more inclusive practices (Fineman 2008), but fails to target the marginalization as a consequence of juridical-administrative processes. I argue, that the use of “vulnerability” as an apolitical concept in advocacy limits the possibilities of

migrants in irregular situations for being political. Vulnerability argument construct a “genuine undocumented migrant” - the deserving victim - as an opposite to the undeserving (economic) migrant. This difficults those in irregular situation to defend demands without positioning themselves within the vulnerability discourse. This paper is based on my empirical PhD research in Hamburg, Stockholm and Helsinki between 2014 and 2016. Albertson Fineman, Martha (2008). The vulnerable subject: Anchoring equality in the human condition. *Yale Journal of Law and Feminism* 20(1), 1-24. Isin, Engin F. (2002). *Being political: Genealogies of citizenship*. University of Minnesota Press.

Constructing “Groupness” among Highly-Skilled International Migrants. An Analysis of Symbolic Boundary-Making in a Berlin City Magazine

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As a result of general globalization and transnationalization processes, but also in reaction to specifically European conditions (e.g. freedom of movement), we can observe new forms of labour migration and transnational mobility within Europe. These movements increasingly stem from relatively young and highly-skilled people and are often of a less permanent and, supposedly, more individualized character compared to more traditional forms of migration in Europe. This raises the question of how far these migrants can actually be considered as a social group with shared forms of belonging and identification. Furthermore, it begs the question of whether their belonging is still based on national or ethnic criteria or whether it is possibly related to different ways of constructing “groupness”. The paper addresses these questions by drawing theoretically on the concept of symbolic boundaries, as elaborated by Michèle Lamont and others, since such boundaries are a necessary “ingredient” for group formation. The empirical base of the analysis is a qualitative content analysis of editorial columns in a monthly, English-speaking Berlin city magazine, covering the years 2017 and 2018, which is predominantly geared towards an audience of highly-skilled people from abroad who moved, temporarily or permanently, to Berlin. By examining the ways in which symbolic boundaries are constructed within these columns when relating to as well as interpreting the migrants' experiences of living within this city (e.g. by distancing oneself from the “local” population), the paper can show that there are indeed indications for an emerging form of group identity and belonging which supersedes traditional national affiliations.

RN35_06b | Migration, Social Justice, and Social Inclusion

Asylum Seekers and the Context of Their Housing: Different Places, Different Integration Outcomes?

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In Sweden, asylum seekers can either live in accommodation offered by the Migration Agency (ABO) or they can find their own accommodation (EBO). Ever since the option to choose was introduced in 1994, EBO has been a contentious topic. One common criticism is that it is detrimental to refugee integration as it often entails staying with relatives living in ethnically segregated urban areas. Two crucial aspects are usually missing from these discussions. The first is a clear definition of what is meant by integration and the second is a closer examination of the integration prospects of the alternative: ABO is typically found in isolated rural areas with integration issues of their own. Based on material from a qualitative interview study with Syrian asylum seekers and other key informants, this paper attempts to rectify some of these shortcomings. The interviews were conducted in two locations where either EBO or ABO is the dominant form of housing. Using Ager and Strang's (2008) integration model as an analytical tool, it reveals some noteworthy differences between the two locations. Amongst other things, the participants view and value social connections with both other Syrians and Swedish people differently. It is less clear, however, whether these differences should be understood in terms of integration in the classical, Durkheimian, sense of the word. In fact, the paper concludes that there is a danger in doing so as it may divert attention away from structural inequalities and result in blaming refugees for choosing not to 'fit in'.

Personal Networks, Social Support and Upward Mobility among Roma Migrants in France

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Social support has long been studied as an important aspect of social inclusion, sense of belonging, and integration in primary and secondary groups, as well as a social determinant of individual health and well-being. However, scholars in the social and health sciences have typically examined structures and mechanisms of social support in the general population, while research on the topic has been more limited in immigrant communities, particularly in hard-to-reach and marginalized populations like Roma migrants in Europe. This study analyzes uniquely rich survey data on personal networks and migration trajectories to examine determinants and patterns of social support among Romanian Roma migrants experiencing upward social mobility in France. Using hierarchical logistic and negative binomial regression for personal network data, we investigate the characteristics of migrants (i.e., the potential support recipients), their social contacts (i.e., the potential support providers), and personal networks (i.e., social contexts) that are associated with the provision, variety and intensity of social support. We consider different dimensions of social support, including instrumental aid, emotional support, companionship, financial help, and informational support. Furthermore, we distinguish between specialized support (limited to one of these dimensions) and multiplex support (spanning multiple dimensions). Findings suggest that Roma migrants who experience upward social mobility in France are more likely to receive support from contacts who are female, geographically close, older, non-coethnic, and part of their family. We discuss the policy implications of these results and their significance for the study of social support, immigrant incorporation, and transnational practices in immigrant communities.

Ageing Immigrancy as a Category of Residual Inclusion –The Finnish Third Sector Organizations Standing in for the Public Welfare Services

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Diversity of the ageing population is increasing also in Finland. Older people have increasingly diverse language skills, cultural, religious and educational backgrounds, family situations, pensions etc. However, the public health and social services have not been developed accordingly so far. Instead, the state funds the third sector organizations to develop separate support services for people called ageing immigrants. Theoretical background of the research is based on theories regarding incorporation of people to the public welfare service systems as well as institutional categories and classification. The research questions are: How the institutional category of ageing immigrancy is used by the third sector organisations to promote incorporation of people to the public welfare services? How use of the category affects incorporation in the short- and long-term? Data of the research consists of thematic interviews of employees of the Finnish third sector organizations organizing support services for people called ageing immigrants. The data is analysed by using theory-oriented content analysis. The research demonstrates that the institutional category of ageing immigrancy is used to promote incorporation both by supporting people in service use and by reminding the services about equal treatment. However, the research points out that use of the category, which enables recognition of people in need presently, generates in the long-term construction of both a group called ageing immigrants and separate service use procedures. This in turn enables the public welfare services to reject more thorough reformations, in other words to settle for residual inclusion.

Migrant Advocacy Under Austerity: Transforming Solidarity in The Greek Refugee

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This paper explores the structural convergence of economic austerity and the 2015 influx of refugees into the Northern Greek city of Thessaloniki. It is based on interviews with young Greek activists who came of age and were politicized during the early years of the economic crisis, established relations with migrant populations in the process, and have —since 2015—been employed in the emerging refugee regime. I examine the implications of moving from activist networks to formal employment in local NGOs for (i) the kinds of solidaristic relations formed between local Greeks and foreign migrants, (ii) the moral and political identities and projects of those who become absorbed in the regime as paid employees and (iii) the solidarity networks that activists leave behind. My argument is

twofold: First, that the conversion of non-hierarchical solidarity networks into cultural capital results in the depoliticization of relations between young Greeks and foreign migrants; Second, that the newly employed engage in identifiable forms of 'boundary work' and justification to establish a compelling line of continuity with their left-wing identity and their politicized commitment to migrants. This research contributes to our understanding of the difficult and necessary labour involved in social justice advocacy during a period of rising xenophobia and radical nationalism in Europe. It also offers important ethnographic and theoretical insights into the local impacts of emerging refugee regimes in contexts of protracted economic crisis and austerity. Keywords: Greece, migrants, refugees, solidarity, austerity, cultural sociology.

RN35_06c | Migration and Integration Reconsidered II

Acculturation of Slavic Migrants in Poland. Socio-Legal Study

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Polish law provides specific legal and institutional framework shaping the reality of foreigners. In my paper I will present findings from my PhD project, which aims to investigate the factors determining the process of Slavic migrants' acculturation in Poland. Special emphasis is placed on legal and institutional factors. The project is based on a theoretical acculturation model called Relative Acculturation Extended Model. The research group in this project consists of migrants originating from Slavic countries who arrived in Poland in the period of 1989-2003. Project combines the formal-dogmatic method and the critical analysis of the legal texts with qualitative sociological method in the form of biographical interviews with migrants and in-depth interviews with experts. At ESA I will present the initial findings from empirical research and legal analysis carried out so far. The empirical part of the project is scheduled to be completed in July 2019, so I will be able to use most of the data for my presentation. The results will identify the underlying biographical processes associated with the migration process and determine how institutional factors affect the experience of migrants in the migration process, the strategies desired and implemented by them, and the nature of the relationship between these choices, their effect and beforementioned factors.

Value Consensus and Feelings of Welcome Amongst Refugees: Evidence from a Prospective Panel Study

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The integration of refugees who recently arrived in the European Union is a matter of ongoing public debate. The sociology of migration has continuously emphasized the positive long-term effects of employment, social networks, residential location, and legal status on the integration of immigrants. Regarding integration of refugees, however, these indicators are of limited value because of their prolonged legal liminality. Existing studies have therefore emphasized the importance of social and cultural factors (e.g., language, norms, values) for refugee integration and well-being, in particular shortly after arrival. In this respect, values are widely discussed as prerequisites for successful integration. Two lines of argument are related to this conjecture: First, value consensus, i.e., shared values between refugees and members of the host society, are considered hallmarks of individual well-being and social integration. In acculturation theory this is reflected in concepts of cultural distance, where values are part of a person's cognitive social capital that promotes the formations of social bonds and feelings of community. In this view, value consensus rather than value distance should be associated with well-being and feelings of welcome amongst refugees (consensus hypothesis). Second, one might argue that, in particular, liberal and cosmopolitan values promote social integration and feelings of welcome in culturally distinct societies, irrespective of whether these values are widely shared with members of the host society (independence hypothesis). The present contribution investigates both hypotheses using data from the World Values Survey and the IAB-BAMF-SOEP, a prospective panel of refugees in Germany, comprising 4817 adult respondents in 2016. Initial analysis lends support to the independence hypothesis, rather than the popular consensus hypothesis, indicating that absolute liberal values positively influence feelings of welcome.

Exploring Migrants' Legal Consciousness: a Case of African Migrants in Lithuania

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Standing on the pillars of the theoretical framework in the field of research of legal consciousness (Ewick, P., Silbey, S., Hertogh M.) the conducted research seeks to address the features of migrants' legal consciousness. It provides insights into the distinctive features of African migrants' legal consciousness in a different legal system and legal culture setting of a host country as well as the factors which influence the genesis of those features. The research is based on twelve semi-structured interviews, conducted in Lithuania in 2019. Interviewees were sampled using criteria and snowball sampling. Preliminary results of semi-structured interviews reveals a vacuum of legal socialization, the features of undetectable legalities of host country, instances of socio-legal remittance and voluntary and semi-voluntary isolation towards the host country's legal system. The given data also corresponds/comes in line to the patterns of legal consciousness referring the spectrum of legal alienation ("legal meaninglessness", "legal powerlessness", "legal cynicism" and "legal value isolation" (M. Hertogh, 2018)). The value of this research lies in (1) filling the shortage of particular research concerning the topic of migrants' legal consciousness, (2) identifying the distinctiveness of legal consciousness which is externalized mostly by legal alienation and (3) noticing those triggers, which come to play as key factors in the development of the patterns of legal consciousness, e.g.: remittance of legal knowledge and experience, diversification of experiences regarding public vs social institutions, etc.

Assimilation Theory As A Theory Of South-To-North Migrant Incorporation: Analyzing The Contrasting Characteristics Of North-To-South Migration And Laying The Groundwork For A General Theory Of Migrant Incorporation

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Assimilation theory is often regarded as a general theory of immigrant incorporation, but its empirical basis is constituted almost entirely of cases of South-to-North migration. This study compares the central tenets of classical, segmented and new assimilation theory with studies on instances of South-to-North, North-to-South, North-to-North and South-to-South migration. While assimilation theory's predictions fit well for South-to-North migration, outcomes are more neutral for 'lateral' forms of migration, and often reversed for North-to-South migration. Specifically, assimilation theory predicts that migrants enter the receiving society in a disadvantaged position vis-a-vis the 'societal mainstream': Migrants are assumed to often have less, or less convertible, human capital, and tend to face unfavorable modes of incorporation, with often hostile immigration policies, prejudiced societal reception, and weak co-ethnic communities. The 'societal mainstream' is viewed to often offer better opportunities, encouraging assimilation. However, analyzing empirical studies of instances of North-to-South migration reveals that in these cases, migrants tend to enter the receiving society in an advantaged position, typically having human capital that is valued higher than that of receiving society members and encountering receptive immigration policies, positive societal reception and strong, powerful co-ethnic communities. Outcomes of North-to-North and South-to-South range in between. It thus appears that assimilation theory's status as a general immigrant incorporation theory is based on a mistaken generalization of a specific set of cases. We proceed to outline a general theory of migrant incorporation that includes all four trajectories.

RN35_07a | Re-thinking Migration: Conceptual Challenges and Innovative Perspectives II

Senses of Time and Processes of Citizenisation in Institutional Encounters Between Social Service Workers and Migrant Service-Users in the Immigrant Services of Helsinki Metropolitan Area

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Migration brings to the fore social time and dominant ideas of time in society, and being outside of and in negotiation with these times (Frederiksen & Dalsgård, 2014; Kara, 2016), yet time has only recently seen a significant rise in interest in migration research (e.g. Griffiths et al., 2013; Mavroudi et al., 2017). Time is also centrally about control and power (Bailey et al., 2002), as states control time and through time (Griffiths, 2017), through for example institutional schedules and routines, censuses and classifications, and bureaucratic procedures and requisites. In this presentation I will explore the ways time and temporal experiences reflect the positions of social service workers and migrant service-users in the institutional encounters taking place in the integration services in the capital region of Helsinki, Finland. I will analyse different time aspects in the experiences of service-users and professionals in reference to the work done at the integration services as well as to the experiences of the welfare bureaucracy more generally, and discuss them inside the conceptual rubric of citizenisation (Nordberg & Wrede, 2015). More specifically, I will look at the temporal experiences of time shortage, waiting, time suspension (e.g. Cwerner, 2001; Griffiths, 2014) and different temporal paradoxes, and consider the inherent dynamics of losing, gaining, resisting and negotiating power. The analysis presented is based on a four-year research project (2017-2021) which draws on collective and collaborative ethnographic approaches to examine how migrant citizenisation is linked to power asymmetries in the Nordic restructuring welfare bureaucracies.

How border deaths challenge belonging: A case study from Southern Italy

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The dead are usually a challenge for any social order. People dying at the borders of Europe are no exception to the rule as they rise a number of political, legal, logistical and ethical uncertainties. For the management of the dead whose identity in most cases remains unknown, the question of belonging is of particular interest since habitual concepts such as nationality or religious affiliation do not suffice as guidelines for the procedure with them. A case study in Southern Italy shows how practices of belonging are being implemented both on a local and national level: As certain actors claim that the dead belong to the sea, others devote all the necessary means to recover them from the grounds. When it comes to the accommodation of the dead on land, belonging is translated into a variety of spatial regimes on cemeteries i.e. special sectors, grave fields, ornaments etc. The study of the border deaths shows on an empirical level how group-boundaries are at times annihilated, re-distributed or reinforced. These empirical insights lead to reconsiderations on a theoretical level since belonging is not easily stipulated with concepts such as nationality or religious affiliation and needs to be rediscussed in order to better understand the phenomena.

Xenophobia as a Social Order Catch-22

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Xenophobia is conceptualized, in this work, as a Catch-22 where immigrants remain imprisoned. The process is triggered by nationals' reaction against those who "challenge" a mythological order. Corinthians 14:40 "But all things should be done decently and in order". Social order is based on asymmetric power relations where nationals impose social order or, alternatively, (if immigrants do not obey) social control (in the form of prison, social exclusion, discrimination, death penalty, unemployment...). Immigrants may challenge (unintentionally and inadvertently) the social order in, at least, the following instances, (i) labour market order, immigrants are lazy and/or distortion the labour market, (ii) cultural and value system order, the purest culture and values are those of the nationals, (iii) religious order, immigrants are not real or pure Christians, or, worst, they are muslims, (iv) patriarchal order, immigrants have the aspiration of being treated like free adults, with authority and power, (v) capitalistic order, poor immigrants cannot consume enough, (vi) legal order, immigrants are in essence violent and more prone to crime than nationals, and, (vii) racial order, endogamy must be respected by immigrants. This work reflects critically on the

"social order/social control dynamic" in which topics (i) to (vii) conform part of the inescapable vicious circle. For example, regarding the labour market order, if immigrants are working, they are stealing jobs from nationals; if unemployed, they are lazy and enjoying public benefits without contributing to society; if unemployed, but not enjoying public benefits, they are making society unsafe and poor, for all of which they are to blame. Immigrants are irremediably condemned to the margins of society.

RN35_07b | Intersectional Migration Orders

"Commodity-Refugees" of the Global Age: A Comparative Analysis of Iranian and Afghan Refugees in Turkey

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As an intersectional context, the practices of migration sways between the core, semi-periphery and periphery countries in a sociological route combining globalization and the fact of migration. In Turkey-Denizli city being the part of these geographical areas, diversifying reflections of migration practices of Iranian and Afghan refugees in socio-economic levels have been analyzed using qualitative semi-structured interviews. Within the scope of field research in-depth interviews were made by the researchers. The narratives of the sample comprising 30 Iranian and 20 Afghan migrants have been comparatively analyzed as hermeneutic and phenomenological. According to the research findings, refugees in the city usually work at labour-intensive manufacture and service sectors. That the city's economy conjoins to the global division of labour through commodity chains has turned migrant labour to a mechanism of surplus-value production. At this point, we conceptualize refugees having lost between universality and partiality as "commodity-refugees." We hypothesize that Afghan refugees are ontologically and epistemically more likely to commodify and alienate, compared to Iranians. As a result of the absence of compulsory education and social conflicts combining with war, Afghans lose the condition of being subjects in "postmodern conditions." While Iranians try to experience freedom conditions in public and private sphere, conversely Afghans do not have this tendency. Since Iranians have sought asylum in order to have a public sphere experience, they are closer to the communicative action process in Habermas's sense. Regarding Tönnies's categorization, Iranians are in seek of modernism and society, as Afghans are in the level of community. That Iranians consist of various categories such as Christians, Zarathustra, Atheists, Baha'is, and political opponents has created subcultural groups.

‘Losers of neoliberalism’: Everyday racism against Syrian refugees in Turkey

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This paper focuses on the intersections between race and class in exploring Syrian refugees’ experiences of everyday racism in Turkey and aims to examine whether class is linked with race in the construction of everyday racism against Syrians. Drawing on in-depth interviews with 100 Syrian refugees and 75 local people most of whom have low- and high-income profiles in Ankara, Gaziantep, Kilis, Hatay and Şanlıurfa, I aim to explore the processes of ‘everyday racism’ against Syrian refugees. I argue that neo-liberal migration policies and class background of refugees play a crucial role in the reconstruction of racialised hierarchies between Syrian refugees and the local people; which then turn into displays of ‘everyday racism’ as a form of political outcome in which the local people either actively or passively maintain a distinction between ‘them’ and ‘Syrian refugees’ based on class; and that these kinds of structural inequalities are reinforced through everyday practices and interactions. The findings support the argument that everyday racism against Syrian refugees in Turkey is highly related with class and an outcome of neo-liberal migration policies.

Masculinity on a spectrum: The Meaning Of Success And International Migration Among Punjabi Sikh Men

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Research examining the intersection of masculinity and international migration shows that desire for material prosperity strongly influences men’s decision to settle overseas. But, what is the strength of this consensus on material success, masculinity and international migration? That is, do all men desire financial success and see international migration as a pathway to it? And, do the men who have migrated abroad continue to view their move to have been successful and hold favorable perceptions of international migration? In this paper, I argue that although patriarchy is a binding force, there are gaps in the dominant socialization that manifest in varieties of masculinity as it relates to the topic of international migration. That means, I maintain that it would be erroneous to present masculine identities, success and subsequently, men’s views of international migration as monolithic. I develop this argument with the case of rural Jat Sikh men who live in Punjab, India and/or have immigrated to the United States. The data is a combination of semi-structured interviews and ethnographic observations conducted both in the Punjab and the United States. The findings advance knowledge in the areas of Sikh studies, South Asian studies as well as international migration.

Doing Equality and Migration in Finnish Parliament Plenary Sessions, 2008-2016

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Critical feminist researchers have demonstrated some of the ways in which ‘Europeanness’, ‘Nordicness’ and ‘Finnishness’ are built as exemplary of gender and sexuality equality, as well as nationalistic and exclusionary (Bredström 2003; El-Tayeb 2012; Gross 2014; Haritaworn 2010; Jungar & Peltonen 2015, 2016; Lähdesmäki & Saresma 2014; Vuori 2009). Equality is established as inherent to the nation, while ‘our’ identities are constructed as distinct from, in contrast to and threatened by the cultures and values of migrants and asylum seekers. As Nordic and Finnish identities are also embedded in concepts of ‘whiteness’ and cultural homogeneity (Keskinen 2012; Häkkinen & Tervonen 2004), the separation of ‘us and our values’ from ‘immigrants and theirs’ is often racially marked. Discourses on equality are seemingly readily available tools for building and justifying anti-immigration standpoints. In this paper, I present preliminary findings of a study on how equality is given meaning in different textual contexts of political discourse, in Finnish parliament plenary sessions during the years 2008-2016, and how those meanings are used to take up positions on migration. As parliament members are in central positions for accessing, using and transforming discourses that may act as sociocultural technologies, my aims include specifying how specific discursive practices as regards equality may be culturally homogenising, socially exclusionary and subjugating. Methodologically, I conduct critical discourse analyses of representation, evaluation and stance (e.g. Martin & White, 2005) at different levels of analysis (see Wodak, 2001).

RN35_07c | Migration and the Labour Market

Migration Trajectories, Social Networks and Employment Rates

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Much research has documented the "refugee gap", the lower employment rates of refugees and asylum seekers compared with "other migrants". This disadvantage cannot be explained by individual characteristics like age, gender and education, nor by economic conditions at time of arrival or by the region of origin (and hence the "race") of migrants. Research has provided interesting results regarding health of refugees, the effect of dispersal policies, and of waiting times as factors which may lower employment rates. However, these explanations, too, leave much data unexplained, and it is argued that other factors need to be considered. Little systematic attention has been given to the social networks of asylum seekers, even though a large literature has shown the importance of networks in finding jobs. Drawing on information on recent asylum seekers in Italy, compared with migrants arriving via the work channel, I show there are important differences which probably have consequences for the ability to find jobs, and also for the ability to be functional in the workplace, and so maintain employment. I argue that this difference in the social networks of asylum seekers and "other migrants" is one explanation for the "refugee gap" found in many countries. We know that most labour migrants arrive migrate via a consolidated migration chain. This is not usually the case for asylum seekers, who cannot usually choose which place to go to. More in general I argue that migrants' "migration trajectories" have systematic effects on networks in the place of immigration. I argue that quantitative data on employment rates of migrants arriving via different channels (international protection/work/study/family reunification), and qualitative data, support this hypothesis.

Identity, Belonging and Economic Outcomes in England and Wales

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The United Kingdom's 2016 vote to leave the European Union exposed the need to look at economic equality through an identity lens. However, academia has not agreed on the impact of national identity on labour market outcomes, and the impacts of national identity on progression at work have not been studied yet. To fill these gaps, this paper explores whether having British identity impacts progression at work for sub-state national and migrant-origin groups in England and Wales. Logit models are run on the ONS Quarterly Labour

Force Survey to compare the impacts on career progression chances of each of the eight identity combinations between the three dimensions – British, sub-state national and migrant-origin, themselves influenced by social class. Having one dimension fixed, the models compare how the interplay between the other two affects progression at work. The results suggest that identity-related power relations, in-group preferences and bias at work create disadvantage to career progression. This disadvantage is particularly strong and highly significant for migrant-origin groups who do not feel British, compared to their sub-state national counterparts. This paper also shows a quantitative evidence for differences in what British identity means for sub-state national and migrant-origin groups in the first place. The novel approach sheds more light into the differential labour market behaviours of migrant-origin and sub-state national groups, and adds to the better understanding of the feeling of belonging to Britain. The results provide a basis for innovative policy recommendations at the work place and beyond.

Transient Wishes: Labour Market Aspirations of Highly Educated Refugees in Malmö and Munich

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The paper engages with the topic of labour market participation of highly educated refugees. More precisely, it looks at highly educated refugees' aspirations in the destination country labour markets, the factors determining these aspirations and how labour market objectives change over time. To tackle this topic, the paper draws on 31 semi-structured interviews with highly educated refugees who live in Malmö and Munich, and their surroundings. The preliminary analysis of the interview material shows that – although not all – the predominant majority of research participants wishes to continue working or studying within their occupational field. This wish is connected to a number of reasons such as the sense of identity and the possession of specific occupational cultural capital. However, highly educated refugees' labour market aspirations are not set in stone, but are subjected to an array of dynamics over time. Dreams are re-examined in light of actual possibilities, objectives are altered in face of obstacles and newly arisen opportunities. Drawing on highly educated refugees' narratives concerning their labour market aspirations, the paper offers a dynamic, bottom-up perspective on labour market integration processes of highly educated refugees. To grasp highly educated refugees' labour market aspirations, the changes these wishes are subjected to over time and the factors affecting these, the paper proposes the application of amended aspirations-capabilities framework (de Haas, 2014).

Female Agency in Semi-Legality – Life Strategies of Serbian Women in France and Germany

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The main focus of the paper will be on the life strategies of economically active Serbian women living in semi-legality across two European destination countries, France and Germany. We start from Kubal's definition of semi-legality, that calls into question the binary categories describing migrants' interactions with law, such as regular/irregular or documented/undocumented, and in which semi-legality is conceptualized as "multi-dimensional space where migrants' formal immigration status interacts with various forms of agency towards the law" (Kubal, 2013:566-567). This broader notion implies that the status of semi-legality could be obtained not only when immigrants fail to obey the migration laws and regulations, but also when their employment and residential statuses mismatch. Therefore, the aim of this paper is twofold. Firstly, we want to explore the interplay between illegality of immigration and informality of labour statuses in order to map the variety of the existing forms. Secondly, we want to examine what life strategies women chose in the given circumstances, reconciling not only migration and labour statuses but also imposed gender roles. The findings presented in this paper have been obtained in a study aiming to enlighten the intersection of migration practices and gender regimes, using biographical-narrative approach. The data were collected through 60 semi-structured in-depth interviews, with the reconstruction of the life trajectory of interviewees. In contrast to the most common way of defining migrants through their formal status, the study included economically active women, regardless of how the legal system classifies them.

RN35_08 | Migration in Public Perception and Discourse

Gender Differences in Stereotypical Attitudes and Social Distance Toward Migrant Workers

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One of the consequences of globalization is the migration of workers to developed economies where they find low-paid, low-prestige employment. The issue of migrant workers in Israel has recently risen to prominence in its public discourse, where it is generally seen as a threat to Israeli society. This view is a consequence of the inevitable encounter between

heterogeneous groups within Israeli society and the resultant cultural tensions. The purpose of the present study was to examine whether there exist gender differences in stereotypical attitudes and in social-distance among Israelis towards migrant workers. We checked the hypothesis that employment of migrant workers reduces stereotypical attitudes and social-distance. The Bugardus social distance scale questionnaire and a stereotypes assessment questionnaire were distributed to 150 men (75 employers and 75 non employers) and 150 women (75 employers and 75 non employers). Unsurprisingly, we found that both women and men who employed migrant workers held more positive stereotypes of migrant workers compared to non-employers. Women tended to hold more positive stereotypes than men. As for social-distance, employers reported less social-distance compared to non-employers. No gender differences were detected, thus women's more positive stereotypes of migrant workers did not result in lower social-distance.

Social Trust and Fear of Refugees

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There is a number of theoretical approaches that explain the determinants of the attitudes towards foreigners/immigrant/refugees, however, only a limited number of them focused on a relationship between these attitudes and social trust. Those that did, claim that people with higher levels of social trust are more likely go with the risk of trusting people with different cultural background. Also, people with higher social capital are more likely to exhibit positive attitudes towards immigration. This study tests the hypothesized relationship between social trust and position on immigration on Slovak data from 2018 module of the International Social Survey Programme (N = 1470). Results show that respondents claiming that "People can almost always be trusted" are less likely to be worried about refugees than others. The same conclusion applies to people with more liberal views comparing to those with more conservative views. On the other hand, factors previously connected to attitudes towards immigration in other countries, such as gender, age, education, employment status or income, do not seem to play a role in Slovakia and are not statistically significant.

Global Social Inequalities Localised: Refugees Between Civic Engagement and Populism

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Debates on refugee movements are shifting from 'arrival', to that of '(forced) return' for some, and that of 'integration' in the 'receiving' context for those who stay. It is this latter shift which has paved the way for the emergence of populism on the one hand, and that of civil engagement, on the other. It compels us to analyse the stayers through a lens of social inequalities. Social inequalities denote a systematic lack of access among individuals and social groups to both material and immaterial valued resources due to their societal positions. Meanwhile, however, inequality scholarship has been critiqued by migration scholars for neglecting the spatial dimension, taking for granted nation-state-based society as a unit of reference. Taking these debates as a point of departure, this paper first examines the extent of inequalities in terms of education, employment and housing that have begun to be formed among refugees' lives, compared to non-migrant and migrant groups, using the "IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees" in Germany and the "Displaced Persons in Austria Survey". Second, we map the networks of civil society actors providing refugees with support in Salzburg and explore the ways in which, despite the ever-present populist rhetoric, these may help refugees to unfold their own capabilities to integrate in the local society while simultaneously staying connected with their hometowns. By doing so, this paper also sheds light on some of the ways in which civil society actors themselves are undergoing changes through refugee migration.

Does Migration Affect Notions About Justice?

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Migration has many effects on individuals and countries. Among other things, it is supposed to change preferences for welfare spending and redistribution politics. Some researchers hypothesize that preferences decrease due to lower levels of solidarity between differing ethnic groups and due to higher costs related to immigrants' social needs. Others hypothesize that preferences increase due to higher general levels of inequality, poverty and unemployment. This paper will focus on the issue from a cultural view, instead: the question is if differing cultural and religious backgrounds of the established population on one hand and immigrants on the other hand

come with differing views on what is supposed to be just. Justice relates to questions of redistribution and welfare spending, but relates even to wider issues about what is due to a person or an institution. Religions, for example, differ in conceptions about rightful claims concerning various situations. In addition, historical legacies of countries have informed the experiences of equality and justice, which in turn have created different cultures related to notions of justice according to several researchers. Thus, immigrants and established populations may differ concerning what they regard as just, if notions of justice are preformed and relatively stable. Alternatively, notions could be rather similar, if the new social environment forms them. I will take a closer look into these issues. For this purpose, I apply multilevel analysis. I will use World Values Survey data, which comprise a range of countries from all world regions, and, in addition, the Quality of Government dataset.

RN35_09a | The Long Summer of Migration and Its Aftermath

Home Accommodation of Asylum Seekers in Finland. Hospitality as Resistance

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The autumn of 2015 and the arrival of unprecedented number of asylum seekers mobilised the Finnish civil society. As elsewhere in Europe, new forms of pro-asylum action emerged in addition to the solidarity movements that were already in place. In Finland, a network for home accommodation of asylum seekers was set up by local activists to respond to the growing need for housing and assistance, and in order to show support to the newcomers. Although hospitality is an old practice and pro-migrant solidarity groups have been active for years, the scale of the movement has been unprecedented since the 'long summer of migration'. This empirical paper is based on a qualitative research project where the main data consists of in-depth interviews with local hosts who have opened their homes to asylum seekers. Home accommodation is considered here as a grassroots movement and as a form of hospitality that aims to challenge tightening asylum policies and anti-migration atmosphere. I argue that hosts aim to surpass binary divisions often related to migration, such as guest/host and victim/agent, by renouncing the idea of home accommodation as one-way assistance. However, power inequalities may affect how well equality and reciprocity are achieved in everyday life. Home accommodation of asylum seekers turns the private home into a site of resistance where the right to asylum is being claimed and immigration categories lived and contested. Thus, I understand home accommodation as an activity that blurs the public/private divide.

“Staying Despite Everything”: Syrian Refugees’ Legal, Political and Social Struggles in Turkey

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In this talk, I will focus on the problems Syrian women experience in their efforts to seek medical treatment for their problems in the health institutions in Istanbul, through the interviews I conducted with them and participant observations I had in the hospital settings. I would relate these problems to the biopolitical strategies of the state, general discriminatory discourses in the society, and inadequacy of NGOs in addressing the Syrians’ needs. I would also inquire why the Syrians prefer to stay in Turkey despite all these problems, claiming a common culture and religion. There are about 3.5 million Syrians in Turkey, and they are often subjected to discriminatory discourses and practices by the people and state, and there are ambiguities in terms of how they would benefit from their basic human rights, such as the access to health and educational services. They cannot be legally called as refugees, since Turkey grants this title to the migrants from the West, as the Turkish state had that geographical condition in signing the Geneva Convention in 1951. They are under “temporary protection”, a term which is legally ambiguous. Most Syrians suffer from disadvantageous living and working conditions, as well as economic exploitation. In Turkish academia, there are several studies which focus on the political, legal and social problems of Syrians, but very few of them reflect their own perspective and voice through research with qualitative methods, which I aim to do with my research.

“You are in Czech Office, so you have to be able to speak Czech”: Discourses and Practices of Czech Migration Policy

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In summer 2017, criticism and contention encompassed Prague City Hall after employees put up a sign demanding that clients speak in Czech, or else come with a translator. The sign reads: ‘You are in Czech office, so you have to be able to speak Czech.’ According to our research, this sign represents public authorities’ practice which migrants face in everyday life in the Czech Republic. In the last few years, European newspaper headlines have repeatedly highlighted xenophobia and intolerance in Europe. In our paper, we intend to look at everyday demonstrations of such discourses in institutional practice. We have deployed tools of cultural and interpretative sociology to explore discursive strategies and social practices in relation to the institutional experience of migrants. Based upon the analysis of migration law and policies and interviews with migrants, social workers, and public officers, we mapped barriers and enablers of migrants into the Czech society and

describe their experiences in relation to the Czech institutions. We conclude that the hostility toward migrants is inscribed both in bureaucratic rules and their interpretation in practice. The Czech migration policy remains locked in the circle of the hermeneutic of suspicion which is inscribed in the legislative rules and their interpretation of street-level bureaucrats.

Negotiations of Borders and Uncertainty: Social Work with Unaccompanied Minors in Times of Restrictive Migration Policy

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In November 2015, in the midst of the so called ‘refugee crisis’, the Swedish prime minister declared a need of ‘breathing space’ in the reception of asylum seekers. In addition to enforcement of stricter border controls and medical age assessment of unaccompanied minors, a provisional legislation has been passed by the parliament which restricts asylum-seekers possibilities to obtain permanent residence permits and for family reunification. These changes have raised enormous critique, especially for the consequences they have for unaccompanied children and youth seeking asylum, and for their situation. Moreover, the current migration policy has ramifications for social work with this particular group. In this paper I investigate social workers talk about their work with unaccompanied minors, discretion and the current policy. The paper is based on a qualitative interview study with social workers at the Social services and at residential care homes. In the analysis, particular attention is paid to both how the social workers negotiate the uncertainty that characterises not only the children’s and youth’s situation but also the provisional legislation, and how borders are manifested, negotiated and resisted in their accounts. State borders not only become manifested in accounts of the minors’ legal status, but also in how the social workers talk about both minors’ trajectories towards independence and adulthood. Inclusion, in this regard, is intimately connected to certain ideas of integration, education, work and values such as equality.

RN35_09b | New Politics of Identity

The Construction of Identity through Consumption from Zygmunt Bauman's Perspective: Experiences of Iranian Refugees in Turkey

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This research aims to discuss consumption's function in Iranian refugees' identity construction process in Turkey, from Bauman's perspective. Bauman argues that consumption constitutes different social realities including identity in the modern liquid era. As the work ethic constitutes identity in the "producer society," consumption takes this function over in today's postmodern era. Bauman's argument is valid for several social classes in Turkey being a semi-periphery country. Hence, despite the increase of poverty with the recent economic crisis, there is a strong tendency for indebted consumption. This research focusing on Iranian refugees' daily life practices discusses the intersection of migration with the fact that consumption society practices play an essential role in the identity formation process. In the context of the study, the researchers used qualitative field research and conducted in-depth interviews with 30 Iranian refugees living in the city of Denizli. Turkey has been hosting many asylum seekers/refugees from the Middle East and Africa since the 1980s. Composing of LGBTIs, Christians, Zarathustra, Baha'is, and political prisoners, Iranian refugees mainly live in Denizli and participate in the labour market as cheap labour source in order to earn their livings. However, they construct their identities through consumption. In this context, the main finding of the research is that Iranians adopt consumption patterns consistent with Bauman's argument on the relation between identity and consumption. Iranians push the limits of consumption opportunities in Turkey as a result of Iran's authoritarian regime's restriction on consumption freedom. They use a considerable amount of their income they earned through jobs under their skills for hedonist consumption. Thus, the design of the refugee identity combines with the design of the consumer identity.

The Representation of Englishmen among Baltic Migrants in the UK

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Great Britain has become the main destination for new labor migrants from Latvia and Lithuania. The majority of these migrants have come to the UK within the last 15 years. This paper looks at how Baltic migrants define their relations with

the British society. In particular, the paper focuses on how the perception of British people conditionally shapes the migrants' adaptation narratives, revealing their integration as well as separation intentions. The paper draws on the ideas of social representation theory (Moscovici 2008) that explains how people create a shared understanding of social objects, such as genuine Englishmen, and how they position themselves through such representations. In order to understand the migrants' discursive practices as regards British people, the paper explores interviews with Latvian and Lithuanian migrants that were conducted in terms of my postdoc project in 2018. Interviewees were recruited from East Midlands and West Midlands. Taking into account the Brexit vote in 2016, these interviews provide context-sensitive data, i.e. they show whether and how the Brexit discourse has framed particular themes in the representation of British people. The paper argues that the social representations of British people reveal different acculturation strategies (Berry 1997) that Latvian migrants use in order to legitimize their stay in the UK as well as to de-problematize uncertainties and anxieties related to Brexit. Likewise, the qualitative data suggest that the portrayal of Englishmen is discursively used as a basis for social comparison that helps to maintain a positive migrant's identity. Thus the paper illuminates the hegemonic and emancipatory dimensions within the representation of Englishmen.

Ethnic Cultural Associations and Identity Formation of Immigrants: The Case Study of Russian and Italian Associations in Germany

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Around 600000 voluntary associations are registered in Germany. Activities of associations cover a wide range of civil and public life – from political to leisure oriented. 17000 associations are organized by immigrants. Ethnic cultural associations can be seen as a form of collective agency of immigrants joint in common actions such as: public representation of a particular ethnic group, preservation of unique ethnic culture, organization of public events, passing ethnic/cultural knowledge to locals or younger generation from the same ethnic group, collective participation in the life of German civil society or bridging to organizations from a country of origin. The talk aims at answering the following questions: what is the role of ethnic cultural associations in Germany and how do they contribute to the identity formation of immigrants? Based on the case studies of two ethnic cultural associations – Russian and Italian – I attempt to answer these questions. The study took place in one ordinary mid-sized German city which does not have a great variety of ethnic cultural representation as, for instance, larger cities have. Therefore, these selected cultural associations are the main official points of reference or channels of communication between ethnic community and local population/ institutions. The findings demonstrate the formation of ‘Russianness’ and ‘Italianness’ which are constructed in the German context and which overlap but at the same time differ from the national/ethnic construction in Russia and Italy. These special German ‘Russianness’ and ‘Italianness’ serve as a frame for as well as a result of identity formations in the host country.

Bosnian Diaspora(s) between Nationalism and Cosmopolitanism? A Social Constructivist Approach to Diasporic Postwar Identities

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Within an ongoing sociological research project at the University of Vienna, I am focusing on the analysis of identity-formations of the Bosnian diaspora(s) living in Vienna. The theoretical foundation of the project is Berger and Luckmann’s sociology of knowledge. By the means of a hermeneutical analysis of narrative interviews conducted with Bosnian immigrants with different ethnic and social backgrounds as well as various migration histories, I aim to decipher the dynamics of their identity-constructions and their senses of belonging. So far, the analysis suggests that the experience of war as well as migration and life in minority settings, have a

strong impact on the self-perceptions of my interviewees. Against the backdrop of the previous analysis, it is reasonable to assume that these identities are characterized by a combination of two apparently antithetic qualities: by ethnic boundary maintenance and ethnic boundary erosion, or to put it in prominent terms, by nationalism and cosmopolitanism. Depending on the social backgrounds as well as the biographical trajectories, the interplay between nationalism and cosmopolitanism, however, vary in manifestation. In my presentation, I will outline the interim results of the analysis and discuss them in the light of Berger and Luckmann’s social constructivist approach, since, to date, there has been hardly any interexchange between their sociology of knowledge and research on migration. I aim to use my research to make a substantial contribution to bridge this gap, theoretically and empirically, and to offer a sociology of migration, which is deeply anchored in the sociology of knowledge.

RN35_09c | Concepts of Belonging in Migration Contexts

Concepts of Belonging in the Narratives of ‘Multiple’ Migrants

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The aim of our paper is to explore different concepts of belonging through the perspective of multiple migration. Taking into account the increasing international movement of people and expanding transnational practices, researchers pose significant questions concerning identity-building, integrative and ‘anchoring’ practices, attachment to place and feeling at home. These questions prove valid when it comes to the experience of ‘multiple’ migrants – individuals who repeatedly engage in transnational mobility, to different destinations and for varying periods of stay. We will analyse their narratives in the search for constructs of belonging as well as emotional, social and practical attachment to various places and spaces. Our focus will be especially on how the idea of home and place of belonging is constructed. The presented analysis will be based on mixed-methods data coming from the on-going research project ‘In search of a theory of multiple migration. A quantitative and qualitative study of Polish migrants after 1989’ at the Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw, where we are attempting to research multiple migration of Poles all over the world through an online survey and a qualitative longitudinal study. Survey data will shed light on where the migrants identify their sense of home. Qualitative interviews (from the first wave of the study) will provide a more in-depth understanding on how belonging is constructed over the course of mobile lives.

781

Mono-, Bi- or Transcultural? Reflection of Identity Constructions of International Mobiles

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International mobile persons usually live in multicultural contexts and have frequent opportunities for cultural contact. They live for example in mixed-national households or interact with different cultures in their everyday live. An interesting question is how they organize and experience their nationalities, identities and feelings of belongings and how these develop over time. Based on data from the first two waves of the new and unique German Emigration and Remigration Panel Study (GERPS) the paper tries to answer the following questions: How are the identities and belongings experienced? Do they self-identify in a mono- or bi or transcultural way, and what factors (sociodemographic, personality) contribute to either identification? GERPS will provide information on approximately 11.000 international mobile individuals which have recently emigrated from Germany to any other country in the world or recently re-migrated to Germany. As GERPS is a panel study, I will be able to present first results concerning developments and changes over time, which is important as modern theories reflect identity and cultural construction as dynamic negotiation processes.

Passing, Being Liminal, and Belonging in Longitudinal and Current Migration Perspectives

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In this paper the author examines some multiple forms of belonging, in both longitudinal migration perspective, and currently. For ESA conference, 'belonging' is a 'contested idea ... created and re-created in communities of necessity and choice'. The author asserts that belonging is also multiple, hybrid, 'lived experiences'. She notes that there is little acknowledgement that existing societies were transformed by, and are comprised of, descendants of earlier-arriving migrant peoples. She questions why, despite the near-universality of migration, there is (apparently) limited recognition that we sociological researchers also are migrant peoples or are their descendants. Issues of intersectionality (including 'race', ethnicity, gender, religious belief, sexuality, age and class background) impact upon our forebears' and our own experiences of belonging. It thus becomes possible to challenge the received wisdom of research as disembodied and disengaged. Much research into migration and belonging elides the experiences of second, third and later generations. Examining belonging in longitudinal perspective requires addressing this lacuna, and exploring how 'private lives and public knowledge' intersect. Individual and family biographies

(private lives) illustrate theoretical (public) knowledge. Theories improve understandings of experiences of belonging within private lives, linking global and local sociological knowledges. Drawing from work by Gilroy and by Hall on identities; by Mergner on ambivalence; accounts from first and second generation writers who are migrant peoples and from inter-generational family experiences, the author explores and examines some ongoing processes and experiences of belonging in migration contexts.

Who Belongs to Us? 'Politics of Belonging' Before, During and After the 'Refugee Crisis' in Germany and Their Interplay With Anti-Immigrant- Attitudes

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The public discourse on migration in Germany is significantly influenced by concepts of belonging, i.e. the question who is part of society and which criteria so-called newcomers have to meet. Since summer 2015, when Germany 'opened' its borders, old concepts of national identity seem to dominate the discourse anew. The politicization of corresponding parameters of belonging like religion, economic status or loyalties as (il-)legitimate markers for the community of belonging has been highly contested ever since (Yuval-Davis 2006; Wimmer 2008). By data of a cross-sectional surveys from 2014 (n = 2.009), 2016 (n = 1.300) and 2018 (n = 2.008) we try to understand the link between different politics of belonging and their varying influences for anti-immigrant attitudes. The study focuses the German population's criteria which have to be fulfilled in order to belong to the German society. With the help of latent class analyses the dominant politics of belonging were calculated to show the shifts and varying class sizes over the years - and thus for the time before, during and after the strong refugee movements to Germany. Secondly, we test a SEM of these politics toward the rejection of four migrant groups. First results have shown three dominant politics of belonging - (1) strict-exclusive, (2) liberal and achievement-related, and (3) open-inclusive - are given but differ enormously in their size over the years. Furthermore, the interplay with the anti-immigrant-attitudes shows that the salience of the different migrant groups for the different politics also varies greatly across the years.

RN35_10a | Migration, Integration, and the Role of Language

The Effects of Psychological Stress and Trauma of recent Refugees on Teaching and Language Acquisition: The Case of the German Integration Course

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Since many refugees entered Germany in recent years, their successful and rapid integration poses a pressing issue to the German society. The German government established a world-wide unique system of integration courses, which focuses on the acquisition of the German language and the transmission of German values, its history and political system. Many of the recent refugees attend these courses. While studies on the German integration course show its positive effect on the attendees' language acquisition and orientation within the German society, less research has been done that focuses on the effects of the integration course on the recent immigrant group of refugees. This paper aims to take a step in closing this gap by dealing with refugees' psychological stress and, potentially, trauma and their effects on the teaching situation as well as their impact on language acquisition within the integration course. Following a mixed-methods approach, analyses are based on the dataset of the IAB-BAMF-SOEP refugee survey in Germany, comprising of around 2.700 refugees, as well as on analyses of 22 semi-structured qualitative interviews with representatives of the institutions that provide the courses, the teachers as well as the refugee participants to the courses. The paper thus seeks to extend knowledge about the refugees' state of health, about the factors that may (have) cause(d) psychological stress or trauma, and about how it effects the teaching situation and language acquisition. Lastly, it deals with the policy measures that have been implemented to relieve the situation for all persons involved.

Early Childhood Intervention For Migrant Families In Germany: Constraints And Opportunities When There Is No Shared Language

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Background Communication and language barriers often constitute an important focus of the literature covering the provision of health services for migrants (with fewer references to social services) (Hanft-Robert et al., 2017; Gehri et al. 2016). Recommendations tend to centre on the need for professionals providing these services to have timely access to trained/certified/cultural interpreters. While such a standard is certainly desirable in many contexts, in reality in Germany, especially social services cannot reliably draw on qualified interpreters at short notice and low cost. This study explores the experiences of early childhood intervention (ECI) providers in Germany, who aim to support primarily those families who face socio-psychological challenges. Many migrant families (and here especially refugees) experience precarious living conditions, insecurity regarding their legal status, and possibly trauma. They particularly stand to benefit from these services, but frequently do not share a language with the service providers. Research Aims • How do professionals working with migrant families in ECI address language barriers? Do (unforeseen) opportunities arise? • What impact do the professionals' approaches to communication have on the accessibility, availability and quality of ECI services for migrant families? What implications arise for social in-/exclusion? Methods One focus group (12 professionals) and 13 in-depth interviews with professionals were conducted in 2018 and 2019 across four German Länder. Findings Strategic decisions and criteria are presented, which professionals in ECI used to decide how to approach language barriers, often stressing the need for flexible solutions as appropriate for their job context. Implications for social inclusion are discussed.

Titular Finns and Finnish Somali – Imitation Game research exploring boundary making and assimilation

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According to Robert E. Park's assimilation theory, the immigrant and her antecedents slowly adopt the language, manners, social ritual and outward forms of her adopted nation. It is a process in which smaller merge into larger and more inclusive social groups. It usually entails shedding a group's own culture in the process of adopting a new one and, given enough time, the immigrant is no longer distinguishable among natives. I test and elaborate Parks theory by investigating the relationship between titular Finns and 2nd generation Finnish Somali. I ask whether the Finnish Somali know more about the culture of the majority than the other way around and if they have lost part of their culture in doing so. I use a novel method called the Imitation Game in which participants from two different groups attempt by means of computer-mediated, typed questions and answers to imitate membership in one another's social group and identify imitating non-group members from genuine group members. According to theory, and previous empirical research, we can expect members of minorities living immersed in the culture of a majority to be better at pretending the majority than the other way around. The quantitative results (correct over incorrect membership-identifications) of the Games indicate the contrary: The Finnish Somali were less successful at pretending the titular Finns than the other way around. I elaborate these results by analyzing titular Finns' and Finnish Somalis' strategies for telling group members from non-group members using group-bound knowledge, experiences, values and linguistic style.

Applying The Symbolic Interaction Theory To The Case Of Older Refugees' Language Learning Difficulties In Germany

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There is little sociological literature on forced migration and one certainly cannot find a developed body of empirical work and theory. Moreover, there has been little research done concerning the language learning difficulties that older refugees face, even though the inability to learn the language of the new country can leave negative effects on the lives of older refugees or immigrants. In this paper, I apply the symbolic interaction theory to a better theoretical understanding of the integration problems of older refugees in the case of learning the German language. The symbolic interaction theory acknowledges the principle of meaning as the centre of human behaviour. This theory claims that facts are based on and directed by symbols. Moreover, the meaning

of symbols provides individuals with a kind of expectation, and in any social situation, individuals are influenced by the expectations. Based on qualitative interviews with five low educated older refugees, five highly educated older refugees, and five language teachers conducted in 2018, I show the contradictions of meanings that older refugees and their teachers ascribe to old age. Additionally, the meaning that policymakers ascribe to refugees is that of a homogeneous group, and the meaning that they apply to the need to teach refugees the German language is that of a temporary phenomenon.

RN35_10b | Lived Citizenship and Humanitarianism in Practice

Second-generation Youths: Experiences of Political Participation in Italy

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In Italy the political participation of second-generation youths is still an unexplored subject. In the light of this, my research explores the dynamics and the ways second generation young adults (18-35 year olds) participate actively in Italian politics. In the specific, I address the following questions: how do second generations in Italy manage to have their voice heard in the public sphere? What kind of relationship and collaboration is there between young activists, the institutions and the other players of the civil society (such as third-sector organizations)? And, finally, are there differences between the activism of first and second generations? My research draws from extensive fieldwork conducted in different Italian cities between January 2017 and January 2019. It is based on 55 in-depth and semi-structures interviews to young second generation activists and various representatives from the institutions and civil society involved in the activities of mobilisation of young activists and on participant observation carried out on the occasion of key events. Despite it is not possible to talk of a common collective identity, the research highlights some new dynamics of activism and paths of empowerment of the young activists involved. However, the investigation shows a structural weakness of the movements of the young adults. Indeed the role of other players, both institutional and from civil society, in supporting their activism remains preponderant and essential. Finally, the research highlights differences between first generations and second generations activism.

A Mexican Approach to a Humanitarian Crisis: Migrant Caravans in Tijuana

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The arrival of migrant caravans from Central America to Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico in November of 2018 has given rise to a wide range of reactions – from sympathy and solidarity to hostility and calls to expel the migrants by force. As such, they seem to mirror what is happening across the border in San Diego, California, in the United States. Focusing on discourses and actions of civil society (neighborhood organizations, media) and local government (statements by municipal authorities, municipal immigration measures) in Tijuana, this paper aims for a more general comparison of Mexican and US reactions to the immigrant caravans. It argues that while some of the responses in Tijuana reflect those across the border, there are also differences. Thus, it cautions against seeing Mexican reactions through a United States (or, more generally, first world) lens and addresses some of the particular contextual issues shaping responses to the caravans in the city and Mexico at large.

An accompaniment model – experiences from a Humanitarian Corridor

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In January 2017 prominent religious organizations in Italy partnered with the government to establish a “humanitarian corridor,” a legal and safe pathways towards citizenship, for a selected group of refugees. The program is committed to resettle 500 Eritreans, South Sudanese and Somalis from Ethiopian refugee camps to communities and families in Italy within the course of a year; the refugees are distributed all over Italy and the program follows a personalized method of accompaniment whereby faith-based host families and host communities welcome and support small groups of migrants. We organize a research project around the question: does this accompaniment model work? Many migrants are welcomed in Temporary Reception Centres (CAS), implemented by Prefectures, which are often overcrowded and where a system of accompaniment is not implemented. Accompaniment has been suggested as an alternative approach to integration since large scale “administration” of migrants has led to significant problems; accompaniment has also been promoted because of the suspicion that “integration” is a term that more often than not involves invisible violence, forcing migrants to reorient themselves. Nonetheless, there are major challenges with this contested concept and the approach. We want to present findings on the challenges of this accompaniment- approach . We will provide a) an overview over the Humanitarian

Corridor, b) a discussion of the relevant literature on accompaniment with special reference to integration, c) a discussion on the role of the religious factor and spirituality as behavior-shaping and bridge-building of refugees families and hosting families. d) summary of our research in Italy, e) some recommendations for policy-making.

Volunteer Work as Moral and Emotional Labour among Newcomer Mothers in Canada

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Previous research has identified a range of individual level motives for getting involved in voluntary work. However, this article draws attention to state structures and institutional arrangements for producing volunteering regimes that govern people and activities within a context of unpaid work. The paper is using data from an ethnographic study among 15 newcomer mothers in a medium-sized Canadian city, asking, firstly, what the rationales are for newcomer mothers to engage in volunteering and, secondly, how volunteering enable or constrain citizenisation for newcomer women with small children. Volunteering is arguably not targeting all residents in the same way. Newcomers are typically encouraged to volunteer in order to gain ‘Canadian experience’ despite the strains this form of precarious, unpaid work puts on their everyday life. The paper draws on participatory observations of volunteer work in refugee reception, a socio-political landscape that highly depends on the moral and emotional labor of volunteering.

RN36 | Sociology of Transformations: East and West

RN36_03 | Political Changes: Providing explanations

Individual Agency or Context. Determinants of Change in Polish Contemporary Society

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The focus of the paper is the changing sources of dynamics in Polish society. I am especially interested in the role of individual action in explaining social processes in a post-communist society. Taking into account the fall of the socialism and decades of economic, political and social transformations it is important to evaluate the problem of agency in broad perspective. In explanations of social reality in Poland is there a space for individual actions or is it a global context of historically defined regions that gives the basic explanatory frame? The underlying question is whether Eastern Europe can be perceived as having its own agency in the process of transformation. There is a shift in explanations from optimistic visions of autonomous decisions made by individual actors in 1989 towards the growing awareness of systemic external determinants (coming from global market, geopolitics or historical determinism). In this context the problem of barriers and durable differences is of special interest for sociologists and is also meaningful in public discourse. Moreover, boundaries, which seemed to cease in the times of EU-integration, are now gaining in importance in Poland. Are they the effect of human actions or the result of factors that they have no influence on? I will base my arguments on the analysis of Polish sociological discourse and on the results of recent social research.

Explaining Poland's Illiberal Revolution

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The recent populist wave that swept Eastern Europe put an end to the illusionary victory of liberal democracy across the region. This applies especially to Poland, the country with the most impressive civil society movement, Solidarnosz, and the frontrunner of radical market reforms. Despite the best economic performance of all post-communist countries, the party Law and Justice (PiS) came to power for a second time in

2015, only to impose its retrograde national-catholic model on the media, the law system, and the public sector. The surprising turn of Polish politics is usually subsumed under "populism": the global revolt against subordination to international institutions, foreign capital, cosmopolitan values and large-scale immigration. The party in power heavily uses populist rhetoric (anti-immigration, anti-Brussels, 'good' vs. 'bad Poles', sovereign nation etc.). However, referring to "populism" hardly explains if/why its voters took the message at face value. The paper will use the Polish case to contrast the diagnostic value of current concepts of populism with socio-structural and contextual explanations. The success of PiS, as argued, cannot be explained by the immanent strength of its populist rhetoric. Rather it points to the programmatic neglect of its liberal predecessors: of regional heterogeneity, precarious working conditions, and sharpened inequalities. While the electorate supports some valid points of PiS's socio-economic programme, it is not inclined to follow its internally divisive and externally confrontational anti-EU ideology. However, present EU policies are not the solution but part of a constellation, on which populist propagandists capitalise.

In search for the roots of recent Czech Euroscepticism

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The recent public opinion surveys shows that Czechs are one of the most euro-sceptical nations within the European Union. Referendum in Czechia about whether to remain or to leave the EU (if any) could lead to Czexit, despite generally positive macro-economic indicators (GDP growth, low unemployment, low inflation). The paper seeks to examine potential reasons for scepticism of Czechs towards the European Union. Several potential underlying factors of euro-scepticism are examined: 1) the discrepancy between the optimistic expectations of early 1990's and reality of the convergence process, 2) the specific reactions of Czech politicians, media and general public to the Great Recession, the European debt crisis, the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis, and the European refugee crisis, 3) the long-term specific features of public opinion of Czechs on their position in the international arena. The basic (macro)economic indicators and the data from public opinion surveys are used as the main source of information.

The Turn From Morphogenesis To Morphostasis And The Rise Of Neoconservative Agency In Estonia

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The theory of morphogenesis/morphostasis (Archer 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017) could provide useful analytic tools for explanation of divergent trajectories of the post-communist transformations, when looking at the emergence of the new agencies and structures in societies as a result of concrete loops of the positive feedback in the case when positive changes leading to morphogenesis are taking place, and the negative feedback loops which are hindering changes and producing counter-effects, leading to stagnation or morphostasis (Archer, 2014: 95-96). Applying this theory to the different periods of Estonian transformation (Lauristin & Vihalemm 2017), we can divide the whole process of societal changes into three morphogenetic cycles: restoration of the nation state and neoliberal reforms (1990-2003), joining EU and adaptation to transnational environment (2004-2015) and search for the new strategy of sustainable national development (2016 -). Our presentation will focus on the last cycle, analysing contest between old and new social agencies and political visions, particularly considering morphostatic mechanisms related to the rise of conservative nationalism.

RN36_04 | Perception of Equality and Boundaries – Class, work, life

Secular Trends in the Human Wellbeing across Europe: a Comparison of Economic and Biological Standard of Life Viewpoints
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The East-West divide or gradient across Europe is usually conceived in terms of economic divergence between rich Western and Nordic regions and less affluent parts of continent, going back to differences in timing of first industrial and subsequent technological revolutions, entailing lags in demographic, social, political and cultural development. Standard measure of cross-country economic disparities are differences in the gross domestic product per capita (GDPpc), which is now under hardening criticisms as the measure of human wellbeing. Alternative measures (like Human Development Index; HDI) is difficult to apply for detecting long run trends because of data gaps and methodological problems. This paper discusses contribution of anthropometric history to

our knowledge of divergences and convergences in human wellbeing across Europe since early 20th century. It focuses on the secular changes in the biological standard of life, measured by human body stature and life expectancy. We do not disregard complications, related to impact of both genomic (biological) and environmental (social) factors on cross-country and cross-time variation on values of these indicators. Although economic output and biological standard of life are related, this relation is non-linear, attenuating at the higher levels of GDPpc. Otherwise, humans would become giants and life expectancy would increase unlimitedly, as GDPpc grows. We close with actual patterns of relation between indicators of biological standard of life and economic output: how much does East-West divide or gradient transpire in the cross-country variation in the biological standard of life. This research was funded by the European Social Fund according to the activity 'Improvement of researchers' qualification by implementing world class R&D projects' of Measure No. 09.3.3-LMT-K-712.

Structural and Semiotic Contexts of Work Integration Social Enterprises in East-Central Europe (Based on CE 1223 INNO WISEs Interreg project)

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The paper addresses the structural and semiotic contexts of the selected post-communist societies of East-Central Europe (Croatia, Czech Republic, Slovenia, and Poland) affecting the historical development and contemporary situation of work integration social enterprises (WISEs), as an aspect of social economy focused on the integration of disadvantaged social groups. It is based on secondary data, surveys, semi-structured interviews and focus groups with the stakeholders obtained within the activities of the Interreg Central Europe project CE 1223 INNO WISEs. The authors apply the cultural political economy perspective, observing social transformations as a co-evolution of structures and semiosis based on variation, selection, retention, material reinforcement and selective recruitment. In that regard, the research identifies both the communist and post-communist transformations as mostly unfavourable for WISE, while the crucial factor contributing to their selection as a viable option after 2004 has been the external impact of the European Union-related structures and discourses.

Gender Equality Attitudes Revisited: Men and Women in Croatia After the Post-socialist Transition

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This paper presents and discusses the results of a two-step cluster analysis of data on gender equality attitudes from a 2018 nationally representative survey of Croatian adults, conducted within the Croatian Science Foundation funded project on gender modernisation (GENMOD – HRZZ 6010). The results were analysed separately for women and men and then compared, in accordance with the postulates of “gender and development” (GAD) approaches, as well as of the relational gender analyses carried out in the German-speaking context by Zulehner and his associates. The analysis included attitudes on partnership, work egalitarianism, educational and professional emancipation, and the independence of women. The discussion of the resulting typologies of men and women reveals that men’s attitudes on gender equality modernise slower than those of women. However, a wider discussion – taking into account the results of comparable previous surveys – seems to confirm the findings and claims according to which – contrary to expectations – “gender conservatism” has on the whole decreased in the period of post-socialist transition. On the other hand, the constituents of the types of men and women resulting from the analysis also suggest a clear connection with the legacy of the socialist period, especially in the distribution of gender roles in the work sphere

Strengthening of the Class Boundaries in the Eastern and Central Europe?

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The paper addresses the issue of class formation in the region of Eastern and Central Europe. On the one hand, there is an expectation that class boundaries are weakening, due to the processes of postmodern social fragmentation and the increasing influence of non-class related social divides. On the other hand, one may also plausibly expect the opposite - that in the region of East and Central Europe, the class boundaries would strengthen with the full establishment of the functional market economy. Which of the two expectations is better supported by the empirical evidence? We attempt to answer this question using the WVS/EVS data for a number of selected countries in the period which covers a span of transformation from socialist to market economy. By assumption, strong class boundaries are associated with homogeneous value systems, which, in turn may translate into collective action promoting class' interests. Thus, in this paper the class formation is measured by looking at the extent of in-class value

consistency, and its change. In-class value consistency is high if: class members share common values, if the extent of acceptance of these values differs among social classes, and if the various values simultaneously accepted by the class members are compatible with each other within a unique value system. Class boundaries are strengthening relative to other lines of social divide in the region if in-class value consistency is higher than the value consistency within other groups with which individuals may be affiliated (such as ethnic, gender, religious or political).

Co-creating Stories About the Transformation of the Unpaid Work in Romania

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I believe it goes on to say, the story of the unpaid work for community, as a penal sanction, exclusively for adults, it starts in 2014 in Romania, when the new criminal code and criminal procedure code came into force. Unpaid work for community takes the form of serving the penalty by fine by performing community service, could be an obligation included in the penal decision for postponement of penalty enforcement, or an obligation always associated to suspension of service of a sentence under supervision. These are the three types of unpaid work for community, as a penal sanction coordinated by the Romanian probation service. In 2018, 60,000 Romanian probationers were obliged to perform unpaid work for community. As an oblique way of introduce and understand the topic of unpaid work for community, in the frame of ‘Sociology of the Intermediary Institutions, in the Penal Area’ course of study, every student is invited to present two complementary stories: a story of her/his personal experience as a volunteer and a story of her/his parents involved in voluntary-patriotic work in communism. The theoretic ground of the research focused on the transformation of the unpaid work is provided by the distinction between civility and patriotism as a form of piety (Ph. Selznick), in conjunction with the distinction between organic and mechanical solidarities (E. Durkheim). There are important distinctions, taking into consideration the painful experience of the voluntary-patriotic work in communism and the actual endeavor to develop authentic voluntary involvement in communities, in Romania.

RN36_05 | Modernity and urban context

Urban regimes in small Russian towns

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The paper presents the outcomes of a research project conducted in five small Russian towns. The theoretical framework of the research was urban regime analysis. The basic material was obtained in the course of 76 in-depth face to face interviews with local politicians, public officials, businessmen, local and regional experts. Different coalitions between local actors take place in all communities. However, coalitions that meet the criteria of the urban regime (in classical Stone's interpretation) have been discovered, with certain reservations, only in two towns. For a number of characteristics these coalitions differed from regimes in American and European towns (often not quite voluntary nature of coalitions, prevalence of egoistic motives in the coalition-building, strong dependence of the regimes on the personal factor, absence of formal organizations able to coordinate the interests of coalition members, etc.). In the three other local communities urban regimes have not been built due to personal factor, frequent changes in the local government leadership, or the role of external factor. In the public agenda of the regimes (quasi-regimes) the elements of the status quo and, to a lesser extent, growth, prevail. The outcomes of study allow us to conclude that despite the authoritarian nature of the Russian politics and the differences between Russian and American contexts, urban regimes analysis is quite applicable for the study of power in the Russian local communities.

Modernity, First or Second? Individualisation and Youth culture among Gurjar's (Caste) in an Urban Village of Delhi

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Contributions of Ulrich Beck about the changes in the understanding of modernity provided important reflections about the change that the European society has undergone in the wake of Second Modernity. As much as these changes are relevant about the European society, the reflections on rising individualisation have also proved useful in understanding the changes in other societies. However, as much as the world is unified by globalisation, multitude of hierarchies within societies diversify its experiences. Further, the global power structure and historical advantages have also placed the Euro American societies in a position to diffuse a modular modernity to other societies. Even though the post-colonial

scholars have raised serious doubts against the possibility of a universal modernity and have explored the possibilities of alternative modernity in the non-western societies. The present paper seeks to intervene in this debate by arguing that universalisation of modernity remains a possibility, however its experiences remain varied due to internal hierarchies within societies. The paper based on fieldwork in an urban village of Delhi seeks to explore the youth culture within a caste group. It takes individualisation as a framework to capture the presence of youth culture as a response to modernity and urbanisation. It lay down the experiences of individuals to argue that the First and Second division of modernity remains unimportant when it comes to formation of youth culture in an Urban Village, as they respond to modernity and urbanisation. It also argues that even among a homogeneous caste group differences of Class, Social Capital and Gender matters when it comes to their associations with the culture of individualisation diffused through modernity.

Man In The New Reality: Does Informatization Lead To The Transformation Of The Individual And Society?

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The main tendency in the 21st century is the process of informatization, which has a key impact on all spheres of life in modern society, in which information is the main resource. In Russia, according to the Pew Research Center, the total number of Internet users is steadily growing: in 2013 66% of the respondents used the Internet, in 2015 - 72%, and in 2017 - 78%. The rapid expansion of Internet communications over the past decades have had a significant impact on the emergence of a new environment, the "infosphere", in which a person ceases to be an isolated entity and becomes informational, which interacts as with biological objects, and with virtual objects. Man becomes freer from the limitations of his physical location and biological body. In this sense, if earlier our perspective was fundamentally materialistic, now it becomes just informational: it means to interact, to communicate. Hyper-reality is rapidly developing, in which the real and the imaginary transform into each other, into a world in which daily life moves from the daily routine to the network. A person ceases to understand: when he is online, and when - no. Modern human is constantly surrounded by all kinds of gadgets, balancing between reality and the virtual world. The difference between being online or offline is erased. A thorny question is raised, whether a person will be able to cope with the growing influence of the Internet, the impact of information technologies and preserve himself as an individual, or will technological changes lead to its complete transformation and, as a result, the transformation of society as a whole?

Sociocultural Modernization and a Civilizational Complex of a Local Urban Territory

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In modern sociological explanations of the dynamics of Russian society, there is a widespread desire to combine linearly-modernization and local-civilizational paradigms in the framework of the "sociocultural" modernization model. It was designed to take into account the variability of ways and methods of modernization in different countries. This concept is an attempt to combine the progressive dynamics of the structural and institutional differentiation of the social system with the continuity of the cultural and civilizational identity of society. The concept of sociocultural modernization asserts the multiplicity of modernization' ways. For an alone taken society it, like the classical theories of modernization, sets an invariant trajectory of movement towards modernity. The variability of modernization paths correlates not only with the multiplicity of modernizing countries, each of which draws its own trajectory of movement towards modernity and within modernity, but also is associated with the multiplicity of projects and models of modernity that arise within each particular society. It makes sense to talk about the multiplicity of modernization in relation to different societies, also in relation to the same society, not only in the diachronic, but also in the synchronous dimension. The proposed civilizational complex of a local urban territory or small city makes it possible to explain a complex mechanism that ensures the overcoming of the crisis of the Soviet model of single-industry towns, the diversification of their traditional economic and production structure, the formation and reproduction of multidirectional socio-structural effects of a dynamically changing culture. Thus, a civilizational complex of a local territory is one of the case of a contemporary sociocultural multiple modernization. (Abstracts were prepared with the support of the RFBR, project No.18-011-01254.)

RN36_06 | Political field: Politicians, institutions and masses

Constituting a Political Field in Russia: An Empirical Analysis

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The concept of political field – a public space of dialogue and conflict over existing and alternative projects of common goals and strategic decisions for society – is used as a methodological tool in studying the institutional environment of politics. Political field is constituted through interrelated processes of institutionalization – elaboration of rules and organizational structures, and politicization – manifestation of social contradictions and realization of actors' political subjectness. Forming of political field is indicated by the following: emergence and ideological expression of political identities (cleavages); increase in individual and collective participation; institutionalization of conflict and dialogue between citizens, as well as between citizens and the state; legal universalization of norms and procedures of interaction within political community. Shaping of modern politics' institutional environment is facilitated by the deliberative practices in which civic orientations and values, as well as norms, rules and strategies, are produced. In the paper the conditions for constitution of political field in contemporary Russia are analyzed. According to the data of state-wide survey (FCTAS RAS, 2018), in the majority of respondents' view, politics is replaced by activity within the non-political and essentially deformed "zone of power". A minority demonstrates a normative understanding of politics, corresponding to the ideal-typical construct of political field. The survey results also helped to assess the prospects for the implementation of deliberative practices, which can potentially overcome limitations of the zone of power and facilitate the formation of political field. The research is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (project No. 17-03-00446).

The Polish Space of Opinion on Russia: Origins and Structures

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In my paper I investigate the influence of the 1989 transformation on the community of experts on Russia and the Polish-Russian relations. I ask, how the post-communist Poland organized its infrastructure for a production of expertise on this issue. I also attempt to analyze how the post-1989 "balance of power" between major intellectual traditions in Polish thinking about Polish-Russian relations was settled. Focusing on a small and specialized part of the Polish elite, I gain an insight into a wider process of transformation of different social fields, including media, academia or think tanks. My paper is located within the tradition of Bourdieu's field analysis, with its emphasis on relationality, reconstruction of structures and historical developments. Given, that the social space I study does not possess enough autonomy to be seen as a "field", I use the concept of a "space of opinion", developed by Townsley and Jacobs. I'm also inspired by works of Zarycki concerning adaptation of Bourdieu's research to Polish, (semi)peripheral conditions. My research makes several contributions to the field of East European studies as well as more general to sociology of politics. Firstly, it provides detailed, and empirically based, insight into the process of elites' struggles related to the 1989 transformation. Secondly, it explains foundations of the Polish policy towards Russia (from the point of view of expertise and debates). Finally, it provides a model for an analysis of social space, which does not form an autonomous field. The model can be used in various studies concerning public opinion sphere.

The Rise of Illiberal Democracy in Poland: A Neo-Polanyian Interpretation

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According to many observers' elections results of 2015 mark an important reversal in Polish politics amounting to nothing less than a regime change. While it remains contested what kind of political system is being constructed by the new authorities, the name "illiberal democracy" is frequently applied to describe recent changes in Poland, Hungary and beyond. In my presentation, I want to examine the political dynamics that brought these troublesome changes into being. My contention is that the present illiberal turn in Poland cannot be properly understood without taking into account the previous phase of neoliberal transformation. In order to demonstrate how neoliberal policies made room for an authoritarian reaction, I would draw upon the theory of double movement put forward by Karl Polanyi in his 1944 classic *The Great Transformation. Political and Economic Origins of Our Time*. On the empirical side, I would discuss recent research findings regarding the consequences of the rise of inequality and the

labour market deregulation for the delegitimization of the political system prior to the 2015 election.

Patriotisms of the Polish Politicians – Continuity and Change. A Qualitative Study

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Patriotism remained, though with varying intensity, an important element of the Polish public debate's dictionary of the last quarter of a century. This does not mean that throughout this period it was fashionable or desirable. Often it functioned rather as a negative reference point. Nevertheless, this category can be treated as an example of a certain continuity of political life. At the same time, the sphere of politics has undergone a radical rebuilding. Almost everything has changed from social conditions to cultural, economic or geopolitical ones. Can politics (political life) be conceptualized and researched today in the same way as it was 25 years ago? Or does the political life of the "Twitter era" require a kind of new opening, both theoretical and empirical? In the proposed paper, I set the goal of reflecting on these issues on the basis of two sets of qualitative data collected at the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The first of these are in-depth interviews with Polish politicians gathered in the mid-1990s (42 IDs) within a research project 'Patriotism of the Polish Politicians'. The second set of qualitative data (including 31 IDs) was collected in 2018-2019 within an ongoing follow-up study, which is a continuation of the research from the 1990s, and partly also refers to the same participants. Keywords: sociology of politics, social media, qualitative methods, CAQDA.

RN36_07 | (Dis)Trust and cultural and political changes

You Can't Be Too Careful - The Origins of Generalized (Dis)trust in Slovakia

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Generalized trust is considered to be a glue, which holds relationships together, makes social contacts more effective and acts like a building block of overall positive atmosphere in society. However, beyond the boundaries of a narrow circle of family and friends, trust in other people is a rare commodity, especially in Post-communist countries. These countries belong to the ones with the lowest degree of generalized trust in Europe, according to international surveys, such as the International Social Survey Program. Is it the lack of success in life, the underdevelopment of the civil society, the lack of weak ties, which is responsible for this, or a combination of factors? The goal of this presentation is to present an empirical analysis, based on the data from the ISSP: Social Networks survey, which examines the most significant theories on generalized trust and the extent to which they are able to explain its low degree in Slovakia. The findings suggest that none of the main theories can fully explain the lack of trust in these countries, but we have to look for a combination of different factors on individual level such as on societal level.

Civic, Artistic, Activist, Militant and Military Reactions to Neo-liberal Transformations

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As a general effect of neo-liberal economy and accompanying reforms, there is a growing concern over economic redistribution, access to resources, the disregard of human rights and the legitimacy of political power. Multi-party voting systems are increasingly questioned and challenged as a mode of political representation (Rancière 2017). Though exported from the North to the South and from the West to the East, they often lack credibility and support, not least because they are corrupted by the regimes in power. As a corollary, citizens boycott elections, get on strikes, squat public places, organize alternative innovative political events and even face civil war. Within our ERC funded project "ARTIVISM. Art and Activism. Creativity and Performance as Political Means of Expression in Super-Diverse Cities" (www.erc-activism.ch) we have come across several collapses that express the dark side of neo-liberal transformations of local and global society: the collapse of the Morandi bridge in Genova (Italy), the collapse of the

residential buildings in rue d'Aubagne, Marseille (France) and the collapse of city life in Buea and Douala, (Cameroon). As a résumé of these divers collapses, we propose to discuss them in regard to the civic, artistic, activist, militant and military reactions they triggered, and to ask in which way these reactions respond to the frustrations and transformations (gentrification, material and symbolic invisibilisation and expulsion of non-desired people) in the name of dignity and right to the city (Pisanello 2017) in question.

Willingness To Pay For Superpower

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The issue of investing in 'superpower' status is deeply rooted in the Russian – West socio-political discourse. This paper develops an approach to measuring the shadow price of superpower as a specific type of public good. It is based on an experimental solution to the classical budgetary dilemma for Russia, in which the additional cost of maintaining superpower status is weighted against two alternatives – 'economic' (i.e. investment in public well-being) and 'humanitarian' (e.g. investment in health provisions). Two types of experimental situations are tested: 1) a short-term program with a 'soft' model of a superpower (a moderate program maintaining national sovereignty in international relations) and 2) a long-term program with a 'hard' model of a superpower (an enforced program of total military parity with the West). The findings suggest that society has a bipolar world outlook with a large share of the public supporting an understanding of the state's power either as 'external' (centered on gaining an international force) or 'internal' (centered on economic and humanitarian wellbeing of citizens). The upper limit of the acceptable alternative cost of additional strengthening of the superpower was estimated at 1 million rubles per capita (for economic programs), and 1000 saved lives (for humanitarian programs). For the economic alternative this translates into a cost of 3–10% of GDP (depending on the type of experimental situation). For the humanitarian alternative, approval can be granted by investing in medical centers with an efficiency of about 1000 saved lives per year. The research is based on data of the representative survey in Russia in 2016 and 2017. This work was supported by the Russian Science Foundation under Grant number 16-18-10270.

The Drop in the Level of Trust in Society: the Trend of Globalization or Increased Cultural Degradation?

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In the era of globalization and rapid modernization is the destruction of traditional axiological systems, breaks the value system of human coordinates, excluding from it the category of "trust". The World Values Survey, which studies the dynamics of social values and their impact on social and political life, measures the level of social trust in society. Answering the question: "Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?" Respondents from different countries were not unanimous. Thus, in Russia 66 % of respondents believe that you should be careful in dealing with people, and in the Netherlands 66% of citizens believe that the majority of residents of their country can be trusted. The study, conducted in January 2017 by sociologists from the Financial University under the leadership of O. Borovinsky, was aimed at studying the level of trust in Russian cities. The highest level of trust was recorded in Novosibirsk (63 %), Yekaterinburg (58%) and St. Petersburg (51%). The lowest confidence rate was recorded in Moscow (35 %). To live better, according to respondents, Russians need: to get a better education (16 %), to adhere to high moral values (12 %), to develop trust and tolerance towards neighbors (10 %). Trust is a product of moral values and norms that have developed and functioned in a particular society due to its cultural specificity, that is, it can be considered a culturally conditioned phenomenon.

RN36_08 | Integration and country borders

Concepts of Social-Spatial transformation: Practices of Debordering and Debordering in German-Polish Border Regions

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In 2007, Poland joined the Schengen area. The material border separating Poland and Germany disappeared and transformed the regions on both sides into "direct" neighbors. These transformational processes create new practices of debordering as well as rebordering practices. Our project DE-RE-BORD is conducted jointly by the Polish AMU Institute of Sociology and German Leibniz Institute for Research on Society and Space and its aim is to investigate socio-spatial

transformation. Such transformation processes involve the creation and dissemination of new knowledge through public discourse, participation in long-term cross-border interactions, spatial appropriation, and cooperative projects, where actors from both sides of the border construct a gap and ultimately a unique cultural space. In order to grasp these socio-spatial processes of transformation, we are investigating the knowledge and practices of the actors in the border regions. The main aim of our research project is the question how the concepts of debordering and rebordering can be conceptualized in a systemized way. In our presentation our focus will lay on these conceptualizations: First we will reflect on our definition of debordering and rebordering based on our empirical study. Therefore, we will discuss questions of what kind of knowledge and practices are typical for the people living in the border regions. In how far do they changes over time with respect to this? Second, we will discuss how these concepts can be used in the analysis of wider changes in the contemporary world. Based on our empirical results we will illustrate how these transformation processes in general can be analyzed through the lenses of debordering and rebordering.

Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States: Striving Together or Falling Apart?

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The relations between countries can be considered as a network, where the countries are nodes and the thickness of links is the indicator of their attraction or repulsion. In our project, we consider the relations between countries-members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The data is taken from the project "Integration Barometer", implemented by the Eurasian Development Bank Centre for Integration Studies in partnership with the International Research Agency Eurasian Monitor. Since 2012, six waves of measurements of the public mood in the post-Soviet space were conducted. The amount of countries varies from 12 (2013) to 7 (2017). Each year in each country at least 1,000 people were included into representative national samples. The questionnaire contains questions about people's integration preferences in different spheres of life – social, economic and political. Respondents were asked about the countries from the CIS where they have close contacts (relatives, friends), would like to travel, send their children to study, or migrate; which country they think their country should have trade relations with, which one would support their country in political sense, etc. Using methodology of social network analysis, we construct set of networks out of these data, and compute various metrics for individual nodes (countries) and whole network structures. Identifying the most central nodes and most connected subgroups of networks, we make conclusions on whether the countries of the CIS are currently striving together or falling apart. The data of different waves help us to trace the dynamics of attraction and repulsion changing.

The Role of Community-Oriented Policing Implementation in Integrating Post-Conflict Societies: Experiences from Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Post-conflict countries have to deal with such conflict-related problems as a disintegration of social ties and an emergence of new barriers (e.g. social distrust) that impede social relations. A significant role in restoring peace and bringing stability to these societies is played by the international community and its efforts to foster changes, in particular, within the security sector. One of the tools that are proposed and advocated by the international community in the peace process is community-oriented policing (COP), a strategy of the police work which is focused on building closer, based-on-trust relations between police officers and citizens to solve local problems, and, consequently, to make local communities safer. Even though COP is often presented as having considerable positive influence on transformation of communities, it should not be treated as a one-size-fits-all solution. The simple transplantation of COP in its forms established in the US and Western European countries to varying contexts of countries in transition faces many obstacles. The main purpose of this paper is to reflect on the usefulness and effectiveness of COP implementation in the post-conflict context. In search for an answer to a question if COP can play an integrating role in the conditions of dismantled social and political structures, we analyse processes of COP implementation in post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. Presented case studies are based on research results which were conducted in both of these countries in 2016 and 2019 within the international project 'Community-Based Policing and Post-Conflict Police Reform' (ICT4COP) funded by EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation Horizon 2020.

Visual Representations of Polish-German Border After 2007

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In project "De-Re-Bord. Socio-spatial transformations in German-Polish interstices. Practices of debordering and rebordering" (implemented in the framework of the Polish-German NCN-DFG Beethoven 2 programme), we aim to research Polish-German border and to reconstruct spatial discourses and the knowledge systems they imply, as well as actual practices of residents. Particular attention is paid to material and visual manifestations of the border. We implement in the project multidimensional research design, which is based mainly on qualitative research techniques. However in our presentation we will refer to quantitative analysis— visual content analysis method— of visual representations of the border. This is a part of wider analysis of public discourses, which research how different media discursively construct border regions over time. In our presentation we will refer to three issues: 1) Sampling strategy, including data from social media, local archives and newspapers. We will show what are the advantages and disadvantages of using different data types to analyze border representations; 2) Code list, where we will discuss which features can be defined as a core of border analysis; 3) Results of the analysis, especially relationship between the ways of depicting, the date of depicting or dissemination as well as the distribution medium. Basing on these, will show how basic visual and distribution patterns of border representations changed over time. This will lead us to more general questions on symbolic and mental status of the Polish-German border. We will discuss what aspects of barriers between East and West disappeared and what new have been created in the discourse.

RN37 | Urban Sociology

RN37_01a | The role of culture and creativity in urban transformation

The Impact of "Big" and "Small" Art on Urban Change & Community Building: Voice from Katowice (Poland)

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The paper discusses various perspectives on arts and culture in urban change and community building. It provides case study of Katowice, (post)industrial city in Upper Silesia Region in Poland and analyses uses and misuses of arts and culture in urban development and community integration. Answering the question why some cultural interventions and investments favour urban change, while others seem to have no significant impact, the paper points to the problem of participation and empowerment on the one hand and city branding on the other. It analyses interactions between uses and misuses of "big" and "small", mainstream and alternative arts, top-down cultural policies and bottom-up art initiatives and attempts to identify mechanisms that underlie urban change and community building.

Right to the City in the Urban Peripheries: Street Art at Quinta do Mocho

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Quinta do Mocho, social housing neighborhood on the outskirts of Lisbon, has usually been addressed by the media as one of the major "problematic neighborhoods" in Portugal, a label based on the supposed relationship between its young residents and crime. But the reason why Quinta do Mocho is currently a popular news is actually art. Indeed, the area has recently been transformed into one of the most important street art hotspots in Europe, with more than 100 large-scale works decorating the social housing buildings where roughly 3,000 people live. This project has been organized by Loures Municipal Council since 2014 and involves the participation of some young residents. They are the ones leading the guided tours, in which they present a perspective on their neighborhood, which is different from traditional stereotypes. It can be very fruitful to analyse the effects of this project on

the political and cultural citizenship of Quinta do Mocho's inhabitants through the prism of Henri Lefebvre's theory of the right to the city. From this perspective and based on ethnographic observation of the guided tours, I intend to debate how the residents of the neighborhood, most of them coming from the former African colonies, are facing such changes. Will the population get involved in the artistic intervention that is being developed in the neighborhood? To what extent will the valorization of the neighborhood through art be capable of reconfiguring the place of its residents in the hierarchy of the city? While artistic expressions are excellent ways to overcome segregation and stigmatization processes among subaltern groups, it is important to debate their limits and the political exploitation of art when approaching social issues.

The Destruction of Monuments: An Analysis Urban Morphology of Diyarbakir/Suriçi

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Within the electoral period of 2015, the armistice between PKK (Kurdistan Workers' Party) and Turkish state ended. Like many other regions of Kurdish provinces, Suriçi, a historical province of Diyarbakir located at the center of the city, became the venue of security operations and armed conflict by the Turkish army. Named as "ditches war" (hendek savaşları) Suriçi became the main area of the conflict which was, to a great extent, resulted many deaths and the ruinization of the province. Many times through the conflict period, curfew declared by the Turkish government and the state of emergency became the ordinary situation in the region. Resembling an urban war, the space became one of the main agents of the conflict with its own morphology and historicity. As Lefebvre put into words, each society has its own spatiality and also centrality which reveals both possibilities and contradictions of the given situation. This centrality (or the spatial architectonics) asserts itself in the architecture or more accurately in the monument in which memory leaves its mark on the space. In that sense, this study, by using photos, reports, maps news and interviews about Suriçi, will be an effort to examine the destruction of the rhetoric topoi (in another words, monumentalization of the mediocrity) of Suriçi with reference to Lefebvre's concept of monument and to the urbicide literature.

The Values of Live Music in Urban Development: The Case of Rotterdam

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This paper examines the role of live music ecologies in urban development. Live music ecologies can be defined as the networks of music organisations (e.g. venues, festivals and talent competitions) that together support local live music performances and scenes. The paper seeks to contribute to the existing research on the sociology of music by conceptualising the impact of live music on urban places. To understand the role of live music ecologies in urban development, this paper distinguishes four different values. The social value of live music concerns its contribution to social capital, community engagement and identity building in cities. Cultural value, which could also be described as the intrinsic value of music, encompasses the dimensions of musical creativity, cultural vibrancy and talent development. The economic value of live music includes its role in job creation, increased tourism and consumer spending. Finally, spatial value concerns the impact that live music has on the ways in which the physical environment of cities is experienced by citizens and managed by policy makers and urban planners. These four values will be explained by discussing the case of live music in Rotterdam. Rotterdam is the second city in the Netherlands in terms of population size. After the bombings in the Second World War, festivals have played an important role in redeveloping the cultural infrastructure of this post-industrial port city. As this paper discusses, public and private organisations in Rotterdam have used live music in various ways to achieve social, cultural, economic and spatial objectives.

RN37_01b | Local elections: Agenda, policies and risks

The social and spatial structure of the vote for the Northern League and 5 Stars Movement in Italy. A research on the Metropolitan urban area of Milan data

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This contribution investigates the performances obtained by the 5 Stars Movement (5SM) and the Northern League (NL) in the metropolitan urban area of Milan at the last elections on 2018. Despite the media vote in Milan (city) has been described as an exception to the national trend, widening the view to the periphery the situation is radically different. Through a geo-referenced analysis of the vote, it is intended to show that in peripheral areas the yellow-green majority was already present long before it turned into a government alliance. These areas are characterized by the presence of people who occupy marginal positions of the social hierarchies (Biorcio & Vitale, 2016) and which occupy not only a geographical periphery but also social, following the lexicon of the theory of social centrality proposed by Milbrath (1965). Urban sociology has strongly insisted on pushing political and social studies to dismantle a city scale and adopt a metropolitan scale for its own analysis. The metropolitan dimension would be essential for a full understanding of citizens' relations with politics, given the strong social and economic interdependence between the territories of an area of high integration and daily mobility of the population. In this presentation the metropolitan boundaries defined by the OECD for the Functional Urban Areas will be used (OECD, 2013; Del Fabbro, 2018). The results obtained by the 5SM and the NL regrouped at the school level (the finest one) to get a geo-referencing of the vote. These data will be combined with the 2011 census data using the finer level, that of the sections, regrouped on a basis of about 5000 inhabitants, to show the socio-economic characterization of the vote.

Decreasing Voter Turnout As A Threat To Democracy In Metropolitan Areas

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In Germany, like in other European countries, shrinking voter turnout is seen as an indicator for social disintegration and as serious threat to democracy. This tendency seems to be particularly dramatic in big cities and metropolitan areas where the quote of non-voters raised since the end of the 1970s and reached about 50% in the current decade. Although there are different reasons and explanations for abstinence in elections on local, regional and national level, this does not give an explanation for the higher rates of voter turnout in big cities. The paper will argue, that in big cities the complexity of requirements and interests in urban allays live and postfordistic social structures overstrains the capabilities of traditional political institutions and procedures. Therefore, the difference between steering and problem-solving capacity of policy on one hand and the demand for problem solutions on the other is higher than in other types of regions. Citizens do perceive this in their daily routines and environments but, this is also the place where the conditions for their identification with the community and the commitment to democratic participation are created. The paper will analyse the social conditions for identification, civil engagement and democratic participation more in detail and conclude, that by far not only deprived and subproletarian milieus have good reasons for refusing to vote. There is also an increasing number of average and well-situated middle-class people which from several reasons lose more and more their commitment for democratic elections. The contribution will also discuss approaches to solution, especially deliberative forms of citizens' participation.

How Have You Learned To Be Neoliberal?: Ljubljana's Entrepreneurial Strategies And Urban Policy Transfer

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The starting point of the contribution is the analysis of "actually existing neoliberalism" that does not see neoliberal social transformation as a universal and homogeneous process, but as a variegated, path-dependent and contextual local articulation of general neoliberal tropes of deepening and spreading market forces. Neoliberalization is thus always locally molded and reworked according to the local power relations, institutional arrangements and especially subordinate or relative autonomous position in the world. Contribution on neoliberal transformation of Ljubljana's local state will try to map this local process and local articulation of neoliberal policies. However, its main goal is not to describe particularities of Ljubljana's "actually existing neoliberalism",

but to try to understand what influences its dissemination, application and development. Three main sources can be detected: structural political and economic reorganization (shifts in the regimes of accumulation and rescaling of the state), reorganization of local elite and urban policy transfer. The paper will focus especially on urban policy transfer, but contextualize it by also briefly addressing other sources, by analyzing where do ideas for local development come from and how are they reworked by local officials. To understand the process of policy transfers three methods will be used: tracking the policy connections and networks of city officials (urban policy tourism); analyzing strategic documents; interviews with local officials.

'Taking Back Control'? Energy Democracy, Municipalism And The Crisis Of Liberal markets

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The apparent unravelling of the spatio-temporal fix of neoliberal globalisation is accompanied by contestations over the scale of future social, economic and political life. From the national to the municipal, different imagined communities are invoked in calls to 'take back control'. This is also the case with the sociotechnical imaginaries of energy transition, which imagine communities at a divergent range of scales. In the UK and many EU member states, new imaginaries, practices and infrastructures of energy localisation and re-municipalisation are taking shape. This paper is based on research that examines the recent experience of local authorities in the UK who have begun to establish locally owned or locally branded municipal energy supply companies. These are the first municipal energy companies in the UK since nationalisation centralised the industry in 1948, and also the first forms of public ownership since privatisation in 1989. UK energy re-municipalisation gains its support through public distrust of the 'big six' energy corporations. But it is also enabled by market liberalisation which has allowed space for local authorities to become energy suppliers and technological changes around 'distributed energy' and small-scale generation. However, operating within the framework of liberal market competition, these new companies face strategic dilemmas around economic geographies of scale versus local democracy and local identity, as well as trade-offs between imperatives of low carbon and low-cost energy. This paper develops theories of materiality, democracy and infrastructural commons in relation to these developments, to interrogate electrical and political power.

RN37_02a | Consequences of digitalization on urban life and urban spaces

Digital Platform and Cities: The cases of Bologna city of food and Lisbon TVDE service

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This paper deals with the relation between cities and digital platforms, in the frameworks of Global Value Chains (GVCs) and platform capitalism. After a brief introduction of literature concerning these approaches, the analysis will focus on the contexts of research: Bologna and Lisbon. In both these cities, the shifting toward a touristic economy has been a strategy to boost the urban economy and to improve their competitive position in the global hierarchy and in the spatial division of consumption and labour. The emergence of sharing/gig economy is contributing to shape the social and urban space and, furthermore, to extract value from it. However, globally exist several practices included in what is known as platform cooperativism, whose purpose is reframe concepts like innovation and efficiency and facilitate the active participation of people in the decisional process. The questions are: in which manner digital platforms, such as for example those of food delivery, Airbnb and Uber contribute to transform the urban structure and labour process of i) Bologna, within the framework of the so-called city of food and ii) Lisbon, given the recent “Lei da Uber” (Uber Law)? The former is an interesting case study because of the so-called “Carta dei diritti dei lavoratori digitali in ambito urbano”, which represents a bottom-up (from social movement and Municipal scale) attempt to regulate the food delivery sector. The latter represents a top-down regulation (from the national scale) of TVDE service, that is “Transporte individual e remunerado de passageiros em veículos descaracterizados” (individual and remunerated transport of passengers in uncharacterized vehicles). For both cases some empirical evidence will be used, assisted by current literature on touristification and platform capitalism. The non-standard methodology will be useful to seize the processual dimension of cases study and emphasize ground’s features. Keywords: digital platform, gig economy, city of food, platform cooperativism, Uber.

Do Locative Media Change Urban Public Space?

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In our talk, we present an analytical concept for distinguishing manifestations of public places and discuss how locative media might reinforce or change the fabric of public space. Locative media is an umbrella term for mobile apps, providing users with digital information about their social and material surroundings. Some apps, like Ingress, are mobile games adding virtual objects to perceptible space in order to turn urban places into playgrounds. Others, such as Foursquare, are recommendation services enabling users to annotate urban places with digital photos, ratings or comments. By means of locative media, users share and create information about places and presumably contribute to the (re-)production of spatial structures. We propose to describe the public space of modern cities along two structural dimensions. On the one hand, we distinguish urban public places according to their degree of accessibility. On the other hand, we distinguish urban places based on how basic or elaborate and how homogeneous or diverse the symbolic meanings attached to them are. We argue that these meanings and the associated social practices influence the de facto accessibility of public places. Consequently, while some areas of a city are actually open to all residents, other places are restricted de facto to members of specific social worlds. Based on preliminary empirical observations, we examine how locative media either reflect and reinforce the given social fabric of public space or evoke changes in the accessibility and meaning of public places. In doing so, we want to compare the respective effects of locative games and recommendation services.

Bright Spots in the Sold City? Libraries in the Age of Digitalization

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The commodification of urban life and privatization of public spaces has increased sharply in recent years. Spaces that are accessible to all and free of charge have become scarce, especially in major cities, where rents are steadily increasing, and gentrification has become a major concern. Berlin is a particularly succinct example: Formerly endowed with an abundance of open spaces, the city's privatisation policies in the 90s have left a majority of places in the hands of large investment firms, while seemingly public spaces are run by a state management imposing thresholds by means of admissions prices (e.g. museums) or specific codes of conducts (e.g. train stations). Against the backdrop of such developments, libraries present themselves as bright spots: Inheriting the ideal of universal access to knowledge at their core, they promise to cater for the general public's needs. And while their traditional function as supertemporal archives for knowledge may have ceased in the course of digitization, libraries appear to gain momentum as physical spaces that allow people to meet and assemble across boundaries. Drawing upon ethnographic research in libraries in Berlin, this paper asks in how far libraries can live up to this ideal of common spaces. The methodology employed follows the approach of Latour-student Yaneva (2011) who opts for a perspective on architecture that overcomes the artificial bifurcation of 'architecture' and 'society'. Instead of explaining a supposedly static and fixed building with 'society' or 'culture', controversies related to libraries are traced in order to grasp their complexity as assemblages in the city.

Un/safe City. The Gendered Representation Of Safety Technologies

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My proposal is to analyse through an intersectional perspective what is the representation that emerged by the use of urban security technologies, stressing the relationship between urban space dynamics and subjects' positions within it. The analysis will focus on safety apps for women that are characterized by mapping of the city, from which emerged some unsafe neighbourhoods. Previous researcher showed gender bias and power hierarchies in urban space (Rose, 1983; Massey, 1994; Borghi & Rondinone, 2004), and highlighted the link between fear, gender and security (Valentine, 1989; Pitch2& Ventimiglia, 2001; Koskela, 2002). According to Foucauldian analysis of power (1971, 1975), the urban space may become a dispositive of control leading to "normalization", and how the body may become a "bio-politic boundary" (Minca & Bialasewic, 2004) that can be included or excluded [in the space] according to the norms. Indeed

security dispositive, like the militarization of streets, the video-surveillance, etc., are security dispositive that do not contest power hierarchies, rather raise material and symbolical boundaries to normalize habits (Petrillo, 2015). In this sense, safety apps for women could be considered an individualized security dispositive? How these apps and their application is changing the urban social relationship and environment? These are the issues that emerge in order to outline the gendered representation of security.

RN37_02b | Neighbourhoods and neighbouring as a conceptual and empirical challenge 1

Unfamiliar Eyes and Fragile Trust. An Ethnographic Research into Boundary Practices in 'Unsafe Neighborhoods'

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This paper aims to contribute to insight in residents' practices for promoting safety in a city-area that was considered 'unsafe' in municipal reports. Engaging with the work of Jacobs and Lofland, we ask how residents' efforts at improving safety, established boundaries between public, private and parochial realms. The analysis is based on participatory ethnographic research lasting one year, day and night in a city area of Maastricht. Residents in two neighborhoods engaged in different boundary-practices. In Greenspace, residents saw many signals of unsafety: drugs, deterioration, racism, loitering youth. While Jane Jacobs wrote about eyes on the street for safety, residents were seeing with 'unfamiliar eyes on the street'. At loss about how to interpret these signals, it was difficult for them to take action in the street and instead residents sought safety with a fortification of private realms by abstaining from interference with others and adding locks and fences to their houses. By contrast, the stories in Stonevillage show the unfeasibility of protecting private space against intruders, violence, noise and smells, and residents invested in a parochial realm by familiarizing themselves with their streets and making distinctions between insiders 'knowing their ways' and outsiders, 'unknowing strangers'. As the neighborhood was also hosting powerful criminal networks and unpredictable institutions for welfare, housing and police, trust in this parochial realm was fragile. While citizen efforts at improving safety were compromised by the lack of parochial space in Greenspace and lack of private space in Stonevillage, scarcity of public space was reported in both neighborhoods. This limited resources for residents to open new perspectives and improve living conditions.

Moving for the Kids – Does the Perception of Spatial Educational Opportunities and Neighbourhood Quality Influences Relocation Decisions?

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There is an ongoing debate about middle class parents actively shaping the educational trajectories of their children, driven by an uncertainty regarding the intergenerational status reproduction. This debate motivates our investigation of how perceived local educational opportunities and neighbourhood quality are related to residential relocations. We suppose that during family formation and extension the evaluation of place utilities depends on the perception of local contexts and their assumed impact on child development. Parents might be particularly sensitive to the educational infrastructure and neighbourhood. In case of dissatisfaction with the spatial living conditions, middle class parents with high educational aspirations might tend to adjust their housing situation and move towards a more appropriate residential environment. Based on existing research on residential and school segregation, we expect the social composition in schools and neighbourhoods to play an important role in middle class parents' residential decisions. In our research project "Moving for the Kids", we collected data in three German federal states and asked parents of primary-school aged children about the timing and direction of past residential moves, future relocation plans and the perceived local school and neighbourhood quality. In my contribution I would like to present first empirical findings based on event history analysis: Controlling for important life course events and the individual social class, we find that the perception of schools and neighbourhoods is significantly related to a higher tendency to relocate. Moreover, the relocation rate of academics and non-migrants to neighbourhoods subjectively described as non-divers are significantly increased, which indicates occurring segregation processes.

Urban Experiments in Times of Crisis: From Cultural Production to Neighbourhood Commoning

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This paper presents a longitudinal action research, concerned with the development of a bottom-up neighbourhood initiative in Thessaloniki, Greece. This activist project was launched in order to stimulate the creation of a new neighbourhood identity, whilst promoting place-framed urban experiments that aim at the gradual appropriation of public space on various levels. The project attempts to link research to action and demonstrate how various commoning practices

can foster a neighbourhood-scale economy and consolidate a more participatory culture. This chapter contributes to the discussion on the repositioning of urban neighbourhoods in relation to the broader organisational challenges currently faced by Greek cities. Thus, it makes a case for the emergent and critical alternatives to urban management. The importance of this empirical work lies in an identifiable tension between the neoliberal image-making agenda of a city that seemingly attempts to managerialise and depoliticise eventfulness within the parallel absence of a regulatory framework that focuses on the quality of life and allows cultural participation at a neighbourhood level. It is argued that the 'revival of the neighbourhood', seen as an intersectional representation of place, can be developed as a locally organised response to the crisis in Greece. In the longer term, this project aims to identify the extent to which neighbourhood initiatives can present an alternative means of urban management and the participation of citizens in the midst of a crisis that has more than a financial aspect. The paper concludes by considering how realistic such an aim might be.

Practices of Neighbouring and Social Order(s)

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Increasing of social mobility and proliferation the scales of people activity as well as their ways of life make the explanatory potential of the traditional approaches to the neighbourhood run down. The conceptual categories such as neighbourly bonds, local identities and local social capital have also proved to be analytically useless in relation to the complexity and dynamics of everyday life in urban housing estate and beyond. How then can we explore the processes of social ordering and structuralisation of urban communities? To answer these question we test the practice approach, developed in works of Schatzki, Reckwitz, Shove, Nicolini and others. Generally speaking, the practice is "a collection of activities that are linked through an array of understandings, rules, and teleoaffectivities" (T. Schatzki, *The Site of the Social: A Philosophical Account of the Constitution of Social Life and Change*, The Pennsylvania State University Press, University Park 2002: XXI). From this theoretical angle neighbourhood is seen not as territorial community, but as being a set of dynamic arrangements of socio-spatial practices, embedded in wider institutional (normative), class, emancipatory and political settings. Based on our field research carried out in 6 housing estates of three Polish cities we would like to detail such practices as car parking, space marking, fence making and some others, and to indicate their potential for creating the contours of social order(s).

RN37_03a | Segregation and spatial forms of inequality

Living Alone in Urban Context - the Case Study of the Historic Center of Santarem

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Considering that being / living alone is an increasingly complex phenomena in urban environment, which can have origin in a personal, professional, economic and even emotional loss, or which may only be a personal choice. There for and considering the above, it is sought in this work to characterize the community,(Santarem Historic Center) considering the demographics and population, housing, built heritage and existing facilities, in a way to understand the meaning of living alone in this social reality and particular urban context. While it is also sought to elaborate a typological analysis of those who live alone, considering the causes and effects of this experience to one, and always considering the personal, social, cultural, professional and other antecedents that are the origin of this living, as well as the results, emotions, feelings, interventions and social dynamics that exist daily or that arise due to this experience. Within this work, I also considered necessary to discuss the specific interventions needed and the process through which interventions may be implemented among the population identified and analyzed, in order to combat and minimize the potentially harmful effects of these phenomena. This particular territory was chosen in the scope of the professional duties of the doctorate in the Office of the Historic Center of the Santarém City Hall, in order to deepen the knowledge about a particular theme and reality, increasingly common and still little studied, in particular in this territory, to foster the development of interventions and activities in the community and urban space.

Strategies Of Coping With The Unequal Access To Public Services In Urban Space

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Due to the transformations of urban areas and urban sprawl phenomena, both in new and in old districts within the city access to public services may be very uneven. This division of living conditions constitutes one of the boundaries in the modern cities. An important question presents itself in the following: how does the situation mentioned above affect the quality of life and the individuals' strategies of coping with the deficit in public services? The primary objective of my study was to identify and explain main strategies adopted by

inhabitants to sustain their livelihoods in these territories. Many papers exist which undertake this issue on a macro scale. There is a lack of a micro perspective, including the point of view of individuals. To fill the existing gap, I conduct the qualitative study through the use of two qualitative methods: data analysis and the individual in-depth interviews. I analysed availability of public services (healthcare and education) in three chosen districts of Warsaw. The other method used in the study involved in-depth individual interviews. Around ninety interviews were conducted. Results show, that very often decision to live in some district is dictated by different reasons than accessibility of public services. It may be proximity to the family, greenery, desire to live in a single-family house rather than in flat. However, people always underline importance of accessibility of public services. To sum up, the results obtained in the study may be of an applicative nature. Conclusions may provide the basis for shaping urban policies, which should carry the weight of the strategies of individuals.

Network-based Survival Strategies of Transgender Sex Workers

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Violence, discrimination, and financial insecurity are the problems sex workers struggle with globally. Particularly, the least protected members of our societies, such as transgender sex workers, are targeted with these threats disproportionately. Research has consistently revealed that relying on others for support is a survival imperative in marginalized, high-violence, or low-income communities. However, while coping with common external threats, the challenges internal to a community might affect supportive relationships. In urban Turkey, the site of this research, transgender sex workers also have restricted access to formal protection mechanisms, for the criminalized street-based sex work creates barriers between workers and state authorities. Furthermore, the informal sex industry entails competition for income and clients. Sex workers experience physical and psychological violence and financial insecurity in their day-to-day lives. In this study, I explore the patterns of support networks among workers to cope with these threats. In addition, I examine whether the co-existence of threats and competition creates a dilemma between solidarity and conflict and hence undermines the creation of support networks. The study is based on ethnography and semi-structured interviews (August 2017 - February 2019). The findings suggest that workers collectively cope with threats. However, the scope of support networks depends on the form of threats. Informal support networks have complex patterns because support exchanges are domain specific. Solidarity and conflict can co-exist. The separation between finance and safety-related matters helped them to form strong solidarity to protect themselves from violence and kept competition under control. I discuss the implications in relation to their constant struggle for space and the precarious conditions the criminalized sex industry entails.

The Banality of Evil: Discrimination within Everyday Life

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Arendt (2006) stuns the reader with the idea that how human beings can take part in atrocities and their actions can result in something vicious, or bluntly evil, while being just a normal human being. Arendt (2006) also argues that “this normality was much more terrifying than all the atrocities put together for it implied”. This research questions the normality of discriminative practices in urban space via private neighbourhoods while investigating the dynamics behind creating boundaries and borders within urban space. It focuses on the case of branded housing projects in Istanbul. The branded housing projects are private neighbourhoods which provide urban services and facilities within their confines privately and exclusively for their residents. The projects have been expanded within the last two decades and their number in Istanbul only exceeded 800 (Saricayir 2014). As a particular means of provision of social services, this practice inherently excludes various groups of society reaching key urban infrastructure. The research traces this normality of discriminative practices in urban space by interviewing the residents of these private neighbourhoods. It questions how a very normalised practice - living in a private neighbourhood - can result in creating commodified and exclusionary social services and how this means of provision may be detrimental for the future of cities.

RN37_03b | The right to housing 1

Between Needs and Deeds: The Role of Housing Narratives In (Not) Considering Housing Adjustment Behavior Among Flemish Families

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Recent statistics by Eurostat show that Belgium has one of the highest undercrowding rates in the European Union (Eurostat, 2018). At the same time, continued trends in specific family and population dynamics (rising separation and repartnering rates, increase in single household families, ageing society, etc.) put extra stress on the (mis)match between actual housing needs of families on the one hand and the existing housing stock on the other hand. In this paper, we explore the motivational drivers and barriers for present or future housing adjustment behavior among Flemish families, both in the light of existing alternatives on the supply side of the housing market and of concrete Flemish policy plans to reduce further loss of open green space. To that end, individual in-depth

interviews were carried out with 70 people between 18 and 80 years old, representing a broad range of family and tenure types, as well as various degrees of urbanisation. We will argue that a number of more or less ingrained ‘housing narratives’ or ‘mental road maps’ play an important role in shaping specific experiences and expectations with regard to one’s own housing futures. More in particular, talking about the prospect of smaller and (partially) shared living spaces not only triggers considerations on the level of the functionality of new ways of housing, but also on the deeper level of what it actually means to be ‘at home’ somewhere.

Spatial Exclusion and Informalization: Housing at Allotment Gardens in Hungary

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In my presentation I give a brief overview of the most important theoretical points of my anthropological investigation that was based on my field work experience at an eastern suburban neighbourhood in Budapest. The focus of my research was to understand how allotment gardens have been transformed during the financial crises in Hungary and what kind of new (sub)urban functions appeared since the regime change. In this last two decades former socialist allotments have transformed into permanent residential neighbourhoods providing an informal way of housing, which is one of the most crucial spatial consequences of the housing crisis hitting after the 1990s. My research question is in correspondence with the broader theoretical framework of how residential areas in post-socialist urban centres have been shaped in and around the city. In my presentation I will concentrate on housing aspects (such as housing financialization, informal housing and marginalization) because I find issues related to that an appropriate level of analysis in which larger macro structural changes can be linked to the local experience. One of the most important questions from an anthropological point of view is how personalized this experience of informal housing has become. I will emphasize this aspect by showing from the perspective of the people with whom I made my interviews and who were forced to choose informal solutions to cope with the unfavourable conditions. Key words: informal housing, spatial exclusion, suburbanization of poverty.

Dwelling Among Diversity. Boundaries and Boundary Work in the Mixed Housing Companies

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This paper examines the neighborhood relations among the residents of the mixed housing companies. Mixed housing company means that there are both social housing rental apartments and owner-occupied apartments. Helsinki has dealt with the questions of spatial segregation since the post-war re-building era, and mixed housing companies are one link in the series of interventions. There is a strong consensus that scattering social housing all over the city is one of the most efficient tools for tackling spatial segregation. However, in the public debate there is varying opinions how these apartments should be placed. Finland has a strong cultural hegemony towards owner-occupied housing and municipal rental housing is means-tested. Together these notes have raised a question how different tenure groups would perceive living among each other, and especially how owners tolerate the renters living next door. To observe these questions, I have collected 20 semi-structured interviews from the residents living in the mixed housing companies. In the analysis I am looking what kind of social boundaries the residents draw in their daily lives. I am especially interested in what kind of cultural repertoires residents utilize to justify their arguments. As a surprising result, the biggest conflicts are not between different tenures but there are some other notable front lines like ethnicity and willingness to take care of shared matters of the housing company. To find an explanation for these unexpected results I also look what kind of boundary work residents make to level down these differences between residential groups.

Constructing Community in Multi- Generational Co-Housing Projects – Who and What belongs to Whom and When?

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In our qualitative study on multi-generational cohousing – in self-organized and municipal owned houses – we developed and established the Research Forum as a participatory method of Citizen Social Science, which is dedicated to identifying the discursive modes of residents' community-building processes. In regular meetings and workshops, communicative spaces have been provided and explored in these different settings by organizing mutual negotiations on important topics concerning individualized and collective needs and conflicts. In the specific context of cohousing projects, belonging could be defined as coming together on a regular basis to have

discussions grounded in common ideas and projects and with the goal of strengthening solidarity and support of each other. This kind of belonging gives shape to what we call “communities of solidarity” and is developed in relation to how multi-generationality is perceived and processed. As a result of our analysis we point out that intergenerational conflicts are often negotiated between older singles or couples without children and families or between people who have a history of engagement and living at those places and those who have not lived there before. At the same time, identity politics and the desire for law and order appear as strong claims in the communities. But such positions are challenged when solidaric subjectivities and sociabilities get support from within those communities. Crucial for all those cohousing projects are common meeting spaces, the motivation to participate and the recognition of this participation.

RN37_04a | Gentrification and displacement

New Inequalities in A Context of Urban Regeneration. How Tourism and Gentrification Can Change the Trade Sector at The City of Bilbao

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The urban transformation of neighborhoods located near city centers, as well as the widespread phenomenon of tourism, usually involve gentrification processes that ultimately cause the displacement of part of the original population. A variant of these gentrification processes are the transformations of some traditional markets of supplies. The specialized literature has baptized and analyzed these processes as market gourmetization, elitist consumption (Sorando y Andura, 2016; Rodriguez Sebastian, 2017; Gonzalez y Waley, 2013; Smith, Mayi e Ilvery, 2014). In the case of the markets of supply, the displacement takes place in two levels. On the one hand, the type of shops and the original and new merchants of the stalls of the market itself, as well as the traditional customers and the new profiles and, on the other hand, the transformations in the most immediate environment. This is the case of “Mercado de la Ribera” located in the Casco Viejo, next to the Bilbao's river. This paper analyzes the processes of socio-spatial change that have taken place in recent years in La Ribera supply market (Bilbao) and how could be framed in the line of turistification and gentrification processes that have occurred in other places (San Miguel and San Antón Markets in Madrid or Santa Caterina or La Boquería in Barcelona). On the one hand, the socio-spatial transformations that occurred in the La Ribera Market and its immediate surroundings have been studied through secondary data and, on the other hand, the opinions of the intervening social actors are taking into account using qualitative methodology.

803

The Political Consequences of Gentrification

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Considerable debate and controversy continue regarding the effects of gentrification on cities, neighborhoods and residents. While there is a significant amount of research describing the residents' perceptions of neighborhood change and their strategies to cope with it before eventually being displaced, only few is known about the extent to which a city's population is concerned with displacement pressure. Ethnographic accounts understand gentrification and displacement as a form of neighborhood inequality associated with a loss of identity, boundary making processes and feelings of economic marginalization. Seen in the light of the current debates on populism and political participation, our study asks for the political consequences of gentrification on the individual level. We draw on survey data from three German cities (Düsseldorf, Leipzig, Munich) to examine the relationship between displacement pressure and political attitudes. Following the basic assumption, that people act upon their individual perceptions instead of "objective" information ("Thomas Theorem"), we conceptualize displacement pressure as a combination of (1) perceived changes in social structure, built environment, retail landscape and (2) a strong dislike towards these changes. The resulting cognitive dissonance between the image of the neighborhood "as it used to be" and the ongoing structural changes can be understood as displacement pressure (Marcuse 1985). In consistency with current explanations for extreme political orientations (Inglehart/Norris 2016) we further assume that residents experiencing displacement pressure have a higher tendency to either non-vote or vote for extreme parties. Initial analysis indicates both that displacement pressure is primarily perceived through structural improvements and rental increases, and that high perceptions of gentrification and a negative evaluation go along with voting for political parties on the fringes of the spectrum.

Newcomers in a Traditional Neighborhood: Middle Class Values and Gentrification

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This paper aims at analyzing the "construction of belonging" narratives and the motivation to reside by dwellers of a central and old neighborhood in Belo Horizonte, Brazil. Empirical data analyzed consists of interviews with newcomers of Floresta, a neighborhood listed by the Deliberative Council of the Municipal Cultural Heritage of Belo Horizonte. Interviewees address their motivations for living in Floresta and their sense of belonging in three interlinked spheres: the neighborhood's

centrality, its heritage status and its lifestyles. Heritage is revealed in its material and intangible dimensions, which are based on the residents own experience but also on external representations and stereotypes about Floresta. In addition, newcomers refer to Floresta's characteristics, focusing on its central location as one of the greater attributes, and also on its ways of life, which mixes references to the individualized and intense life in big cities with the appreciation for aspects that allude to the countryside. Newcomers weave a nostalgic and apparently contradictory, although complementary, narrative of enjoyment of the metropolis in its plurality of beings and possibilities, while simultaneously longing for personal and close social interactions in the neighborhood and also for a sense of community and belonging. We examine the relation between the taste and motivation of this middle-class group that moved to Floresta and the values of gentrifiers and urban spaces going through gentrification, a field that until now has been little studied in Brazil if considered the residential form of the phenomenon.

RN37_04b | Explaining urban structuration and urban class

The Formation of Marginal Urban Spaces in Cities in Globalization

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In this paper, the author analyzes the historical processes that have strengthened or originated areas in which problems of marginalization, exclusion, poverty and delinquency are concentrated in six urban regions of the world: Nairobi, Santiago de Chile, Cancun, Chicago, Paris and Malaga. Each of these cities represents a different city model because of: the position in the World Economic System that it tends to occupy, the model of state government that has prevailed in its recent history, the system of social stratification that was forged within it in the twentieth century, and, the geographical place it occupies in the World. And, they resemble, among other things, in that: 1- all of them have globalized their economy; 2- And, in that, they contain urban areas with a population that experiences, as a whole, a social situation of social vulnerability greater than the rest of the city of reference. The defended hypothesis is that: regardless of the position in the world economic system, the state model developed in the 20th century and the system of stratification forged in the 20th century, the globalization of the economy of these cities has originated or strengthened the segregation of minorities and most disadvantaged classes to certain urban areas. That is, the globalization of the urban economy tends to generate urban territorial segregation because urban segregation is a successful strategy followed by the dominant groups to globalize the economy of a city and, not only an unintended consequence derived from other strategies of urban development and globalization of the economy, or of a previous local history.

804

ZuNaMi Dortmund - Narratives of Cohesion as an Answer to Disintegration and Radicalization in Urban Spaces

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Contemporary crises, socio-economic and cultural divides within the EU and Germany are inevitably connected to intergroup conflicts and segregated identity building. The heterogeneous urban area of the old industrial town of Dortmund is well-known as a locus of social disintegration and socio-spatial segregation. Simultaneously, the region is widely known for its long history of immigration and integration. Together with citizens of Dortmund, the action-research based project ZuNaMi (“Developing cohesions narratives together”) strives to find narratives of cohesion and separation as well as the mechanisms of their creation. Therefore, several group workshops that function as deliberative communication spaces were held, with some workshops reflecting on the results of the first project phase to follow. Heterogeneous participants from different parts of the town, forming artificially composed groups, were invited to explicate and debate on these narratives at a performative level. The workshops’ design attempts to both stimulate transformative actions and produce insights into designing deliberative spaces in disintegrated urban settings. In this way, ZuNaMi reacts to the perceived gap between processes of disintegration and othering and approaches concerning citizenship (in Germany) which seem to be inadequate to catch up with these forms of radicalisation. The presented paper reports on the workshop analysis’ first results and discusses how deliberative spaces for boundaries transitions can be created.

A New Urban Class Structure

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The social class model by Savage et al. (2013) has received critical reception by many sociologists. In this study we analyse the academic debate that followed Savage et al. (2013) and we scrutinize the research approach underlying their social class model, which we refer to as Bourdieusian latent class analysis (BLCA). We argue that BLCA has certain specific benefits for documenting contemporary urban classes, and especially for conducting neighbourhood comparative research. We apply BLCA to develop a social class model for Rotterdam, the second most populous city of the Netherlands that is known for its marked inequalities and majority of ethnic minorities. A large dataset (N = 14,040) including measures of economic, social and cultural capital is used to identify eight classes. Similar to Savage et al. (2013), these eight classes sort into a high-middle-low structure. Considering multiple academic studies on Rotterdam neighbourhoods, we demonstrate how our class

typology complements such studies on neighbourhood issues. In addition, we study how the neighbourhood class compositions relate to ‘traditional’ socio-economic measures such as income. Our findings show that neighbourhoods with a similar socio-economic status actually have very different class compositions, thereby providing useful insights into issues of gentrification and neighbourhood mix. Implications for the relationship between class, gender and ethnicity are also discussed.

Strong, Weak and Invisible Ties: a Relational Perspective on Urban Coexistence

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The dichotomy between “strong” and “weak” ties is a common theme in the sociological scholarship dealing with urban space (Forrest and Kearns, 2001), yet sociologists and anthropologists have long been describing the prevalence of impersonal relations in urban contexts (Lofland, 1998). Such relations can be described as fleeting encounters (between people unknown to each other), while others – as in the case of “nodding” relationships – are more durable and have yet to be conceptualised. Relationships with “familiar strangers” – those whom the urban dweller recognises and observes repeatedly but with whom he or she never interacts – have an emotional significance (Fischer, 1982, Morrill and Snow, 2005), help the urban dweller develop “home territories” (Lofland, 1998), or “comfort zones” (Blokland and Nast, 2014). In order to consider these relations as social ties in their own right, I developed the notion of “invisible ties”. Through an empirical study of urban life in four residential buildings in Geneva, I propose to understand coexistence as an urban fabric held together by strong, weak and invisible ties. In the presentation of my empirical findings, I focus on strong and weak ties first, analysing the more central residents with respect to sociability, or what I term the “entrepreneurs”. Then, I consider how peripheral residents have become “figures”, who may have few weak and strong ties in the building but are nevertheless familiar to many and connected to them with “invisible ties”. I will explain how figures contribute to coexistence without socialising.

RN37_05a | Urban inequalities: Ethnicity, gender and age

Incorporating Ethno-cultural Diversity in Local Civil Society in Superdiverse Urban Neighbourhoods. The Case of Borgerhout In Antwerp

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Local civil society organizations play a crucial role in supporting coexistence and generating social cohesion in urban neighbourhoods. However, their community building capacity is seriously hampered by the difficulties they encounter in incorporating the increasing ethnic and cultural diversity in cities. This paper is concerned with identifying the conditions under which local civil society in superdiverse neighbourhoods in Western cities succeeds in incorporating ethnic and cultural diversity. The paper focuses on Borgerhout in the Belgian city of Antwerp, which is both a prime example of Belgian urban multiculturalism and of vigorous extreme-right organizing. We start our analysis from the survey-based observation that in general both membership and leadership of local civil society organizations in Antwerp is pre-dominantly white and does not reflect well the existing ethno-cultural diversity in society. We also observe that while local civil society organizations tend to value 'community building' more than other civil society roles, building community with citizens with a different social background is valued significantly less. This suggests a civil society context which discourages ethnic-culturally mixed civil society organizations. Against this background, we explore socially innovative practices that work to incorporate ethno-cultural diversity in local civil society in the neighbourhood Borgerhout in Antwerp. We find that, despite the hostile environment created by the electoral rise of the extreme-right in the 1980s and 1990s and more recently the trend towards neo-assimilationist urban diversity policies, a more ethnically mixed local civil society is slowly but steadily emerging in the neighbourhood, which is amongst others related to the emergence of an immigrant middle class, the supportive role played by social work organisations and the bottom-up dynamics in youth and sport clubs.

Understanding Attitudes Toward Immigration in Cities with High and Low Immigrant-Population: Empirical Results of a Postal Survey from Two German Cities

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Post WW2 Germany has been divided into a communist eastern sector (GDR) and capitalist western sector. Disparities in culture and norms between the citizens of East and West Germany are still anchored in people's minds even 30 years after reunification. This holds particularly true for the historically grown differences in attitudes toward foreigners that also express in election results of right-wing political parties in the "old" and "new" federal states. In the paper we will present empirical results from a survey that has been conducted in the context of the research-project SiQua within the cities Dresden (former GDR part) and Essen (West part) at the begin of 2019. Whereas Essen seems to have a greater acceptance of refugees, Dresdens' inhabitants have the reputation of tending a strong antipathy towards refugee-immigrants even though the cities' foreigner-proportion is still much lower compared to most other German cities. With the help of Heitmeyer's Theory of Social Disintegration we test the Hypotheses that with rising emotional commitment to the East part of Germany anti-immigration attitudes increase, while the regional commitment to West Germany has no comparable effect. Multigroup structural equation modeling (SEM) is used to compare the results between Dresden and Essen. At the same time, we take into consideration further explanatory variables e.g. social insecurities, deprivation, experience of discrimination, education, age, and urban fear of crime. Empirical results are discussed in the light of transformations of urban communities related to the recent migration wave and its association with fear of change and the unknown.

A Study on the Meaning and Value of Housing for Migrant Workers

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This study explores the meaning of housing for migrant workers and the social interactions in residential space in Korea. A stable residential space is recognized as a basic condition and necessary social desire for human living, and it is meaningful in that it reflects human life while providing an essential space for living. Nonetheless, exploring the meaning of housing is often not done properly in the case of the vulnerable people who have a lot of economic and social constraints in choosing the residential space. In particular, most of the immigrants who entered into Korea through the Employment Permit System (EPS) live in housing provided by companies because of the economic reasons, and these are mostly non-residential buildings such as containers and vinyl greenhouses. Therefore, in Korea, many studies pay attention to the physical conditions such as the inferiority of the residential environment. However, studies focused on physical conditions have limitations in examining the interactions and social relations among migrants in residential space. In other words, the physical condition of being comfortable, safe and equipped with better facilities may not be the first factor of consideration for choosing the house. Therefore, this study analyzes the discourse related to immigrant housing in Korea and examines what factors are important for migrant workers and how interactions and social relations are structured and stabilized through residential space. For this task, I analyzed the literature on immigrant housing in Korea and interviewed migrant workers.

Rap Music as a Tool Against Urban Exclusion and Racism: the Portuguese case

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The artistic practices of afrodescendants in Lisbon metropolitan area are an emerging phenomenon of urban culture, which allows processes of access to the city, denouncement of racism or against social and economic exclusion. Rap music in Portugal has been, for a long time, a tool of black youth to denounce racism, police brutality, poverty, urban exclusion or the denying of access to the city. Many Rap lyrics, images or imaginaries bring us to new and silenced urban landscapes. Among afrodescendants in Portugal, Rap has been also used to build networks, and artists, internet videos and their music circulate between neighbourhoods, different peripheries and to the centre of the city. Networks and places of sociabilities build around Rap music are central to understand the struggle of black youth for the "Right to the City". In the last years, Lisbon has become a growing known touristic destination and today it is suffering a deep process of gentrification. Afrodescendant artistic

practices have been gaining some space in the city. However, peripheral black youth continue to be deeply excluded from the city, living many times in self-constructed neighbourhoods or housing projects in the suburbs and unable to access the city. Rap music and Hip-Hop culture bring us important questions of Lisbon city life as: racism, police violence, poverty, unemployment and urban exclusion. Based on archival research (music, audio and video) and ethnography on peripheral neighbourhoods and places of sociabilities, this contribution intends to understand the role of Rap as a tool to the access of the city.

Centring Place in The Analyses Of Black Mixed Race Identity

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When the function of place is referenced in mixed race studies, it is often evoked through the topics of heritage, family trees and racial ancestry (Gaskins 1999, Sims 2016), or the focus is centred on how national contextual effects impact on the formation of mixed race identities (Caballero 2005; Joseph-Salisbury 2016; Mitchell 2013; King-O'Riain et al 2014). In some analyses, place is even treated as a mere backdrop which fails to recognise how it functions as a major point of reference for ethnic identifications. Drawing on 37 interviews with Black mixed race people aged 20-56 years old in the post-colonial, post-industrial city of Birmingham (UK) this paper warns against the continued absence of place in critical mixed race studies. It identifies how mixed race identities intersect with immediate localities by showing how attachments to the local and departures from it were particularly transformative for their racial selves. Neighbourhoods were the blueprint which they worked from to negotiate their ethnic identities. Lessons regarding race in the home were made legible, when they were contextualised in the broader spaces beyond that boundary which were loaded with racial symbols and histories (Keith 2005; Amin 2002). Despite the tendency in studies on mixed race to privilege racial identity as a defining feature of the mixed race experience, this paper argues that mixed race identity becomes knowable through places inhabited and moved through. By situating mixed race identities within the thick material context of the city the paper demonstrates the agency and power that place has in organising social life and identities.

RN37_05b | The right to housing 2

Earthquake, Class Reconstruction and Pro-housing Resistance. From Shack to Landmark, a Case Study in Sicily

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This work will examine a process of residential resistance in the district of Maregrosso (Messina) and connect it to the complex rebuilding process of the city in the aftermath of the great earthquake of 1908. The temporal coincidence of the earthquake, the very first national emergency, with the highest point of the modern urban science has produced in Messina an uncritically modernist isotopic urban model which has not included the poor social class within the historic part of the city. A whole social segment of inhabitants has been projected in an endless residential emergency along with a spatial emargination. The area of Maregrosso has undergone the phenomenon of the first post-earthquake shack building becoming a transition zone and still being urbanistically prisoner of such emergent imprints. Such a landscape has given birth to the story of the concrete modeller Giovanni Cammarata who has turned his unauthorised shack into an odd urban park halfway between a cathedral and a dialectical Disney park. This is iconographically connected to the traditional Sicilian heritage and the surrounding landscape. Leaving out this "total work" from the mere artistic interpretations (Outsider art), I will make a proposal of interpretation connected to the social history of the city as a cultural response to a modernist spatial model.

Neoliberalization of Social Housing in Turkey: The Case of Kayaşehir

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"This study focuses on the neoliberalizing transformation of social housing in Turkey in the 2000s. The subject of urban transformation has been extensively studied in the Turkish case from the lens of neoliberalism/neoliberalization, albeit without a specific focus on social housing. In turn, the transformation of social housing in the AKP era has been studied from the perspective of welfare regime transformation. This study contributes to the literature by offering an account on the transformation of social housing in Turkey through the lens of neoliberalization. This study initially argues that the *gecekondu*s (informal settlements in Turkey) and the housing cooperatives, which have been historically widespread forms of housing provision in Turkey, can be interpreted as forms of social housing. Then, it explains how, in the AKP era, *gecekondu*s and housing cooperatives have declined as forms of social housing provision and instead,

social housing provision by a central state institution, the Mass Housing Administration, was established. In explaining these transformations, this study utilizes the concept of "actually existing neoliberalism", which describes neoliberalization as a process containing both commodifying aspects and context specific factors depending on locality and temporality. Analyzing the transformation of social housing in the AKP era, this study identifies three "features" of neoliberalization of social housing in Turkey, namely commodification, redistribution and increased capacities of the state. Finally, this study traces these three features of the neoliberalization of social housing in Turkey in the biggest mass housing site constructed in Istanbul, namely Kayaşehir, through collecting information on Kayaşehir from primary sources and interviewing the residents."

Local Variations In Housing Affordability – How Do Cities Use Their Power To Alleviate Housing Affordability Problems In A Nordic Country?

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Housing affordability is a topical question in Europe. In many European countries housing prices are growing faster than income. Lack of affordable housing hits hardest to the poor population and often reinforces homelessness. It may also become both a physical and social barrier of entering and living the city. This is especially the case for low-income service workers and other key workers who are needed in the daily functions of the city. Cities have a lot of power in housing questions. In this article, we look at local level of housing policies and cities' role in housing affordability questions. This paper is a case study of three major cities in Finland. We will base the analysis on expert interviews and housing policy documents. In the analysis we ask, what are the aims of local housing policies, and how do the cities use their power to alleviate housing affordability issues. Finland makes an interesting field for the case study: Finland is one of the Nordic countries and considered as a Nordic welfare state. Yet the housing policy is different from the other sectors of social policies: it is selective and market-driven. Finland is rapidly urbanizing, and the cost of housing is going up in the biggest cities. Especially in the Helsinki metropolitan area many residents are struggling to find housing they can afford. Still, the levels of homelessness are going down. The cities are major actors in housing sector: they have an autonomous status and monopoly on zoning. The cities are also the biggest and one of the last remaining producers of social housing.

RN37_06a | Urban movements: Resistance and solidarity

Contesting urban regeneration in Lisbon. Insights from the ROCK project

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In the last few years, Lisbon has experienced turbulent transformations. While the 2009 debt crisis led to a dramatic economic recession, the recent growth of big capitals in the real estate market and tourism industry has significantly contributed to the country's financial stability. At a point where Lisbon is being celebrated globally as one of the most attractive destinations to visit, work and invest serious concerns arise regarding the persistence of long-standing socioeconomic cleavages and the disruption of new urban inequalities. In order to address some of these challenges several initiatives of urban regeneration are being promoted in Lisbon by local and supra-local organisations. In the framework of the ongoing H2020 project ROCK - Regeneration and Optimisation of Cultural heritage in creative and Knowledge cities - this paper focus on an in-depth investigation on the social transformations in the Marvila neighbourhood and the role of citizen engagement in cultural heritage-led regeneration. The emergence of a grassroots strategy led by local residents to drive their collective claims for public spaces and services' renewal highlights relevant aspects about engagement processes in urban regeneration and the extent to which local communities can reclaim their vision and rights, either in synergy or in opposition to public and private agents acting in the field.. Accordingly, this paper reflects on the complex and interwoven set of imaginaries, interests and agendas of urban regeneration that are currently being contested in Marvila. Empirical knowledge collected through ethnographic research will explore the impacts of multi-scale governance in urban contexts, and the role of grassroots participation within wider urban transformations.

Commonifying From Inside The State? The Case Of “La Comunicadora” And The Promotion Of Alternatives To Capitalism

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First conceived as an alternative to neoliberal markets, sharing economy platforms have turned out to have mixed outcomes. They have challenged traditional sectors, public authorities and local communities, putting more pressure on strained resources and infrastructures, contributing to labor precariousness and patterns of inequalities. As a response, communities and local governments are exploring alternative models like platform cooperativism, which takes into account governance, knowledge or technological policies. An example is the city of Barcelona. The victory of the left-wing citizen platform Barcelona en Comú created the city hall's political shift towards a model favoring the commons and technological sovereignty for the city. My contribution proposes to reflect on how the State is trying to channel digitalization to promote alternatives to capitalism and whom this serves. Barcelona's La Comunicadora “incubation” program is a relevant example of such effort. Now in its third edition, the program is led by Barcelona's economic promotion public agency. Its aim is to “commonify” sharing economy platforms to promote models closer to the commons and the Social and solidarity economy. Is the public administration using this initiative to reinforce its power or is it redistributing power to civic society? What alternative models are emerging from La Comunicadora? This study was carried out using participant observation and interviews with the project holders, the teaching team and the public administration. It was triangulated through the analysis of content produced by the participants for each session through a collaborative documentation tool.

Urban Resistance And The Creation Of Political Subjectivities: From Struggles Against Eviction To Everyday Life Continuities

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This paper brings together two complementary ethnographical research projects based in Lisbon: a case-study about the struggle against eviction of an entire building in Mouraria, a neighbourhood located in the historical city centre traditionally associated with low income and migrant populations, and a long investigation about the revitalisation project of the neighbourhood, started in 2011 by the local authorities. This empirical case allows us to critically discuss diverse modalities of resistance to residential displacement and to urban transformations that reinforce social inequalities. We will problematize both consciously politicized struggles for the right to stay put and different forms of everyday resistance. The latter are often invisible, consubstantiating in the continuity of the presence of low income residents and city dwellers, in their day-to-day practices and in the places where they occur (Lees, Annunziata & Rivas-Alonso, 2017; Giroud, 2007). These practices and places are associated to a reality that simultaneously precedes the present logic of urban regeneration and is deeply entangled in the continuous process of transformation to which urban spaces are subjected. We question whether everyday practices can effectively contaminate political practice (Hall, 2011) and how different types of resistances spark the formation of new political subjectivities (Boudreau, 2009) among groups and individuals with different social backgrounds and different situations regarding economic resources to face pressures on living conditions.

Urban Grassroots Movements in the Illiberal State. Reconsidering the effects of post-socialist transformations in Hungary

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In our paper, we would like to discuss the rapidly changing character of urban spaces and the role of recreational spaces in the gentrifying post-socialist city of Budapest. We would like to analyze the power in self-organization and strategies of mobilization of local urban communities, and we would like to claim that the recent developments towards an 'illiberal state' in Hungary have triggered a return towards grassroots politics. While this might be a positive development in itself as it could help grassroots movements regaining legitimacy, we show in the paper that these local (urban) movements remain haunted by structural constraints and are limited in their potential to use political opportunity structures, transactional activism and discourses which would make their mobilization effective. The analysis that follows builds on several fields of expertise regarding social mobilization in Hungary. In the early 2000s, transnationalization and Europeanization have dominated both the political agenda and the scholarly literature, leading to organizational changes (often described as NGOization) and ideational reframing of local urban environmental activism. Using two case studies of urban environmental protests, the contribution illustrates the post-euphoric development of the Hungarian grassroots movement in period that was marked since 2010 through the consolidation of a self-termed 'illiberal' regime. Faced with a difficult environment, we identify reorientation towards grassroots activism as a new trend driven by the closure of opportunity structures. This goes together with the alienation of local protests from institutional channels of influence-seeking and the weakening of ties with potential political allies such as political parties or professionalized NGOs.

RN37_06b | Neighbourhoods and neighbouring as a conceptual and empirical challenge 2

Including Neighbourhood Selection in a Neighbourhood Effects Model

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Selection bias has long been at the heart of discussion about neighbourhood effects. To what extent are these effects caused by neighbourhood characteristics, such as positive role models or the quality of local institutions, and to what extent are they just a result of people self-selecting into neighbourhoods based on their preferences, income, and the availability of alternative housing? This paper contributes to better understanding of this issue by modelling people's preferred types of neighbourhoods and later including them in a neighbourhood effects model predicting individuals' income. We build upon an earlier article by van Ham, Boschman & Vogel (2018) and aim to improve the analyses by including individuals who moved during five years, not only one year, thereby reducing the underrepresentation of groups who move more rarely; as well as by looking not only at income, but also directly at income change. We compare the models using data from three major Dutch cities: Amsterdam, Utrecht and Rotterdam. Our results show that there is a significant effect of average neighbourhood income on individual income even after controlling for explicitly modelled neighbourhood selection. Still, the effect becomes much smaller while including such controls, which suggests that studies without them could overestimate the size of neighbourhood effects.

The New Normal Of The Urban And Its Shadows: Residents' Perspectives From Istanbul And Leeds On Belonging And Place Attachment

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Through in-depth interviews with residents of Leeds and Istanbul, this research studies how residents of different cultural and geographical contexts construct meanings within urban spaces and in doing so it sheds light upon the impact of the new ways of urbanisation and marketing of urban spaces. This is significant because cities are now facing an increasing competition for inward investment, refurbishment, and the

relationship between residents and the city can either reinforce or undermine these efforts. However city planners and local governments who review the fundamental purpose and rationale of the urban within the context of 21st century requirements may not fully consider the perceptions of the local residents. Pile (1999) emphasised the physical environment of the urban as a symbol of its citizens' social relatedness and belonging and when the physical environment is disordered, the social functions that it serves become harder to identify (Mumford, 1938). The current speed of urbanism is pushing residents to mould and shape themselves into the spaces that they can find and afford, and the developers and policy makers to seek new ways to squeeze out the scarce urban spaces for housing and businesses, often driven by the additional financial gain on the side. In an age where cities started to follow a "one fits for all" formula to create an attractive image complete with its luxury high-rise residential suites, offices and shopping centres packed into a single building, this research asks whether we are being more socially isolated or united through these newly defined divisions.

Bottom-up Neighborhood Rebranding: Community Building or Loss of Place Identity?

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In the last decade, the economic crisis has seen the main European cities as the perfect stage for social segregation. Peripheral areas have often been reshaped through uneven urban development processes and that has typically involved the rebranding of the area concerned as a symbolic boundary. European urban policymakers increasingly utilize urban rebranding as planning tools to foster social change and attract economic capital, imposing a top-down changing of the very identity of a district. In literature, these phenomena have been broadly investigated, though, we have observed that there is a gap about bottom-up place rebranding processes related to outcomes such as gentrification and loss of place identity. Indeed, the shared sentiment within the academia sheds light mainly on the inclusive nature of bottom-up interventions, focusing on the successful results rather than seeing the big picture. The present work aims to re-think on this debate extending the analysis on the harmful social impacts that bottom-up urban rebranding might have on local hyper-diverse communities. In fact, in such a complex scenario, neighborhood rebranding, even when constituted for the sake of a culture-led social and urban regeneration, may mirror the very logic of misappropriation if interventions are uncritically enacted through false forms of participation. We read this phenomenon thanks to the exploratory analysis of an Italian case study that took place in Milan, in an emerging peripheral multi-ethnic area, recently renamed NoLo by a specific group of residents. As we will argue from our results, we assess both the potential benefits of a bottom-up symbolic and economic renewal and its limits in terms of marginalization and loss of place identity.

RN37_07a | (Un)making urban development

Planning For Sustainable Cities By Crossing Boundaries – Exploring How Conflicts Of Interest Are Managed By Integrating Different Types Of Knowledge In Urban Planning

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Implementing Sustainable Development Goals in urban planning has been suggested as a key strategy to transform society to become more sustainable. When implementing the SDGs, one of the main challenges and possibilities for urban governance is the ability to manage conflicting interests. Conflict management is therefore decisive for sustainable urban development. Knowledge integration has been identified as a key element to support conflict resolution. However, the processes of knowledge integration have so far received limited attention. This paper aims to deepen understanding of what happens when different actors are involved in the knowledge production for planning future sustainable urban districts. The paper seeks to answer the following research question: What does different actors' perspectives on knowledge and knowledge use mean for conflict resolution practices in urban planning? The research is conducted through a case study of how conflicts of interests are managed when planning for sustainable districts in the urban development project RiverCity Gothenburg, Sweden. Within this project, I follow an informal collaborative knowledge production process. Informed by theory on co-production of knowledge and boundary work, I apply an interdisciplinary knowledge typology to map out different types of knowledge used to reach agreement within the project, and their relations to different actors. This paper contributes to a more systematic and in-depth understanding of the role of knowledge use in conflict resolution practices and processes within urban governing.

From Social Services to Urban Planning: Accessibility for People with Disabilities – The Case of Municipal Professionalization

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Israel's Equal Rights for People with Disabilities Act, and specifically its Accessibility Chapter, promotes a shift in the discourse on disability, from charity to human rights. Using the Municipality of Tel Aviv-Jaffa as a case study, this research examines how disability legislation is implemented in practice. Combining qualitative methodology and Critical Disability theory, this paper compares the municipality's actions before and after approval of the Accessibility Chapter. It examines how principles stemming from the social model of disability, formally integrated into the law itself, have been translated into municipal planning practices. The findings show that the municipality has undergone significant processes of professionalization and institutionalization. This facilitated comprehensive implementation of the Accessibility Chapter and its underpinning principle of inclusion. But these processes have also led to a shift of authority, from welfare professionals to accessibility advisors and urban planners; this has prevented citizens with disabilities from participating in decision-making processes on policies that affect their lives in the city. This paper presents a critical organizational analysis of the field of accessibility for people with disabilities in an urban context. I argue that the professionalization of the field of accessibility affects the participation of people with disabilities, due to the institutionalization of professional practices, and the inherently technical and operational nature of the urban planning professions. Disability Studies scholars have proposed strategies to ensure the participation of people with disabilities alongside the drive to professionalization, notably in the field of medicine. I suggest that these strategies should similarly be adopted in the field of urban planning.

Development Plans In French Rural Municipalities: Social Interactions Between Private Developers And Planning Authorities

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Researches in urban sociology have explored the relations between private and public actors within the planning process but have showed limited academic attention to small size cities. The focus has widened in recent years to include the notion of rural planning (Frank & Reiss, 2014), identifying rural areas specificities: sparsely populated municipalities, strong influence of farmers, weakness of the available expertise, visibility of agricultural and natural surfaces, limited strategies to cope with dispersed urbanization and proximity between local stakeholders (elected officials, landowners, inhabitants and developers). This contribution proposes to investigate planning practices in peripheral municipalities. The field study presented is the rural fringe of the Nantes metropolitan area, a conurbation of the French Atlantic coast marked by a high demographic growth and an important urban sprawl in the last twenty years. We explore the interactions between elected authorities and private developers that lead to local trade-offs on the urban planning process. The study concerns small municipalities considered as rural in regard of the definition of functional urban areas based on commuting data. We develop a quantitative analysis of planning permissions and building permits in 80 municipalities, and qualitative case-studies based on interviews with a panel of developers and local elected officials involved in urbanisation projects.

The Social Side of Anti-Sprawl Strategies: a Comparative Analysis of Minneapolis, Denver, and Portland

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What are the conditions that make a city more sustainable? Which ones are probably unique? Which ones could be possible in other cities too? My proposal moves from these research questions with a specific attention to land use management. Very often, indeed, excellent anti-sprawl practices have also some negative effects, and they generate new problems and new forms of inequality. I will focus on three "mature" US urban areas, where the awareness of this problem has gradually increased in the last decades. I will consider cases with a relatively similar size and located in three different parts of this country: Denver (Colorado), Minneapolis (Minnesota), and Portland (Oregon). Four points will address

my proposal: 1. The major accomplishments of these cities in land use policies. 2. Some conditions that led to these accomplishments. 3. The potential social costs associated with compact urban growth. 4. Which lessons other cities might draw from these cases. In particular, I will focus on the social equity effects of anti-sprawl strategies in terms of the rise of housing prices as well as the difficulty in managing the process in order to include all the potential stakeholders. I will also point out the local governments of these cities are acting to mitigate these negative effects. My study is based on the analysis of some statistical data, a historical and political reconstruction of the land use management process, direct observation, and interviews with local experts and key-informants.

RN37_07b | Inequalities in urban space

All City and no Play: Tackling Urban Inequality Through the Study of Child (Un)Friendly Public Spaces

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Recent research points out the relevance of environment and physical context for children's individual and social development. Despite this evidence, children's practices, needs and desires are scarcely included in urban planning and urban public spaces are often designed by and for "adults". Previous research has highlighted changes in "children's geographies" and inequalities in their access to the city (at the symbolic level but at the material one as well). On the other hand, intergenerational, interclass, interethnic and intergender ties established through urban sociabilities in public spaces can be paramount for enriching the city as place for cultural diversity. Starting from an ethnography carried out in the city of Porto, Portugal, which is currently experiencing an accelerated process of gentrification and housing crisis, we discuss the first results within the scope of the project CRiCity. Drawing from the data collected through observation, field diaries, walking along and interviews at two parks in the city of Porto (in Paranhos and Campanhã), we show how age, gender, class and ethnicity are intertwined, shaping the uses of public space, urban sociabilities and belonging to the city. We also present the first recommendations for including children in the urban planning as a way to effectively address their "right to the city" and their "right to participation", as enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 30 years ago. Project "Children and their right to the city: Tackling urban inequity through the participatory design of child friendly cities" (CRiCity) has funding from the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology.

813

Social Status, Social Structure and Space - Social Inequality in Germany and its Consequences for the People

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Social inequality, understood as an unequal distribution of resources (e.g. income, education), manifest unequal social participation and different scopes and chances of social action. Social inequality manifests itself in different ways, between different population groups and between territories, e.g. regions, city districts and residential areas. The spatial accumulation of people with low social status has an own quality, often labeled as the "double discrimination of poor people" (Friedrichs/Blasius 2000). In this presentation, we will dynamically describe different forms of spatial related social inequalities for Germany and examine its impact on individuals. In a first step, we will characterize ethnic and social segregation in Germany for the years 2007 to 2015, by using small-scale spatial data (500 households per subregion on average) for all municipalities in Germany. In a second step, we turn to representative longitudinal SOEP data at the individual level and compare his or her socioeconomic situation to the social structure of the neighborhood and the mediate area in which the person lives. In a third step we will examine the significance of spatial related social inequality on aspects of individual well-being including aspects of satisfaction and of social cohesion like trust in institutions and perceptions of justice. The possibility to connect household survey data from the SOEP (SOEP V33.1) and territorial-spatial information (microm) based on exact geo-coordinates is a special feature that enables to research spatial implications of social inequality in Germany and its consequences for individual wellbeing.

The Right to the City: Mass Tourism and the challenges for Public Spaces

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In recent years, several cities and countries around the globe have started to pay attention to the negative outcomes associated to the global tourism industry. From the so-called touristification or Disneyfication of the city centers to the impact of anti-social behavior on the host communities, the relation between tourists numbers and the (re)definition of public spaces has been associated to the broader discussion on the "right to the city" (as originally proposed by Lefebvre, and later re-interpreted by Harvey, Purcell, among other). This paper focuses on the discussion on the notion of public spaces, describing the challenges that the ever-increasing number of tourists are generating in both the physical spaces and particularly in the uses (lived spaces) of the city. For example, both fishermen in Venice and sexual workers in Amsterdam indicate that their livelihoods are threatened by masses of

tourists that are only interested in capturing photos for their Instagram. With a particular emphasis on the policing of 'anti-social behavior of tourists', and the proposed solutions to control them by local authorities in Venice, Amsterdam and Barcelona, this paper explores the risks of policing the city based in 'us versus them' narratives, explains the limits of the solutions based on the re-location or re-education of the tourists, and addresses the impact that this over-policing might have in the lives of local citizens. This paper is part of the ongoing RIGHTS UP project 2018-2020 (Marie Curie IF) and will present a theoretical reflection based on preliminary results and will discuss some empirical information collected in situ in the aforementioned cities (through observation, informal conversations, media analysis, visual sociology, social media analysis, etc.)

The Effect of Urban Transformation on Senior Citizens' Social and Economic Capital: The Case of Istanbul

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The subject of this study is to reveal how the urban transformation has done publicly in Istanbul has impacted the levels of social and economic capital for individuals aged 65 and older. On this point, the questions of the extent to which and how urban transformation answers or doesn't answer the needs and expectations of the elderly, being the most fragile, also gain importance. The senior citizens with low socioeconomic status residing in settlements that have run up against publicly-handled urban transformation increase the importance of this study because, in this way, the effects of publicly-handled urban transformation can be exposed. The purpose of this study is to explain how and why urban transformation affects which components of both senior citizens' quality of life, as well as their social and economic capital that can be considered in connection with this, in the contexts of ageing in place, active ageing, and the phenomena of social exclusion or social integration. The universe of the study is composed of neighbourhoods in Istanbul that have run up against publicly-handled urban transformation. While the sample has been determined using the purposeful/guided sampling technique, the number of individuals who would be applied the questionnaire in the districts and related neighbourhoods that have experienced publicly-handled urban transformation has been determined using the proportionally stratified sampling technique. The quantitative data collection technique has been used as the data collection technique, and in this context, 1,800 senior citizens have been applied the questionnaire by way of direct interviews. Evaluating the data by transferring to the computer environment was performed by means of the quantitative data analysis program, SPSS.

RN37_08 | Spatial segregation in cities

“That thing they call a ghetto”: Distinctions in a Stigmatized Neighborhood in Copenhagen Hansen, Christian Sandbjerg

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In this paper, I investigate the social divisions and stigma management in a tainted area in Copenhagen, known as the Northwestern, currently transforming as the “new” gentrified area in the city. On the backcloth of the political economy of place in the contemporary capital of the Danish welfare state, I draw on an interview sample to analyze the residents lived experience, sense of belonging and everyday place-making in a publicly blemished territory. I highlight four main principles of vision and division that structure the resident’s perception and appreciation of their place: The golden past versus the stigmatized present, the immigrants versus the Danes, the welfare clients versus the ordinary citizens, and the future hipsters and creatives versus the old residents. I argue that the management of the territorial stigma must be seen in light of these structuring principles and in relation to the trajectories of the residents.

Methodological Considerations for Exploring Marginalized Urban Experiences: A Qualitative Geospatial Approach

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Inspired by Nishat Awan’s critical remark on the task of imagining cities that has for too long been the preserve of the privileged and the powerful, this presentation addresses the question of how to make the conditions necessary for editing back the neglected spatialities of the city into our accounts of urban space. Through reflections from an on-going study on the homeless city, that focuses on portraying the city as it manifests itself in the practical course of everyday life of its homeless dwellers, this presentation considers methodological possibilities for exploring and presenting marginalized urban experiences opened up by incorporation of geospatial technologies into qualitative urban inquiry. It discusses the potential of a methodological practice of walking supplemented with location-aware technology, i.e. Global Positioning System (GPS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) software, for facilitating better understanding of how marginalized urbanites navigate their ways through the city, how they negotiate social boundaries and address material barriers, and how these practices mark spatial patterns of their

(non)belonging in the city. This presentation demonstrates how narrative, visual and spatial data generated whilst walking may be brought together within GIS, and how its analytic and representational power may be taken advantage of for better understanding of how the lack of privilege is paced out through the city. It suggests that the combination of the walk-along method with geospatial technologies offers new ways of approaching spatial forms of inequality in the city.

The Politics Of Territorial Stigmatization

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This paper analyses how social symbolic and material struggles over the city and especially the neglected and stigmatized territories are tightly linked to struggles over the reconfiguration of the state. The object is to draw up a preliminary construction of a field of urban politics – here in the case of Denmark: This construction offers an analysis of how different power and knowledge hierarchies play a pivotal role in the continual transformations, which the different solutions to urban stigmatization have affected – both in terms of professional categorizations and in terms of drawing and redrawing the social and symbolic boundaries in the city but also in terms of new moralities- and forms of local belonging and citizenship. As such focus is neither on the city nor on the state par se but on how the city and the state and their post-crisis transformation are intimately linked. On this backdrop, it is possible to outline a new socio-spatial configuration that reforms Harveys (1989) entrepreneurialism by combining it with new forms of authoritarianism both in the city and at the level of the state. Theoretically and methodologically this study is inspired by Bourdieu’s reflexive sociology highlighting relations of symbolic power and its inscription in the city (Bourdieu 1991; 1999; Wacquant 2008; 2009; 2016). Empirically we combine a macro analysis of policy documents and a microanalysis of structured relational biographic interviews with 47 project managers engaged in territorial de-stigmatization work in practice. Based on this we flesh out the contours of the new authoritarian governance of urban marginality as politics and practice.

Profits of Trans/locality? Spatial Segregation and Practices of Organizing Resources in Times of Translocal Mobility and Communication

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Increasing mobility changes how and where people access goods and services. These practices of organizing resources still are an expression of social inequality, but translocal mobility and communication challenges the way scholars have imagined urban inequalities to date. Studies conclude that social and spatial inequality coalesce and find expression in an unequal spatial distribution of resources, goods and services – that are said to lack in marginalized neighborhoods. Pierre Bourdieu (2018 [1991]) introduced the concept of spatial profit to refer to the interrelation of space and social position. Profits result: (1) as the proximity to desired infrastructures, (2) as position through the symbolically beneficial address and (3) the profit of occupying space to keep undesirable goods or people at bay. In our presentation we scrutinize and broaden the idea of spatial profit as a profit of bounded localization. We assume that the concentration of desirable goods and services occur in specific neighborhoods, but investigate whether people also profit from the ways they use social relations and organize resources, goods and services considerably independent of locality. Thus, we suggest overcoming the spatial determinist thinking that people are restricted to the goods and contacts they are spatially surrounded by. We show for whom different spatial scales can be effectively used by presenting first results from a representative quantitative survey in four Berlin neighborhoods. The survey was conducted in the ongoing research project “The World Down My Street: Resources and Networks Used by City Dwellers” (DFG-funded interdisciplinary Collaborative Research Centre 1265 ‘Re-Figuration of Spaces’).

RN37_09 | (Post)modern urban transformations

The Change Occurring in Daily Life by Culture-led Urban Transformation: Culture Valley Project Sample

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Modernization has given rise to significant changes in daily life.

It is claimed that the first thing which directly shows this change in Turkey is the neighborhood. Especially the degradation of neighbor relations is an important component of the changes taking place in daily life. Moreover, the structural transformations in the neighborhood are also one of the most important reasons for this kind of changes. A part of these transformations in Istanbul are carried out by the culture-oriented applications of urban transformation. A project named "Kültür Vadisi (Culture Valley)" is conducted as a culture-oriented urban transformation project in Zeytinburnu, Istanbul. With this study, it was tried to understand how this project changed daily life in the relevant neighborhood, and it is hoped to contribute to developing a projection for the new projects which may be conducted in future and to determining of the sustainability of the current project. In the study, the change of daily life in the Merkezefendi Neighborhood in which Culture Valley Project is conducted is tried to understand by depicting. In the scope of the study, very few of the neighborhood residents could be reached because most of them have moved. Some of the residents of the neighborhood and, tradesmen, administrative directors and clergymen who still maintain the relationship with the neighborhood were met with. During the study, in-depth interviews were had and participant observations were made. The study which is performed during the transformation will shed light on what happened and what will happen in daily life.

Vision of Global City and Transformation of the Old Towns: İstanbul Historic Peninsula as a Case Study

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Since the second half of the 1970s, İstanbul's goal and vision has been to become a world city. Although this vision has been slightly changed as a global city these days, the content has remained almost the same. This paper will analyze the undergoing changes of the old towns as a result of the global city vision. In order to understand that global city vision, we will discuss some projects, which were produced by different governments in the city of İstanbul, in-depth interviews and documentary analyses were used to carry out qualitative research. In-depth interviews were conducted with people who held posts as top executives in the İstanbul Municipality, such as mayors, council members, city planners, consultants etc. In conclusion, this vision has always been the showcase and strength of Turkey and put into practice in order to strengthen İstanbul's position among world cities again. However, the projects that were carried out in line with this vision have brought about significant changes in city's social, economic and cultural life. During 1970s the direction of the capital flow was towards cities, and clearly İstanbul has had its share of this economic change.

Regeneration and Spatial Segregation in Post-Modern York, UK

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In this presentation I will explore the re-segregation process of York. York is a typical commercial and trading city from medieval to modern. Two rivers flow through the city center, and York used to be the hub point of water transportation leading to the North Sea. And in the 19th century a railroad passed through, became a hub point of new industrial age. In recent years, the tourism industry is very strong in York. Many tourists can enjoy elegant shops that offer refined local products in the historic city center. In this way redevelopment has proceeded in York from historical heritage to commercial and tourism city. At the same time, new segregation has occurred in the city center. 120 years ago Rowntree conducted pioneering poverty research in York. He mentioned about poorest area in York where were Hungate and Walmgate located at the both banks across the River Foss. The changing process of both districts are very different. At present Hungate is a representative redevelopment area, and young rich families live there. On the other hand Walmgate keeps old street structure. Though tourists enjoy shopping at old local shops, but there are many public houses in the back street, poor elderly people live there. Though slum clearance projects were conducted in both districts by city of York, the characteristics of the two areas have become quite different. I will explain some reasons of these difference refer to the changing process of commercial city.

RN37_10 | Urban change and local sustainability

Improve Energy Efficiency In Condominiums Of Working-class Neighbourhoods. Lessons From Field Inquiries In Two French Case Studies

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Public authorities are worried about the lack of maintenance and repair works in lower class condominiums, that lead to energy poverty. Assistance programs supported by public policies target condominiums classified as "in financial need", but most working-class buildings do not profit from this support restricted to extreme situations. Therefore, growing concern has raised about the capacity of poor condominiums to achieve energy transition. How could collective action be shaped when owners have limited leeway and incentives to invest? How could be improved the value of their real estates in run-down districts where the housing market is unattractive ? We propose to expose empirical results of on-going field inquiries in the suburbs of two French conurbation, Paris and Nantes. We focused our research on : coordination issues in the condominiums governing bodies (role of leaders, conflicts and cooperation dynamics); relations between residents, syndic, and works companies; legal consciousness of residents. The inquiry was based on interviews with 1° key actors of housing policies at the local level, representatives of condominium councils; 2° a panel of residents of the condominiums investigated, exploring their personal path, motivations and attitudes towards projects of energy improvements.

817

Changes in Everyday Life and a Mega Sport Event: A Case of FIFA World Cup 2018 in a Small Russian City

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The research examines the changes in everyday life for the citizens of a small city hosted a mega sport event. The Olympic Games, World Cups, etc. are normally organized in big cities where their local authorities are ready to solve the traffic problems and other logistical tasks, and the citizens regularly communicate with a lot of visitors from different countries. Contrariwise, hosting a mega sport event is a challenge for local authorities of small cities, and their citizens rarely face so many guests, especially foreign visitors. As a result, mega sport events can dramatically change common practices of the citizens and they normally have contradictory expectations. What did the citizens of a small city expect before a mega sport event? How did their everyday life really change? The research studies a case of FIFA World Cup 2018 that took place in a small Russian city Saransk. More than 50 in-depth interviews with the citizens were conducted in June and July 2018. The findings demonstrate that, in spite of its size, Saransk is being under reconstruction since the beginning of the 2000s. As a result, the citizens were ready for building a new stadium, hotels, modernization the airport, etc. As the citizens were afraid of foreign visitors, especially from Asian, African and Latin American countries, they avoided non-European visitors first but then they began actively communicate with all the guests. So the citizens became the participants of the international festival that changed their everyday life for two weeks.

Urban Regeneration and Sustainability on a fast-changing industrial area from Lisbon. From Morphologic margins to Social Borders

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Urban Regeneration has become a role model on EU and State funded urban policies to replicate creativity (Breitbart, 2013) and knowledge transfer (Engelsman, 2017), to requalify degraded socio-territorial units, particularly on former industrial landscapes (Jaworski & Thurlow, 2010). These fragmented spaces and communities become a contemporary focus of social sciences research (Loures, 2014), as well as EU funded programs combining Knowledge and Creativity (Florida 2005) towards urban sustainability (Huang et al., 2017). Marvila (Nunes & Sequeira, 2011; Nevado, 2018; Gennari, 2018), an eastern riverside civil parish in Lisbon, present internal boundaries among its urban occupants, mixing different soil uses and community backgrounds. Despite public drive on Urban Regeneration Role Models; the unrestrained fast-moving urban change (promoted by newcomers with different economic and cultural backgrounds), is particularly visible on its former industrial warehouses and urban voids on the riverside. Till now, strong physical barriers (train lines), and sociospatial appropriations on Social Housing, have constituted a frontier to suburban Gentrification processes already in place on riverside (Lees et al., 2009; Gomes, 2015). This paper will explore State Led Regeneration undergoing in Marvila, eastern Lisbon. To do this, we will focus on the role of institutional actors, namely, policy makers, social workers and local entities on Urban Regeneration. We'll present some preliminary spatial, socioeconomic, cultural and urban policies impacts, consequential to contemporary change in Marvila. We'll conclude by arguing further co-participative actions are needed to ensure the implementation of 2030 UN Urban Agenda at local level and avoid forms of Culture led Gentrification.

JS_RN01_RN13 | Intergenerational Relations in Times of Ageing Societies

Great-grandparent: a non-existing family role? A French example

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In 1992 A. Cherlin and F. Furstenberg observed a lack of role for great-grandparents due to an “extreme age gap” (p. 92), accentuated by the fact that the grandparent role is already occupied by the children of great-grandparents. At the same period C. Attias-Donfut and M. Segalen (1997) made the same observation in France. These statements should be re-examined at least for two reasons. Firstly, in the both cases authors produce a rather uniform image of great-grandparenting as “the oldest old” while demographic data show that 10% of French women are already great-grandmothers at the age of 70 and by 83, half of them access to this new statute (Cassan & all., 2001). Secondly, since the 1990s the life expectancy (and also the one without incapacity) has increased in France (INSEE), while the age of retirement is being postponed. These two trends might question the lack of role for great-grandparents. In this communication I analyze 12 family monographs gathered in 2007-2011 and present the first results of an on-going exploratory research within 10 families belonging to different social groups in which I crosscut biographical interviews with different generations. I will question how different styles of great-grandparenting are produced by different social factors. The first analysis shows that, on the one hand, in the families where one of the intermediate generations is unavailable (due to a death, geographical or relational distance or professional activity), great-grandparents may take part in childcare even for very young children. On the other hand, the relation history of young parents with their grandparents also influences the role the latter can play for their great-grandchildren.

The Relationship Between Childhood Socio-Economic Circumstances and Intergenerational Solidarity in Later Life: Socialisation Versus Resources

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When an elderly parent becomes frail and dependent, it is mostly their spouse or their adult children who become care

providers. Previous inquiry about upward intergenerational solidarity shows that the probability of caregiving of adult children strongly depends on one’s gender and socioeconomic status. This has been explained in terms of social exchange or family norms. However, these studies neglect an unexplored, but important part of the life course, i.e. a person’s childhood. The formative years is a very important period in which a child is socialized and where, among other things, filial norms and expectations with regard to care are shaped. By using cumulative inequality theory, we examine to what extent the socioeconomic position in childhood has a lasting impact on the probability of informal caregiving in a later stage of the life course, i.e. when adult children’s parents become care dependent. Furthermore, we investigate the association both between childhood and current SES and caregiving at present. In this way, we gain insight in the relationship between one’s social mobility patterns and caregiving. Our data stems from both the fifth and sixth wave of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement (SHARE), complemented with the corresponding retrospective modules on childhood. Empirical results were derived from multivariate analysis techniques. The paper will present the first results from these analyses.

The importance of Relationship History for Provision of Informal Care to Parents. A 10-year Follow-up of Middle-aged Daughters and Sons in Norway

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In Norway, elder care is considered a state responsibility, and older people in need of help are thus entitled to receive help from public services. Nonetheless, a large share of adult daughters and sons provide help and care to their parents. One explanation may be that the two generations have a long lasting close relationship and that children help their parents out of affection and love. Another reason for helping may be the adherence to filial responsibility norms – a perception that children ought to help parents in need of care. This study takes a longitudinal approach in order to investigate whether previous attitudes towards filial responsibility and relationship history (i.e. earlier perceived quality of the relationship and contact patterns) matter for current provision of regular help and care to parents. The analyses are based on data from two waves of the Norwegian Life course, Ageing and Generation Study (2007 and 2017) and include 899 daughters and 840 sons aged 50 and older. The results of the analyses show that when analysed over time, there is no association between earlier filial responsibility norms and current provision of help and care. Perceived quality of the relationship and contact patterns ten years earlier on the other hand, matters for parent care, both for daughters and for sons. The Norwegian welfare state model allows for more independent and choice-based intergenerational relations. The results indicate that in such a context, relationship history is important for middle-aged children’s provision of help and care to parents.

819

Multi-Generational Care, Intergenerational Ambivalence and Prioritisation of Care

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This paper deals with upward and downward intergenerational ambivalence and the prioritisation of care through the experience of carers those we are simultaneously providing care for both elder and younger generations in the middle of multi-generational and multi-fields of caring relationships. The ageing of the population and the rising average age of mothers at the time of childbearing suggest these so-called sandwich generations are increasingly becoming common in advanced economies. A theoretical framework is developed by combining two perspectives on intergenerational relationships and care. The first perspective concerns the social norms on intergenerational and multi-generational care that individual internalise, family relationships impose and society addresses (e.g., Pfau-Effinger 2005). The second examines configurations of family policies (e.g., Saraceno and Keck 2011) that influences upon their practice of multi-generational care giving. Drawing on original data generated from a mixed approach of questionnaire surveys (9,224 samples), semi-structured interviews (32 samples) and focus groups interviews (6 groups) in Japan, the empirical analysis first presents the meaning and practice of multi-generational caring relationships, and second the evidence of both upward and downward intergenerational ambivalence. Thirdly it investigates whether structural contradictions (family policy frameworks, economic conditions and social norms) that confront individuals in certain situations cause ambivalent attitudes towards the elder generation, the younger generation or both, and how they interconnectedly influence upon carers/family's practice of prioritisation among different types of care. Based on the findings, this paper concludes with examining its implications to the UK context.

Social Inequalities in Support Patterns Between Multiple Generations in Europe Over Time

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Family members support each other across the entire family cycle. Parents help their adult children with financial transfers and hands-on-support and childcare, while children in mid-life often support their older parents with help and care. However, profound social inequalities linked to different need and opportunity structures as well as public transfers within different contexts are suspected. While there is some research on each aspect separately, and some research on the connections between certain transfer types at certain family stages, there is still no conclusive study bringing together all different support types between multiple generations from different social backgrounds over time. In our view, taking a longitudinal multi-generational perspective is essential to capture dependencies and negotiations within families from different socio-economic backgrounds within different regional contexts. If middle-aged parents have to take care of their own older parents, they have fewer resources for their (grand-)children, who might then receive less attention and support from them. This may differ according to access to support from public or private institutions. Here, country and regional specifics have a huge impact on support patterns within the family, which can only be captured when looking into developments and change. Using six waves of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), we look at intergenerational transfers between multiple generations over time across European regions, considering mid-aged Europeans in the "sandwich" position between older parents and children and include multiple transfer directions and types over time to assess the links between social inequality, changes on the family and country level, and intergenerational solidarity in Europe's ageing societies.

JS_RN01_RN16 | European Health Policy and Ageing Societies: Challenges and Opportunities

Older Patients Discharged from Hospital to Community Care. Hospital Nurses and Community Nurses' Experiences of the Quality of Transition

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Older patients' transitions from hospitals to community care need to be improved. This paper investigates hospital-based nurses' and community-based nurses' experiences with the quality of older patients' transition from hospitals to community care. We use data from recent nationwide Norwegian surveys with nurses working in inpatient wards in acute hospitals (N = 2, 431) and nurses working in nursing homes and home nursing (N = 5,816) to test two hypotheses. First, we test whether nurses working in community care report lower quality of transfer than do nurses in hospitals. We also test whether nurses working in community and nurses in hospitals differ in their reports on information provided about patients, with nurses in community care being less satisfied with the information provided. Analyses with structural equation modelling support both hypotheses. We conclude our paper by discussing how transfer of older patients from hospitals to community care can be improved. Specifically, we suggest not to rely mainly electronic communication, but to increase the direct contact (face to face and by telephone) between hospital nurses and community nurses, especially between the hospital nurses and the home nurses.

Making Buildings for Social Care in Later Life: The Absent Presence of Building Users in Architectural Work

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This presentation explores findings from the sociological project, 'Buildings in the Making,' which examined the work of architects who design buildings for later life care in the UK. Despite claims that architectural design can enhance the quality of life of older people, combined with a growing body of evidence on age friendly design, there is little sociological insight into how designs for later life are operationalised throughout the design and construction process. The study opened the 'black box' between the initial commissioning of buildings through to their delivery, in order to understand how ideas about good practice in design for anticipated building users are sourced, deployed and translated. Interviews were conducted with 26 architectural professionals, observational research was carried out with work of nine architectural practices, and a sample of three design and construction projects were closely followed over a period of 10-18 months. In this presentation we focus on how building users, especially older people and care workers, are imagined and/or consulted by architects and other members of the design and construction team. It also discusses how good practice in design for later life can come into tension with different regulatory requirements, financial constraints, tensions between promoting independence and concerns for safety and the competing requirements of different stakeholders. These in turn are explored in light of the varying models of commissioning and routes of procurement that can enable or constrain the translation of design aspirations in to delivered projects. Despite aspirations on the part of some architects, clients and other stakeholders, eventual users often disappeared from the focus of building projects and constituted an absent presence at the heart of design.

JS_RN01_RN21_09 | Addressing Older People in Survey Research: Potentials and Limitations

Older Co-Researchers and Social Inclusion

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Democratisation of social research and inclusion of lay people as co-researchers in research projects is growing. It is still relatively marginal practice. In social gerontology researchers are practically always younger than those who they study. Little is known how this affects the results of interview studies, in which the manner of social interaction plays a crucial role. This paper presents a pilot study in which older people were trained as co-researchers to interview other older people. The study is part of an evaluation of an on-going programme Elämänote ("Grip of life") in which 20 NGOs in Finland run three-year community projects to improve the social inclusion of older people who live at home (i.e. are not residents of care homes). Through a qualitative longitudinal approach, 20-40 participants will be interviewed three times over a period of two years. The interviewers will be older people recruited as volunteers from the same localities. The purpose of this paper is, firstly to describe the pilot phase of the research in which seven interviewers were recruited and trained. They each completed two interviews with the same interviewee. Secondly, we discuss the way we conceptualise and operationalise social inclusion in the theme interviews. Finally, we present the initial results of how the method developed here functions and what were the first findings of the interviews in terms of social inclusion of older people. We will relate our discussion to similar European projects (BAS; Buffel 2018).

Consequences of Context Effects and Provision of 'don't know' Categories for Survey Data Quality in Nursing Home Residents: Results from Split- ballot Experiments

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Background. Both question and response order may affect the quality of survey data. This is of special concern when interviewing nursing home residents (NHR). Decline in cognitive function is assumed to increase the likelihood of response order but decrease the likelihood of question order effects. Also, a link between cognition and the probability of don't know (DK) response styles has repeatedly been posed with respect to satisficing theory. Methods and Split-ballots. Data of 396 NHR from the cRCT 'PIASMA' (2016-2018) are used to test above mentioned assumptions. Standardised instruments were applied to examine pain, depression and quality of life in NHR with no, mild or moderate cognitive impairment (CI). Several split-ballots experiments were conducted: Question order effects were tested by reversing the item order within the seven-item Brief Pain Inventory 'Pain Interference Scale'. Further experimental conditions were implemented in 15-item 'Geriatric Depression Scale': (a) reversed answer categories (no/yes); (b) additional DK category per item (yes/no/DK). Results. As expected, only in NHR with no CI three items were answered significantly different due to question order (e.g. joy of living was negatively rated if presented last rather than first). Significant response order effects were observed for NHR with advanced CI (recency effect: 3 items) but also for those with no CI (primacy effect: 3 items). Offering an DK category neither affected DK-frequency nor item distributions. Discussion. Context effects seem to limit data quality in surveys of (institutionalised) elderly. Direction and strength of such are moderated by the individuals' cognitive function. This talk discusses explanations for the observed or absent effects and furthermore presents consequences for selected statistical measures (i.e. scale scores, internal consistency, correlations).

Mobile Data Collection with Smartphones: Collecting Social Behaviour Data In The Everyday Lives Of Older Adults

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This talk explores an underutilized method in sociology and gerontology: mobile data collection with smartphones. This method belongs to the family of ambulatory assessment and experience sampling that make it possible to assess and track older people's ongoing thoughts, feelings, behaviours or physiological processes in daily life using a smartphone. The primary goal of mobile data collection via smartphone is to collect in-the-moment active data (i.e., subjective self-reports) and/or passive data (e.g., data collected from smartphone sensors). This method is growing rapidly in popularity, due to its many advantages: First, its findings are ecologically valid, because they are collected during people's day-to-day lives in their real environments; second, the reports are collected in the moment, and are therefore less prone to memory bias than retrospective assessments; third, intensive, repeated measurements of one participant capture within-person information; fourth, real-life data are rich in contextual information, as they allow for the combination of self-reports and objective activity assessments, using the sensors that are already built into smartphones; and fifth, as measurement devices, smartphones are both powerful and widespread in the general population. The presentation will address the advantages of this method by first introducing the method, and then discussing its use in two exemplary studies among older adults: one on daily smartphone/internet use and wellbeing (N = 35, 60-70 years old, tracked over 7 days), and the other on daily neighbourhood contact affecting positive day-to-day valence, loneliness and attachment (N = 77, 61-91 years old, tracked over 20 days).

Interviewers' Assessment of the Respondents' Ability to Understand Survey Questions. Does Respondents' Age Matter?

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Many survey questionnaires include at the end a set of questions for interviewers. For example, the European Social Survey from its very beginning contains the following question addressed to interviewers: 'Overall, did you feel that the respondent understood the questions?'. In my paper I use data from the ESS Round 8 to investigate how interviewers answer this question. In the first part I analyse general differences between European countries in this respect. In the second one I focus on the interviewers' assessment of the elderly respondents' ability to understand the questions. The ESS creates a convenient opportunity to conduct such an analysis, as there is no upper age limit of the participants: the oldest respondent in 2016 was 105 years old. The ESS dataset also contains interviewers' characteristics that I use as control variables.

JS_RN01_RN21_10 | Using Methods of Quantitative Analysis in Ageing Research

Challenges of Measuring Age Discrimination in The Labour Market Via Surveys In Central And Eastern European Countries

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Age discrimination, which is increasingly revealed in the ageing labour market, continues to be still an under-studied area of social science mostly due to lack of adequate data. Especially few scientific studies are devoted to the quantitative research in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The paper will present the way in which ageism in the labour market could be currently analysed for this part of Europe (via available secondary data and surveys).

It will also outline how the employers surveys could contribute to better understanding of the many facets of ageism in the labour market. And as it is problematic to obtain large scale data, it will be shown, how the concrete techniques such as Bayesian Structural Equation Modelling could be used to overcome the problems of small samples. In this study, the employers surveys from Poland (2009, 2010 and 2017) will be used to show the possibility and the way for such surveys to be helpful in the detection of ageism in the labour market. The paper is of interest to both the research network of sociology of ageing and of quantitative methods. The conclusion will present a discussion of other available data (besides of surveys) that could be used in such studies. Also some ethical concerns need to be raised to update the research community on the risks and limitations of using certain quantitative approaches while researching this subject.

How Does (Old) Age Affect Data Quality? Findings from the German Ageing Survey (DEAS)

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One central dimension in exploring the potential and limitations of quantitative ageing research is the quality of existing survey data. Using the German Ageing Survey (DEAS), we will put forward findings for the interrelation of age and several methodological issues. DEAS is a nationwide representative cross-sectional and longitudinal survey of the German population aged over 40 and had started in 1996. Participants are questioned in detail on their objective and subjective living situation. Also, tests of cognitive capability and physical functioning are applied. Information is gathered via a CAPI and a self-administered PAPI and CAWI (since 2017) questionnaire. We will concentrate on two main issues: First, we will present findings on whether and how age correlates with attrition, non-response, tendencies for acquiescence or satisficing, as well as cognitive abilities and the factorial structure of several psychological instruments and scales. Second, we analyse the longitudinal accuracy and plausibility of retrospective biographical information: in each survey year, respondents are asked for their fertility biography (the number of children they have born, in which year they were born, and whether these are still alive). This repeated recording allows to compare deviations in the recollection of major biographic events and to analyse whether intra-personal inconsistency rises with age. We will conclude with an evaluation of data quality in older (DEAS) respondents and provide some practical suggestions for survey designers and data users in quantitative ageing research.

Access to Training in Older Age: Using Bayesian Hierarchical Modelling in a Comparative Lifecourse Perspective

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Ageing policies give high priority to lifelong learning (LLL) in older age, yet the effects of public investments are unsatisfying in many aspects. One of the most challenging problems is the reproduction or reinforcement of the existing inequalities through unequal access to education. As an indicator of the strength of barriers to enter training, accessibility plays a key role for the efficiency of LLL policies. A lifecourse approach using longitudinal data provides a promising perspective to study determinants of accumulation mechanism. It allows us to see path dependency (i.e. tendency to continue a particular activity or state) in individual trajectories and one of its elements – accessibility. When applied to comparative analysis, longitudinal patterns of behaviours can reveal essential aspects of broader structures or systems. We analyse path dependency and accessibility of training in a comparative lifecourse perspective. First, we ask whether training participation is path-dependent and analyse how previous attendance affects further attendance.

Then we shift to a comparative perspective and ask about the differences in access to training between countries and factors that can explain them. The data come from Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). We observe individuals in twelve European countries over five years. As we show, accessibility of training differs between countries and can be related to macro-characteristics such as economic performance, demand for human capital, labour market, welfare regime, active ageing climate, and training systems. The study design requires a complex multilevel modelling with random slopes for lagged dependent variable and cross-level interaction that could be handled only by Hierarchical Bayes Models.

825

JS_RN01_RN37_03 | Urban Ageing: Towards an enhanced spatial perspective

Ageing, Housing Affordability and Spatial Age Segregation: Evidence from the UK

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In most post-industrial ageing societies, the patterns of spatial age differentiation that exist are comparatively recent phenomena. In the UK, the current policy focus on 'ageing in place' highlights one possible mechanism expected to increase spatial age segregation. However, the potential consequences of the so-called "affordability crisis" –the fact that both owner-occupied and private rental housing have become increasingly unaffordable– have so far been neglected. Building on previous work, this paper examines trends in spatial age segregation and provides evidence of the impact of housing unaffordability on the patterns of intergenerational space within the UK context. Combining harmonised data from 2001 and 2011 Censuses as well as rich housing market data (property sales and rentals) and income estimates for small areas, we first investigate whether, and to what degree, communities along the urban-rural continuum are becoming residentially segregated by age. Second, we study whether residential age segregation between older (aged 65 and over) and younger (aged 25-44) adults is connected to housing (dis)advantage. The results confirm an increasing trend in the age differentiation of urban and rural communities over time, and indicate that areas with higher unaffordability levels are becoming more residentially age segregated. This pattern of reduced spatial interaction between older and younger adults highlights that there is an important socioeconomic dimension to spatial age segregation. Our findings reveal that housing unaffordability is partly responsible for the lower spatial interaction between older and younger adults. Thus, we argue in this paper that a fundamental shift is needed among the group of actors who are involved in place-making and place-shaping of different communities to avoid the emergence of generationed spaces in contemporary ageing societies.

"This Is A Good Place to Grow Old": A Narrative Analysis of Ageing In And Out Of Place

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In the context of an ageing society, there is increasing attention on how people navigate and make sense of particular places through the ageing process (van Dijk et al, 2015; Van Hees et al 2017; Kearns and Coleman 2017). Ageing, coupled with bereavement and diminishing support networks, may impact on people's sense of belonging in local places (May 2011). Of course places are constructed and dynamic; continually made and remade over time (Massey, 2004). As well as perceived changes, there may also be material changes which impact on long term residents especially older people. For migrants, ageing may result in additional challenges. For those who arrived in Britain to work, ageing and retirement may raise questions about return to the country of origin (Ryan, 2004). But return is not necessarily easy as 'home places' also change over time and migrants may no longer feel a sense of belonging there – feeling 'out of place' (Valentine and Sporton, 2009). In this paper, drawing on new data from a large UK ESRC-funded project (Sustainable Care 2017-21), we explore how older, retired migrants narrate their experiences of ageing in and out of place. We focus on rich qualitative interviews with Irish, African Caribbean and Polish migrants in London and South Yorkshire. We examine their relationships to places through intersections of age, gender, ethnicity and class, and across different scales – local neighbourhoods, towns, cities and transnationally. In so doing, we contribute to understanding older people as active agents in place-making, while also paying attention to changing materialities of place through time.

Complexity and Contradiction: A Study of an Ageing Population's Experience of Urban Space

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The nebulous of street patterns and urban forms that abound modern cities tends to be vehicle-centric or steered by a neo-urbanism tradition which sets pedestrian against vehicular in a struggle for supremacy (Marshall, 2005, pp. 41-48). This study will consider how the urban environment, its spatial semiotics and patterns provide the platform for engagement for an ageing population in the communities they reside. Furthermore, growing older requires a flexible and evolving environment making seniors more vulnerable to the effects of their urban setting on health and daily lives (Beard and Petitot, 2010; Kerr et al., 2013; Ribeiro et al., 2013). The research model intends to capture the collective praxis of people who live and actively engage in their urban environments. Moreover, it will explore urban centres along Ireland's Atlantic corridor, a region on the fringe of Europe with a blend of rural/urban centres under influence from their hinterlands and its dispersed populations. This study will utilise narrative mapping, walking interviews and spatial analytical methodologies. This model is expected to generate a new perspective and new data on how regional and urban/rural policy makers, planners and urban professionals can create and shape urban spaces to meet the needs of an ageing and diverse population.

Nostalgia, Solastalgia and Biographical Contextualisation: Perspectives on the (Post)Socialist Social Change Among Older Czechs

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There is long-term interest within environmental sociology in the place attachment, belonging and residential satisfaction among older adults in the context of social change. In this paper, I take a closer look into how these concepts are related to theories of commemoration, especially to the notion of nostalgia and solastalgia, and I will elaborate their usefulness, also noting the pitfalls of interpreting data from qualitative interviews on perceptions of change among older adults. I call for a fine-grained distinction between theoretical depictions of 'contentment' among older residents, offering the concept of 'biographical contextualisation' in order to better understand the evaluation of social change over a long-term perspective. To illustrate the application of the concept, the paper draws on empirical data from two projects on quality of life among older adults: those living in the biggest towns (N=36) and in rural areas (N=21) in the Czech Republic.

JS_RN02_RN03_10 | Performative and Arts-Based Methods in Biographical Research

Creative Applications of Biographical Research Methods; thoughts on the inter-disciplinarity, analysis and interpretation of biographical data

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Since the publication of two editions of the *Handbuch Biographieforschung*. Springer VS (Lutz, H., Schiebel, M. and E. Tuider [editors]) in 2018, to which we contributed our chapter: Nurse, L, & O'Neill, M (2018) *Biographical Research in the UK: profiles and perspectives*, which provides an overview of developments and new dimensions in biographical research in the UK, we have been re-visiting work and publications of the colleagues whose biographical work we reviewed in the chapter. In the proposed paper, we reflect on the challenges of selecting materials for the chapter due to the wide variety of creative applications of biographical methods in the UK and continue our search for an interactive platform for exchanging best practices. We have been also reflecting on the status of the analytical tools that biographical researchers developed over the last decades and on the increasing multi-disciplinarity of biographical studies.

A Migrant's Biography as Art

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The works of art derive from the artists' personal experiences, and sometimes even a traumatic event, but when it tells the story of not only the individual artist but the common experience – in this case – of migrants, it is especially engrossing for sociologists. The aim of this paper is to analyse the biography of migrants in the context of the palimpsest graphic art "Ilebiland" (1992-93) by Brygida Wróbel-Kulik, which is a graphic representation of the biographies of individuals of German descent who had migrated to Germany. Brygida Wróbel-Kulik put her own experiences and significant symbolic information on real maps (labyrinth, spiral, significant colours). Her work is a tale about migrating, questing for a promised land and homeland. The border as an experience (series "Stany Graniczne/Grenzzustände", 1978-1984), which is also common for my interlocutors plays an important role in this series. The paper is based on research that I carried out on migrants who came to the Federal Republic of Germany from

Upper Silesia in Poland as "(Spät-)Aussiedler" – "ethnic Germans" between 1970 and 2000.

Frames of Live: The Visual-Verbal Interplay in Photo-Biographical Research

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As a research tool, photography is being used, with increasing frequency, in social sciences. Therefore, in recent years, it has been faced and problematized in a much more profound manner. Nevertheless, despite such overall achievement, it is still quite common that pictures turn up in social studies mainly as a way of capturing and displaying the various and passing aspects of life. That is why most of the images included in them show panoramas or details of social contexts, collective and personal activities, primary and secondary groups or individuals. This proposal aims to contribute to the discussion of photography within the biographical research, viewing it as a specific medium of life narratives. Besides, it provides an opportunity to put side by side researches, based simultaneously on visual and biographical data, lately conducted in Portugal and Brazil. Drawing from particular cases, we intend to be attentive to matters of generating, recording, and transmitting memories and stories, while we will take a closer look at the mutual interference of the visual and the verbal in the biographical act, and show how this inflected gender and class relations. The empirical data also will allow us to identify how personal and collective narratives get involved in the process of fabrication of images, and how photographs might provoke (in the double sense of stimulating and challenging) memories in both oral and written testimonies.

Assemblage of Memory. A Female Experience of Memory Transmission and Performance

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The paper is aimed at presenting and discussing an interdisciplinary, collaborative research project that - as I believe - directly addresses the session aim of approaching creative applications of performative methods and their contributions to the development of biographical narrative research. Thematically, it is devoted to the history of so-called "bieżeństwo", which was a migration of people from eastern Poland forced by the retreating Russian Army in 1915 (during the First World War), when the Germans broke the eastern frontline. The stories of those refugees, among whom a large number were peasants of Belarusian origin and women with children, make a crucial part of the regional history that - for one reason, due to its gendered nature - has been transmitted mostly within families. Methodologically, the approach applied in the project is based on participatory theatre that engages non-artists both as content providers, and on-stage performers. Consequently, the paper is focused on the project participants, all females, and their experience of memory transmission and performance. Both the topic (memory of "bieżeństwo"), and the method (participatory theatre) are briefly introduced to raise questions of the scientific possibilities and limitations of such an interdisciplinary, theatre-based approach to qualitative research.

JS_RN04_RN13 | “In the Child’s Best Interests?”: Global Perspectives on Parenting Culture, Family Policy and Child Well-Being

JS_RN04_RN13_01 | Early Childhood, Parenting and Education

Parenting Strategies around Young Children’s Education in Urban China – Intensive, Responsible and Stratifying?

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This project investigates the empirical realities of shifting norms and practices around young children’s education in urban East Asia. In particular, it examines how parenting strategies are entangled with aspirations for human capital accumulation and upward social mobility, as well as the best interest of the child, and how these notions are reconciled and enacted differently along gender, generation, and class lines. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in Beijing and Shanghai, the paper outlines the ways in which parents’ strategies around their children’s cognitive and academic development are motivated, negotiated and prioritised and how parents navigate through compromises, sacrifices and contestations to realise these strategies. Working with the concepts of intensive motherhood, responsible parenting and stratified reproduction it serves to illuminate ways in which parenting cultures both reflect and reproduce inequalities not only with regards to gender and class, but also with regards to intergenerational relations. In order to understand parenting strategies around young children’s education in urban China it is argued that the familialistic welfare policy context, which strengthens dependencies within families both between parents and across generations, as well as the low-fertility context need to be taken into account, as many children are their parents’ ‘only hope’. Parents’ strategies also mirror well China’s ambition to take a lead in the global economy by raising competitive producers and consumers. Yet, among some upper middle-class families, the interest of the child is taking precedent over human capital accumulation, which gives a different meaning to responsible parenting, but at the same adds to intensive motherhood by balancing demands on children’s mental and emotional wellbeing and demands on cultivating and nurturing their skills and knowledge.

A Gap in Development: The Effect of Parental Involvement on Children Cognitive Skills

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Living in poverty during childhood is harsh enough in many aspects. Regarding a child’s overall development, its consequences can be devastating. The so-called socioeconomic gap during compulsory education and beyond, has been widely reported by educational research. But when and how is this gap created? It has also been found that the quality of care that guardians provide has a sizable impact on cognitive development at the earlier stages of life. To test this hypothesis alongside the socioeconomic component, we used data from the Chilean Longitudinal Survey of Early Childhood (ELPI). We developed a threefold measure of parental involvement composed of positive parenting, parental stimulation and ineffective parenting, to unveil what can make a difference in a child’s cognitive skills. We found that the effect of parental involvement varies across children from different socioeconomic backgrounds, from as early as three years old. Cognitive scores are found to be higher for children living in the wealthiest households. Although discouraging at first glance, it is also found that a high level of positive parenting has a stronger positive impact on deprived children, while the negative impact of ineffective parenting is stronger on the most advantaged children. This fits into a narrative of striving for success and resilience against all odds for deprived children. The parental involvement construct can contribute to further our understanding of the socioeconomic gap in cognitive skills acquired by children, which can be particularly relevant for tackling the inequality-related gaps in a variety of later-life outcomes.

Irresponsible or Incapable? Discussing Parents as Users of Early Childhood Education and Care Services in Finland

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The official functions of Finnish early childhood education and care (ECEC) concern learning and development of children and work-family reconciliation. Children have an unconditional entitlement to ECEC, and thus, every parent is able to enroll her child in ECEC. Due to the universal access and the educational function given to ECEC, one could assume that using ECEC services would have become a social 'norm'. However, this seems not to be the case, since the unconditional access to the services has been recurrently debated. While the debates may concern children, they often concentrate on parents. In this paper, we investigate the discourses municipal politicians draw on when they discuss and debate universal access to ECEC from parents' point of view. Applying Foucauldian thinking, we understand the discourses as producing specific subjectivities for parents and implications of 'proper' family life. The data was collected in 2016, when the Finnish government enforced a restriction in the hours of the unconditional entitlement to ECEC. However, municipalities as providers of ECEC could decide whether they enforce the governmental restriction in their area or not. The data includes qualitative interviews with municipal politicians (31) in 10 municipalities and the council debates about the local enforcement of the governmental restriction in three of these municipalities. The analysis applies discourse analytic tools. The analysis shows two main discourses, the discourse of irresponsible parents and the discourse of incapable parents, which the politicians draw on both in the council debates and interviews. While the discourses produce very different subjectivities for the parents as users of ECEC services, they both suggest that the 'normal' use of ECEC is linked with parents' labour market participation.

A Child as A Subject in Childcare Selection? Parents' Notions of The Child and Early Childhood Education and Care

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When the child is nine months old, Finnish parents need to decide about future childcare arrangements. They can choose either to continue taking care of their child at home, or to return to paid work. In the latter case, they can choose from a range of early childhood education and care (ECEC) services or a combination of these. In Finland, the enrolment in out of home care is relatively low, less than 30% of children younger than two years attend ECEC. In this paper we focus on parents' accounts for their decision to enrol their one-year-old child in ECEC and especially, on the accounts that focus on the child. We analyse what the conceptions of the child are that the parents draw on and whether they assume the child have agency in the childcare selection. The study takes a novel perspective to research on childcare selection, since previous research usually relates the selection to the socio-economic background of the family (Sylva & al. 2007). The child's role as a 'participant' or 'agent' in the selection is rarely studied. The agency potentially produced to children in parents' accounts is examined as a discursive phenomenon. The methodology draws on discourse analysis. The data consist of 63 qualitative interviews with Finnish parents whose youngest child was one to two years old. The study forms part of the CHILDCARE project financed by the Strategic Research Council at the Academy of Finland. The findings show the understanding of ECEC as an arena for the child's social relations. A young child is, especially, described as an agent in the childcare selection through her/his relationships to peers and ECEC activities.

JS_RN04_RN13_02 | Parenting, Childhood, Scheduling and Time

“Helicopter Parenting” As A Social Problem

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A tension central to modern Western childhood is that between protection and autonomy. From the point of view of scholarship concerned with parenting cultures, recent decades emerge as increasingly dominated by an ethos of protection in a particular form. Understanding of risk, it has been argued, has qualitatively modified, to mean childhood experiences considered previously innocuous or even beneficial to the development of autonomy have come to be associated with harm. In turn, the responsibility of the parent has simultaneously expanded in line with a perceived need to protect by managing childhood risk. ‘Parenting’ as a term has been understood from this perspective to include connotations of self-consciousness in the part of parents regarding the need to risk-manage, as well as a required openness to professionalised accounts of risk. In this context, the growing visibility of the terms ‘overparenting’ and ‘helicopter parenting’ this century appear notable. This paper will consider this development drawing on methodologies developed in the sociology of social problems (Best 2008) and presenting a qualitative media analysis of ‘helicopter parenting’ in the British media 1992-2019. The central question considered is whether claims about parents who ‘helicopter’ or who are ‘overinvolved’ in their children’s lives challenge the prevailing understandings of risk. It will be argued that evidence points less to a reconstruction of childhood entailing a greater emphasis on autonomy, than continuation of the demand that parents manage risk, albeit in a reworked form.

Free from School in The Child's Best Interest

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Both sociologist of the family and of education have taken a strong interest in the educational practices implemented by families: from parental strategies regarding school choices to the importance of parents’ socioeconomic background on children’s educational outcomes. However, few studies have investigated the interrelation between educational choices and other life choices. By examining a particular population, parents who decide to homeschool their children, I hope to fill this gap. Parents decide to homeschool in their child’s best interest, but their choice has an impact on the family itself,

especially on mothers, who decide to invest more in the domestic sphere. This research uses both qualitative and quantitative data, collected in France, in both rural and urban areas. It includes forty in-depth interviews with homeschooling parents; six ethnographic observations at home; a descriptive data analysis of around six hundred responses to an online survey; and textual data from social networks (Facebook pages of parenting groups). With these data, I analyze parents’ depiction of the world of childhood and unpack the role they assign themselves as parents. The parents in my sample often identify “turning points” in their life course to justify their educational choices. I demonstrate how parents, and above all, mothers, redefine their identity (Faircloth, 2009) and adapt their daily life to sustain their choices, sometimes with the help of parenting networks, which help parents create new norms. Finally, I illustrate how their definition of the child’s best interests has a strong impact on other aspects of parents’ lives, from political beliefs to consumption and domestic activities.

Off We Go to a Bright Independent Future: Social Mobility, Educational Aspirations for Children, and Middle- Class Parenting in Urban China

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This study assesses how perceptions and practices of parenting in Chinese middle-class families have evolved in the past decades under the dual influence of marketization and globalization. Drawing on Bourdieu and Lareau, the paper argues that parenting practice is not only affected by the habitus that has been inherited from one’s origin family but shaped by their experience of social mobility as well as educational aspirations for children. Based on semi-structured in-depth interviews with parents of preschool and school-age children, I emphasize the importance of connecting the past and the future in understanding the current parenting practices. While Chinese middle-class parents have different experiences of social mobility, their parenting practices tend to be similarly affected by their perceptions of their current socio-economic situation and, for some, experiences of upward mobility. Intergenerational transmission of parenting styles is subject to the force of change that results from middle-class parents’ reflections and their intentional or unintentional practices of ‘doing middle-class’. Furthermore, with fierce neo-liberalist educational competition and an increasingly wide range of educational options in the context of globalization, child-rearing practices of the middle-class parents are clearly shaped by their educational expectations for children. For middle-class families, although the aim of child-rearing is often simplified as ‘bringing up the child to an independent person’, parenting practices are often adapted to serve the goal of realizing the educational expectations.

“I Think Life Experience is Just as Important as Education Really”: Mothers’ Understanding of Primary School Children’s Well-Being in Education and After-School Activities

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This paper draws on a qualitative project with mothers of primary school children in England to explore maternal understandings of children’s well-being in relation to formal school and leisure time. Education is a sphere where forces of globalisation are being felt in terms of the measurement of children, schools and nation states. The concern with the ‘performance’ and outcomes of children has meant that formal education has become an area where norms of ‘good’ parenting as intensive parenting are communicated to children and their parents. Alongside these shifts, children’s leisure time has also changed in recent years. There has been a decline in freely accessible public spaces for families; rising anxieties about children and time on screen; and an increasing marketisation of sport, music and other activities for children. I draw on mothers’ narratives of schooling and after-school activities to consider how education and leisure are understood to impact on children’s well-being in different ways. Lareau’s (2002) work on childhood and her idea of ‘concerted cultivation’ have been influential on understandings of after-school activities as part a middle-class concern with securing the social position and future prospects of their children. The accounts from my study suggest a multiplicity of reasons for engagement with after-school activities for working- and middle-class mothers. For some mothers, how children spend their leisure time is understood as providing alternative experiences to the increasingly target-driven formal education system and becomes a significant part of family life. I conclude this paper by considering how the demands of schooling and leisure time impact on the well-being of mothers and their children.

JS_RN04_RN13_03 | Parental interpretations of children's 'best interests'

What’s Best for the Child? Parents Decisions on the Treatment of Children’s Variations of Sex Development (VSD) in France

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People with a VSD are born with variations in sex characteristics -including chromosomes, gonads, genitals or sex hormones- that do not fit the typical definitions of male or female bodies. In recent years, conflict has arisen over the early surgery performed on newborns and children, and more generally about the management of VSD and the role of parents, children, and medical experts. This issue has become the interest of international organizations and policy makers. When a child is diagnosed with a VSD, early intervention is often required, and parents are asked to make decisions in their child’s best interest. Previous sociological studies have considered this issue from a theoretical perspective, but his paper contributes to the literature by focusing on parents’ personal experience when managing their children’s VSD. How do parents interpret their child’s best interests? How do they make decisions regarding surgery, gender assignment, and the implication of the child in the process? In which actors do they put their trust? This research is based on more than twenty in-depth interviews with French parents of children with a VSD, various meeting with doctors and associations, as well as an examination of documents produced by associations and medical experts. The empirical analysis shows that parents find themselves in a state of uncertainty when their child is diagnosed with a VSD and are required to make long-term decisions within a few weeks. Parents often have trouble evaluating their child’s best interest and lean on doctors to define it. The study unveils three key factors that mediate parents’ behaviour: Previous family experiences, medical and scientific knowledge, and socioeconomic background.

Best for the Child and the Mother? Infant Feeding Decisions in Spain

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The WHO describes breastfeeding as « the normal way of providing young infants with the nutrients they need for healthy growth » and recommends breastfeeding exclusively on-demand for the baby's first six months. Breastfeeding is recommended as the best for the child, and this recommendation is often framed under the "risk paradigm". However, it ultimately depends on mothers' bodies and preferences. The literature has shown that whereas some women find breastfeeding enjoyable and empowering, others experience it as negative and feel more empowered when they use formula. When making decisions about infant feeding, mothers need to take into account their individual interest as well as the baby's, and their decisions are socially situated. This is the starting point of this research. I analyze women's experience and decisions about infant feeding and try to disentangle the different definitions of the child's and mother's best interests and how they are (re)constructed by mothers depending on social factors. I use data from a longitudinal project that carried out semi-structured interviews with 58 women in Spain. Women were interviewed during pregnancy (in 2011) and again when their babies were 18 months old (in 2013). Almost all women intended to breastfeed their children, but they ended up following different feeding strategies (from exclusive formula feeding to long-term breastfeeding). The role of relevant experts, as well as mother's relationship with the labor market emerge as key factors that mediate mothers' definition of what's best for them and their children. Surprisingly, the role of socioeconomic background did not appear as significant in the interviews.

Contingent Care: Motherhood, Citizenship and Social Reproduction Across Difference

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This paper brings feminist perspectives on public/private space and home studies into dialogue with scholarship on urban encounters through the notion of 'home encounter'. Drawing on 14 months participant observation with more than 200 Romanian Roma families in the UK, the article traces how the (re)production of difference operates within child welfare home visits through the notion of appropriate motherhood, 'safeguarding' and the 'best interests of the child'. The home can exacerbate perceived differences, becoming a painful site of exclusion but it can also allow migrant mothers to purchase a form of social belonging through hosting. The article argues that migration regulations and welfare changes are affecting and reconfiguring the most intimate spaces of migrant's family lives. The home becomes a site for both the contestation and

reproduction of racialized and classed understandings of motherhood, citizenship and social reproduction. Home encounters demonstrate the significance of private space and notions of appropriate parenting to understanding how diversity is governed and heightens the urgency of a gendered and spatialized lens to notions of intercultural encounters across difference.

JS_RN04_RN13_04 | Doing research with children and parents

Rights or Responsibilities? Disabled Children and Young People's Perspectives on their Rights to Education, Work, Leisure and Travel in the Context of Neo-liberal Policies in Japan and the UK

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Over the past 20 years, concerns have been raised in UN Concluding Observations regarding violations of the rights of disabled young people in both the UK and Japan. This prompted a UK-based group of young community researchers (aged 12-24) to initiate participatory research investigating disabled children and young people's rights to education, work, leisure and travel. Interviews were undertaken with 77 disabled children and young people (aged 9-26) in Japan and 33 in the UK. Data was analysed by 23 young community researchers and 3 academics in the UK and Japan. The findings from Japan indicate that demanding family working hours policies, and restrictive education and afterschool hours care are accompanied by inadequate provision of accessible and relevant leisure facilities, lack of awareness of leisure opportunities and the benefits of play, and challenges regarding buildings, the costs of travel and the travel system itself. All of these issues were compounded by a lack of parental, professional, governmental and general public understanding of disabilities. There were assumptions about employment within families and a lack of focus on government and business readiness to employ disabled young people. These findings are echoed in emerging analysis of the UK data. We suggest that a neo-liberal approach to children's citizenship, family and education policies in the UK and Japan emphasises disabled children's responsibility to create themselves as future productive citizens. It makes children and their families responsible for providing disabled children and young people's leisure and working opportunities whilst maintaining structural barriers to these.

Biographical Approach to Studies of Parenting Culture: Mothers' Experiences Relating to Children's Upbringing

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The proposed paper focusses on challenges and opportunities of qualitative biographical methods in studying parenting cultures. The paper is based on the findings from the EC H-2020 ISOTIS project qualitative biographical study of mothers of pre-school and school age children, which was conducted in 10 European countries in 2018. Built upon the concept of bio-ecological systems of personal development by Bronfenbrenner (Bronfenbrenner 1979; Bronfenbrenner & Ceci, 1994; Bronfenbrenner & Morris, 2006), the study inter alia explored experiences of mothers from economically and culturally disadvantaged families relating to upbringing of their children. Use of the biographical approach in the comparative qualitative study of mothers enabled us to gain insight into interaction between different systems in child's upbringing. Common research methodology provided an insight into the meaning of parenting from the perspective of mothers from a variety of social, economic and cultural backgrounds (native-born, immigrant or ethnic minority) in modern European societies, including changing perspectives on parenting cultures from their own childhood and as compared to their own parents parenting styles.

Children's Views On "Good Care": The Case of Nanny and Au pair care

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Care for children is, one could argue, a thoroughly researched subject, but children's own narratives of everyday care, as well as their views of what constitutes 'good care' is less explored. The practice of hiring nannies and au pairs to care for children is a widespread solution to work-family dilemmas among middle-class parents. It has been studied from the perspective of paid domestic workers (Anderson, 2000; Ehrenreich & Hochschild, 2002; Widding Isaksen, 2010), and from the perspectives of parents, analysed through the theoretical lens of 'intensive' mothering/parenting (Hays, 1996; MacDonald, 2010; Eldén & Anving, 2016). This paper takes the children's own perspectives as a point of departure: their understandings and narrating of the care situation they find themselves in, when their parents hire nannies and au pairs to care for them. The data comes from a study of 'nanny families' in Sweden, where all participating actors – nannies/au pairs (26), parents (28), and children (19) – have been interviewed. The children's narratives contest conceptualizations of care done by both parents and nannies/au pairs, about the possibility of dividing care into manageable blocks of time, and 'menial' (labour) and

'spiritual' (emotional, qualitative) tasks (Roberts 1997), pointing instead towards everyday care as consisting of emotional doings. Through the children's narrating, it becomes obvious that being in a care situation with a nanny/au pair requires that reciprocal sentient activities (Mason, 1996) are carried out, if the situation is to be considered 'good'. The paper argues for the necessity of including children's perspectives in researching families and parenting culture in general, and care in particular, as these have the potential of challenging taken-for-granted assumptions.

Who Is Involved in Parental Separation and What Are Their Roles? New Insights from Children's Perspectives

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Numerous children experience parental divorce, be it in their own families or in those of relatives, friends or classmates. Although parental separation and its consequences for children have been well-researched, scholarly knowledge about children's concepts of children's and other participants' roles in the course of the divorce process is limited. Based on a participatory study with 60 8- to 10-year-old children in one rural and one urban Austrian region, we analyze how respondents conceptualize the roles of children and other involved persons during the process of divorce. The study comprises focus groups, individual interviews and a wide range of participatory child-friendly methods like drawings, games, handicrafts or storytelling. The study is not primarily interested in investigating what children think about their own parents' divorce but includes children with divorced parents as well as children who did not experience parental separation. Results show that children's accounts about actors and roles were differentiated and rich in detail. Children's concepts of divorce and their imaginations of involved participants included a wide variety of actors like children, parents, relatives, friends, parents' new partners or officials like judges or children's counsellors. While adults' roles were predominantly characterized as powerful and influential, the respondents' constructions about children's roles and possibilities for child participation ranged from powerless and passive (no possibility or intention to participate) to active and reflexive (informed action based on profound knowledge about children's rights). Furthermore, children's accounts contained numerous stereotypes that will be presented and related to concepts of children's agency.

JS_RN04_RN13_05 | Meanings of 'child welfare' and 'good parenting'

“Good Parents” and “Beloved Children”: Child Welfare Services, State Intervention and Intensive Parenting

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Parenting is one of the most private intra-family relationships, yet it has increasingly become the target of professional and state intervention. In Hungary, child welfare professionals are primarily responsible for ensuring that parents fulfill their responsibility of looking after the well-being of their children. They are expected to act “in the child’s best interest”, which in practice often leads to enhanced monitoring of family life, financial punishment or the removal of children from families. Up until recently, these were particularly directed towards poor, uneducated (often Roma) parents, considered to lack parental skills. My paper examines how the new trend of “intensive parenting” influences the work of these professionals and their relationship to families. Based on a year-long ethnographic research, the paper shows how the new parenting culture have significantly changed what professionals consider ideal parenting. While earlier neglect was assessed mostly in physical terms, currently a strong emotional parent-child relationship is promoted. Increasingly the ultimate judgment of parenting ability has become parental “love” and a “strong” parent-child bond. However, as my research shows, these are extremely subjective and fluid notions that are often used to reinforce personal convictions and dominant values about parenting, deservedness and social belonging. At the same time, professionals often find intensive parenting practices problematic and, in its extreme cases, just as endangering to the well-being of children as neglect (formerly linked to low education and poverty). The paper reveals the ways the new parenting culture is changing child welfare professionals’ understanding about what “good” parenting and an ideal childhood is, as well as the ways this is reflected in their relation and practices towards both well-to-do, educated and poor, uneducated families.

Casas de Pensamiento Indígena (CPI): Being an Indigenous Child in Bogota Sanchez Caro, Carmen María

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This proposal aims to present a few tensions and contradictions when it comes to question global policies and local interpretations related to indigenous children and ECEC services. What it means to attend to young children from indigenous communities in Bogota. Could early childhood education and care (ECEC) services be reduced to ethnic backgrounds, as is the case of Casas de Pensamiento Indígena (CPI)—indigenous childcare services. Therefore, this presentation highlights how indigenous caregivers, parents and children face an institutional script that asks them to perform indigenism. This means they spend the day enacting authenticity or an indigenism as a means to assure their rights and protect their cultural identity. The question is what cultural identity are they defending? The one institutionalized by others? When thinking about indigenous affiliations, the notion of “edges” in Rancière’s (1998) helps to theorize and question the idea of wellbeing or diversity as a way to limit oneself in differentiating oneself. Where does the indigenous category begin and where does the children category stop? Where does the ECEC services script begin and where does the family discourses stop? The first results, show some different ways of being in society, like to be a child, to be indigenous, and to be a citizen in a place where young children are cared for in Bogotá.

Social Investment in Childhood: Arguments in the Academic and Institutional Arenas

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Social investment is one of the last emergent concepts in the “Welfare modeling business” at the international level. The main argument is the following: earlier this preventive investment during childhood, bigger will be the “dividend”, in terms of avoided costs when children reach adulthood. Since the beginning of the century, some academics are supporting its use at the EU level (Esping-Andersen, Hemerijck, Palier) and a lot of publications are discussing its pertinence. This concept also received a strong echo in the French institutional arenas. In our presentation we propose to synthesize this current debate around social investment, its main hypothesis and arguments but also its limits before presenting the way this notion is adopted in French recent official reports to give a background to the parenting support policy. We argue that it seems more a concept oriented to avoid cost in the future than to support children well-being in the present. It is also a notion which gives place to many quiproquos among family and children professionals.

836

Children's Perspectives and Interaction as Starting Points for Reflections on "Child well-being" and "Parenting"

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Childhood sociology has established an empirically based approach to research into growing up: Historical developments and globally varying conditions of childhoods are taken into account and interpreted as central components of social ordering. In recent years, 'child well-being' has become an important keyword for the discussion of socialization and its contexts within the field of childhood studies as well as in (inter)national social reporting. However, child well-being does not represent a consistent theoretical concept. Rather, it is a broad term for a large number of indicators which, taken together, are intended to reflect the qualities and differences of growing up. Furthermore, the search for conditions of well-being clearly reveals a politically motivated future-orientation and is mainly approached ex-negative, i.e., based on the deficits of disadvantaged classes. This also applies to the term 'parenting', which receives a similar amount of attention in political debates. In this way, indicators do not only document the varying empirical realities of children's lives, but are themselves expressions of an understanding of 'good childhood'. On the basis of qualitative data from studies on educational inequalities and child protection, we take an interactionist point of view, thus going beyond a one-sided approach that focuses on structural dimensions and adult actions. Instead, we argue to take both the children's perspectives and their relevance for contexts of socialization into account, aiming for a process-oriented framework for research on the inequalities in growing up.

JS_RN05_RN09 | Financialisation and Its Impacts on Everyday Life

JS_RN05_RN09_II_09 | Financialisation and its Impacts on Everyday Life I

Connecting Policy with The Personal: UK Pension Reforms and Individual Financial Decision Making

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Automatic enrolment into workplace pensions was introduced in 2012 to stem the falling levels of private pension saving. The policy has led to more people participating in workplace pensions; yet, most are saving at minimum default contribution rates (which are unlikely to deliver adequacy in later life) and are not engaging with financial incentives offered for greater contributions. The economic models of decision-making that have provided the foundation for the pensions industry and supporting policy have not been able to explain sufficiently why people are not engaging with pension saving as expected. This research approaches pension decision-making as a practice embedded in the subjectivities of everyday life, drawing on literature from the sociology of consumption. The research follows a constructivist-interpretivist methodology using semi-structured interviews with 42 participants aged 25 to 45 years old who had experienced automatic enrolment into workplace pensions. The findings suggest that there are different approaches to pension decisions which connect to the social, cultural and moral worlds of individuals. The research identified four pension decision-making approaches which responded to the shifting context of an individual's everyday experience. These approaches represent specific challenges for policy and industry in terms of recognising the complex and varied nature of personal interaction with pension decisions. This paper provides an empirically grounded and theoretical understanding of pension decision-making, which contributes to the formation of a sociological model of financial decisions as a practice of consumption. It also contributes to commercial and policy solutions which may help to improve pension adequacy in later life.

Multigenerational Householding in the Age of Financialization: Mortgage Family Practices in Warsaw

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As the first postsocialist generations was going on their own in Warsaw, Poland, since 2000s, and among the middle-classes, the focus on lifestyle, consumption, and educational achievement gave way to a new passion—real estate. The global trends of rising wealth inequalities and the financialization of housing, combined with the local housing crunch, has made homeownership a challenging and fraught project for those starting new households. This paper uses ethnographic research to investigate practices of householding among first-time mortgagors against the background of emerging postsocialist housing imaginaries, which tie housing assets to visions of current and future good life. The mortgaged apartment becomes overdetermined as not only shelter, but status object, passive-income investment, source of asset-based welfare, and future gift or inheritance. Despite the purported individualization built into mortgage contracts, we show how mortgage debt in the name of young household members is attached to, embedded in, and cared for in broader kinship networks. This way intergenerational family moralities and practices of relational accounting are revealed as a central and overlooked aspect of mortgage finance. Focusing on the relationship between mortgages, families, and financialization, we analyse how the classed experience of unequal housing trajectories in the past and the present shapes expectations of and decisions about the future. The paper is based on ethnographic research in 28 young family households in Warsaw and on interviews with 18 parents supporting their adult children's pursuit of homeownership.

'Fuck You Money!': Seeking Early Retirement and Financial Independence as A Paradox of Hyper-capitalist Strategies as Well As Anti-capitalist Resistance

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Increasingly people seek financial independence and early retirement (FIRE) through strategies of low spending, high saving and investment. This FIRE movement shows a paradox: On the one hand, the practices propagated are highly capitalist in nature, and consist of intense financialization of household practices and decision making. On the other hand, there is a striking sense of protest against the current capitalist system that exploits both people and nature. People affiliated with FIRE rethink their way of living and look for a way out through consumption and investment strategies. Having the kind of money and assets that allow them to say 'Fuck you!' to any kind of paid activity is seen as the ultimate freedom. We will scrutinize FIRE by concatenating the theoretical lenses of diverse economies with that of social practices and by means of a content analysis of online blogs. Diverse economies emphasize marginalized and hidden practices, including creative alternatives and challenges to capitalist neoliberal society. Theories of practices account for the myriad of day to day activities that have been hidden from mainstream economic thinking. We attest that the combination of both sets of thinking will assist in critically assessing the paradoxes that the FIRE movement entails.

Narratives of Housing Financialisation of Young Adults from the Czech Republic

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Many European cities are dealing with the impacts of housing financialisation. In this paper, I present the case of the Czech urban centers such as Prague and Brno which currently face housing affordability crises. The data from Czech Statistical Office indicate that since 2016 the prices of apartments in Prague have risen by approximately 35%. I aim to unfold whether increasing housing prices affect the housing pathways of young adults – people in their 20s and early 30s. Young adults are currently entering housing market which relies heavily on the mortgage loans, where housing is becoming an investment and where they compete with expansion of short-term rental such as AirBnB. In other words, they are entering financialised housing market. I study their housing pathways through the interviews and focus groups with young adults from Prague, Brno, Pilsen and Olomouc collected in the ongoing research project. I aim to focus on what discourses

surround the practical actions of young adults; to what extent the language and narratives are financialized themselves. Does financialisation of housing inscribe in the language of young adults or does certain discursive practices perform the housing financialisation; or both? Specifically, I explore to what extent are young adults able to express their stance toward their housing situation with or without usage of financial language and unfold how they frame their understanding of the current situation on housing market.

JS_RN05_RN09_II_10 | Financialisation and its Impacts on Everyday Life II

Over-indebtedness, Debt Management and Saving: Drawing Class Boundaries in and Through Financial Education

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Notions and practices of financial education have evolved in the last decades as an important institutional field where the constitutive traits of the desired financial subject are formulated and communicated. At the national level, the responsible and calculative financial subject is formulated in universal and neutral terms, as seemingly detached from social locations and hierarchies. Yet, the financialization of everyday life has different qualities and effects for individuals and families differently positioned in these hierarchies, and subjects are accordingly financialized in different modalities. In this paper we examine different modalities of financial education associated with different class positions, comparing them in terms of organizational practices and contents communicated. We analyze financial education programs conducted by different agencies in Israel that target, implicitly or explicitly, different social classes. We examine the modes of operation and instructional and informational materials disseminated by these programs, focusing on the ways in which responsible and proper financial conduct is defined, explained and justified, particularly with regard to debt management and saving. Our analysis reveals significant differences between these programs concerning premises about proper and improper financial conduct and their causes, forms of intervention employed, meanings attached to practices of personal finance, and prioritized habits and dispositions. We contend that these differences indicate that financial education contributes to the drawing and signalling of class boundaries within a setting of financialization of everyday life, where the positioning of different populations in the financial sphere plays a key role in the production and reproduction of social hierarchies.

The Everyday Politics of Debt in Denmark - A Cosmological Interpretation

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The normalisation of financial consumption has brought a financialised culture into existence. This 'financialisation of everyday life' urges people to internalise the logics of financial capitalism, becoming self-responsible, risk-taking - and inevitably for some, debt-plagued - 'financial subjects'. The research on financialisation has been informed by Foucauldian and ANT frameworks, basing their analyses of how state bodies and financial markets govern financial consumers in UK and USA on documents. Recently scholars have pushed for more sensitive accounts, urging researchers to move closer to people's actual engagement with debt, to reflect on how this engagement is conditioned by among others geographical location as well as to experiment with alternative theoretical lenses. In this presentation, I will try to answer this call by presenting my PhD on people struggling with debt in Denmark. Drawing on interviews with debt-ridden people and observations of their institutional encounters, I will argue that their everyday experiences of confusion, deprivation, humiliation, isolation and surveillance are manifestations of an overall logic guiding the governance of debt - what I will think of as a 'cosmology'. My argument is that these sensations are the necessary product of, on the one hand, an extremely liberal financial market and, on the other, institutions whose formal instruments are too weak to recover outstanding debt. This creates a situation of institutional skepticism and (improbable) threats and makes room for less formal, morally charged "instruments" - or rather rituals - of shame, sacrifice and, in very rare cases, purification. The presentation will paint a radically different picture of Denmark, otherwise often imagined as the perfect welfare state that suspends the need for incurring debt and for individual responsabilisation when that debt turns bad.

Relationship with the Brand Throughout Life. Biographical Narrative Interview in Consumer Research

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The aim of the speech is to present a biographical narrative interview as a research technique in consumer research projects, especially in the field of research on the relationship between the brand and the customer and the relation to newer products introduced to the market. The presentation will be based on the experience of the research project "Towards relational forms of using banking services", carried out in cooperation between the Institute of Sociology of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań and Santander Universidades. Within this project an interdisciplinary team carried out 20 biographical narrative interviews, which were then subjected to qualitative analysis. The sample consisted of people aged 24-36, women and men, residents of large cities (over 500,000 residents), medium cities (over 50,000 residents) and small towns. They were qualified for research because of their time perspective (previously examined) and age. The specific problems that occurred in the interviews were analyzed in relation to relatively narrow and non-emotive subject of the research project. The course of the interviews will also be presented, described on the basis of the interview phases identified by F. Schütze.

JS_RN05_RN12 | Sustainable Consumption and Wellbeing

Young People's Use Of 'Good Life' Narratives

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Ranging from Ancient Greek philosophies to today's marketing pitches, the concept of the 'good life' has been woven into a wide variety of narratives, each with differing levels of compatibility with social and environmental sustainability. In the last decades, academics have increasingly turned towards good life narratives that could theoretically deliver decent standards of living within the limits of the planet (Gough, 2017; Jackson, 2017; Raworth, 2017). But as our ability to meet sustainable futures comes under growing threat, exploring which narratives resonate with lay people becomes essential. Reflecting on focus groups and participant filmmaking with twenty-two 10 to 14-year-olds in the South of England, this paper explores which narratives of the good life are used by these young people to describe and represent what living well means to them. Young people's personal productions are envisioned as vehicles of collectively shaped, ideologically laden, and historically contingent narratives of the good life. Particular attention is paid both to the theoretical factors of wellbeing in relation to which these narratives are called upon and to the contexts in which they are performed. While given narratives should not be understood as straightforward reflections of young people's beliefs about the meaning of the good life, they constitute sense-making tools that have tremendous influence on lifestyle aspirations. As such, young people's use of these narratives is a crucial topic for anyone interested in sustainable futures.

How Do People Practice Green Public Spaces as a Consumption Corridor? Initial conceptual reflections linking

satisfiers, to practices, to needs

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The significance of green public spaces towards "sustainability" is well-documented in relation to social inclusiveness, human health and biodiversity protection, yet how green public spaces enable the achievement of what Ian Gough has termed "sustainable wellbeing" (2017) is less understood. The GRESPA (Green public spaces in the cities of South and Southeast Asia) project, with empirical research currently underway in four cities (Chennai, Metro Manila, Shanghai, and Singapore), hypothesizes that green public spaces are synergistic satisfiers that contribute to meeting multiple protected human needs, towards human well-being. In this paper, we lay out the conceptual framework relating the notion of protected needs and satisfiers to social practice theory and green public spaces. This conceptualization advances a view that social practices are spatialized and performed; spatialized, in that practices are made possible or impossible by the material arrangements and emplaced norms and regulations, co-constructed by a range of stakeholders; performed, in that we study the activities and doings in the park, rather than solely people's representations. Through triangulation, we demonstrate how we plan to study protected needs methodologically, in relation to descriptions of park practices, reflections on a list of protected needs (Di Giulio and Defila 2018), and visual representations of park spaces and practices. We end the paper with some initial insights from fieldwork, notably what is made visible and rendered invisible in practicing park spaces (e.g., what is allowed or not, for different people, in different spaces, and varying times of day). We conclude with some discussions on green public spaces as consumption corridors, and how parks relate to other forms of un-sustainable consumption, in the context of cities where air-conditioned microclimates are increasingly normalized.

Challenging Laundry Conventions in Finland and Switzerland: When Upper Limits to Consumption Contribute to Wellbeing

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Laundry practices are held together by similar collective conventions, such as notions of comfort and convenience, across European households. However, they are performed in highly diverse ways, both between countries and within households. We compare laundry practices in Finland and Switzerland before and after an ENERGISE Living Lab (ELL) challenge, which set a relative upper limit to wash cycles over a four-week period, among 37 households in Finland and 36 in Switzerland. This relative “upper limit” can be seen as a “consumption corridor” maxima (Di Giulio and Fuchs 2014), established through a participatory approach and as part of a European H2020 project to reduce energy usage related to heating and laundry in eight countries and among approximately 300 households. For this paper, we begin by discussing our conceptual approach, towards a definition of sufficiency in relation to energy usage that involves changes in habitual and routinized practices, as well as setting upper and lower limits to consumption (Sahakian et al. 2019). We then compare laundry practices in Finnish and Swiss households, based on both qualitative data that describes practice elements, and quantitative data on wash temperatures, cycle frequency, and household roles. In a third section, we compare what changes took place in the households during and after the introduction of the ELL laundry challenge. We then discuss what is similar and what differs between the two contexts in relation to wellbeing, including freeing up time, and reconsidering what is dirty and clean, among other factors. In a conclusion, we discuss how sufficiency measures focused on setting upper limits can translate to wellbeing.

Sustainable Mobilities for Wellbeing: Hedonism or Eudaimonism?

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This paper aims to contribute to emerging debates around the challenge of changing mobility systems towards a lower carbon direction without compromising people’s experiences of wellbeing. There is an increasing number of studies that underlines the interlinkages between mobilities and wellbeing (e.g. Ziegler and Schwanen, 2011; Ettema et al, 2010; Nordbakke and Schwanen, 2014). However, a lot of them are based on narrow, mostly quantitative, approaches to wellbeing and mobilities, mainly reduced to indicators for travel satisfaction. This paper opens up to a more multifaceted

analysis that builds on Aristotelian hedonic and eudaimonic approaches to wellbeing – the first perceived as a ‘good life’ achieved through the satisfaction of personal desires, while the second as a ‘good life’ realised through a purposeful engagement in the society (see Christie, 1998; Sayer, 2011; O’Neil, 2006; Nussbaum, 2000) – for the investigation of Sustainable Mobilities for Wellbeing. For the EPSRC Liveable Cities project, I asked participants from the UK city of Birmingham to describe their mobility practices associated with their perception of ‘good life’. In this paper, I provide an analysis that unpacks the complex interconnections between mobilities and wellbeing. I explore the possibility for mobility practices to constitute not only ‘means’ for the accomplishment of social practices of wellbeing, but also ‘practices of wellbeing’. However, I also help realise the more blurred boundaries between hedonic and eudaimonic, individualistic and social wellbeing. I suggest that shifting towards more ‘eudaimonic’ and ‘social’ approaches to wellbeing can be key for transitioning towards sustainable mobilities for wellbeing.

Estimating and Implementing “Sustainable Consumption Corridors” In Practice

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Di Giulio and Fuchs (2014) have proposed the concept of “sustainable consumption corridors”, as well as some objections thereto and their responses. This contribution intends to continue this discussion by trying to frame it within a social practice theory approach, with a focus on the practices dealing with the estimations of the lower and upper limits of sustainable consumption. De Giulio and Fuchs base their concept of “sustainable consumption corridors” on the notion of “individual objective needs”, a notion that I will discuss both theoretically and empirically. Issues of power and of legitimacy are at stake to pretend to define with “objectivity” lower and upper limits of consumption. To illustrate empirically the misleading notion of “individual need”, I show the range of energy consumption levels across social groups using different proxies and taking Belgium and different surveys as an example. The following proxies are used and discussed: the yearly electricity consumption per income quartile (SEREC survey, 2004), an estimation of the ecological footprint (Wackernagel and Rees, 1996) per profession (WWF-Belgium, 2006), and a new index of capability deployment (based on Nussbaum, 2000) according to households’ access to affordable warmth (Generation and gender Programme, 2009). The discussion includes some epistemological and ethical aspects of these three proxies, as well as measurement issues. (All estimations presented are from previous quantitative studies I was associated with.) Finally, a few policy instruments (thought of or really tested) to implement such “corridors” are briefly presented to illustrate the pitfalls for estimating and implementing these “sustainable consumption corridors”.

JS_RN05_RN24 | Digitisation, Data and Everyday Life

JS_RN05_RN24 | Digitisation, Data and Everyday Life 1

A Capital and Skills Perspective on The Social Use of The Internet Of Things: Social Inequalities In The Advancing Network Society

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In this article we use survey data to explain different types of social uses of the Internet-of-Things (IoT) platform using forms of capital and internet skills. How people use the IoT socially is crucial in trying to understand how people create, maintain, or absolve social relations in a networked society. We argue that the IoT platform entices new manners of social communication that emphasize network individualization and increase the risk for exploitation of an information-based economy. Based on research in Computer Mediated Communication we define four types of social uses for the IoT platform. Ranging from individual use, sharing with strangers, sharing with acquaintances, to sharing with a partner, we test two frameworks on sociocultural backgrounds: the effects of who you are in terms of structural position in relation to capital and the effects of what you can do in terms of acquired internet skills. We found that internet skills contribute positively to owning IoT devices however, forms of capital are better predictors for the social use of the IoT platform. The effects of social capital, income, and education are inverted on private use and on sharing IoT data with a partner. Suggesting the importance of household dynamics for the IoT platform in a social context. Sharing with acquaintances and strangers are both predicted by cultural activities. Sharing IoT data with acquaintances can especially be attributed to social capital in the form of relations that escape the immediate household. We conclude that varying figurations of capital and internet skills predict how the IoT is used socially and that the social advantages of the IoT platform is unevenly distributed.

Digital Health and Big Data. Analysing Knowledge and Criticism in digitized Health Care Systems

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Against the background of increasing datafication and digitisation, the knowledge and practices transformations as well as the associated challenges and potentials in the health sector require intensive research. The motives, activities, visions and ethical concerns of those involved in the development and evaluation of large amounts of personal data guide the digital transformations in health care. In light of the growing importance of digital health technologies and big data in primary health care, the talk investigates on following questions: Who are central actors in the field of institutionalised digital health? What are common and different visions or critiques associated with digital health, algorithm-driven medicine and big data? What are the challenges it poses, and how do organizations mediate between different or conflicting institutional demands? These questions will be answered by using qualitative interviews conducted with different actors in the digital health care system (clinical staff, digital health start-ups, clinical big data analysts) and taking into account the perspective of organisational studies. The analysis of the interview data is based on the documentary method of interpretation, which is particularly suited to reconstructing the implicit knowledge and subjective experiences actors refer to when resolving institutional conflicts. It therefore serves as the basis to analyse what is crucial in dealing with digital change in health care. In addition, the lecture reflects the benefits of organizational studies for the understanding of digitization in the health care system. The findings show that positive visions associated with digital health care and big data are limited where big data and digital technologies meet between highly regulated health care sectors and less regulated consumption markets. This is where moral and ethical concerns emerge.

Simply Complex? A Discourse Analysis on Future Living with The Internet Of Things

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A commercial for the Norwegian telecommunications company, Telenor, invites us to imagine a “Smart Home of the Future” where an elderly woman navigates her house, using IoT devices with voice activation to, for instance, find her purse and water her plants. Another commercial for a Norwegian supermarket chain, REMA 1000 (with the slogan “simple is often best”), shows a man unable to get into his house using the voice activated door lock because his mouth is swollen from a dentist visit and the door thus does not recognize the command. This paper looks at the emergence of “smart” and “connected” Internet of Things and environments, and how these are manifested in popular discourses around the “homes of the future” and smarter living. The increase in home devices and things connected to the Internet promises several positive features, such as enhancing convenience, comfort, leisure, and security. When you flip the coin, however, potential risks related to privacy and security emerge as well. Furthermore, IoT technologies require familiarization and adaptation by consumers, and may be time consuming and demanding to master. This paper explores the tension between the envisioned simplicity of future living with Internet of Things and the complexities in landscapes and infrastructures that the new technologies represent. The discussion in this paper is based on a discourse analysis of promotional videos, product descriptions and other promotional materials by technology producers, as well as exhibitions on living with the Internet of Things.

Homo Interneticus - the Sociological Reality of the Mobile Online Life

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The digitalisation of the everyday life has become a common reality for more than a half of the global population. To be connected 24/7 on several devices, to be at only one click/touch away from a huge amount of digital contents, to be available for interactions with almost any users from around the globe have become common facts. The insertion of the communication technology in our daily life is higher and deeper than never before. Into this paper, we follow to identify the main sociological dimensions of the so-called Homo Interneticus. We started from the follow research questions: how long the Homo Interneticus spends on-line and why? Today it is very easy to have 24/7 access to the Internet from the smart-phones. The classical idea "how long did you spend online?" is not any more calculated in hours. Usually the people go online as long as they need, any time when they need. Beside this reshape of the online time there are still the question how long did we spend online daily, or, with other

words, how many hours we are not offline. For obtaining a more accurate answer, we intend to apply an online experimental questionnaire that will include several questions about the self-evaluation of the online activity and a screen captures with the statistics of the internet utilization from the smart-phone during a week. Thus, it will be collected a detailed profile of the online daily activities, and the amount of time spent with this from the mobile phone. Even if this study will be just an explorative one, the outputs will offer content for furthers research hypothesis.

JS_RN05_RN24_07 | Digitisation, Data and Everyday Life 2

Making Sense of Algorithmic Bias in Communities of Knowledge

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Every day, algorithmically mediated actions take part in the design and redesign of the digital society. Organizations use existing knowledge to identify actionable patterns and create predefined rules that will facilitate solving specific problems, claiming to simplify and optimize human decisions and actions. Algorithms impact various areas of life, changing the social construction of sleep through sleep tracking apps, redefining intimacy through dating apps and platforms, informing policing and legal decisions or mediating work contracts. Recent critical literature about algorithms has targeted the biases, discrimination and asymmetrical power relationships produced by algorithmically mediated decisions. Algorithms are made by organizations and individuals or groups of individuals belonging to a society and acting upon socially generated data. Thus, algorithms reflect and modify previous social biases. Social monitoring and criticism of an emerging algorithmic society is distributed across multiple communities of practice – from scientific disciplines in technical, social and humanistic fields, to journals, blogs, vlogs, wikis, and other forms of knowledge making and sharing. In this paper we identify types of scientific, professional and lay knowledge referring to algorithmic bias, and we discuss the main types of arguments brought forward in these genres and communities of knowledge.

Degrees of Deceptions: Faking of and in the Credential Society

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How do you know whether the news in the media are true or faked? The challenge of established modes of verification and the loss of public trust in the media world have gained much public attention in recent years. Far less attention has been paid to a similar trend in the sphere of education, where fake degrees and other credentials have gained in importance. Established technologies of credentialisation are facing in an age where an increasing number of people do not work in the country where their degrees had been issued, and where non-degree (micro) credentials are mushrooming as part of life-long learning. The challenge is essentially the results of an intensification, digitalisation and internationalisation of the credential society, to use a term that Randall Collins coined almost four decades ago (Collins 1979). It is against this backdrop that the paper will explore the different attempts to make use of blockchains as a technology of authentication of credentials and the platforms they create. I will first develop a theoretical framework that draws on political and economic sociology as well as critical media studies and that sheds light on the enabling conditions of authority. The case study will be used to explore the extent to which these new technologies and platforms establish new forms of transnational private authority. The paper will end by discussing the implications for universities and other educational providers and the re-articulation of the complex relationship between knowledge, power, authority and legitimacy in a digital age, that some refer to as new Dark Age (see e.g. Bridle 2018).

'The Medicine World Needs Great Data, and Finland's Got It': A Qualitative Study

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Data about the Finnish people is being touted as a new source of economic growth for Finland. The country is being marketed as a place in which the welfare state has created exceptionally valuable data resources (both from its biobanks and healthcare data), as a byproduct of having created a society apparently without socio-economic disparities, with excellent health care, high levels of education, and tech savvy. Such claims draw from the domain of bioethics to advance the argument that Finland is a more appropriate place for human subject research, particularly in terms of medicine and health, than the global south and other places in the global north in which far greater inequalities exist. The bioethical argument that people in Finland are not vulnerable and their recruitment for health studies not exploitative is a key strategy in this marketing. However, it is also being deployed now for the recruitment of

Finns for clinical trials of pharmaceutical products, such as the vaccine trials in Benin that used Finnish people as trial participants. If health data is a resource then, like all publicly generated resources, there are also socio-political implications to its marketisation, in addition to these ethical considerations. This paper draws from recent fieldwork in Finland with health data creators, researchers, and policymakers, exploring the creation of Finnish health data as a resource with value.

Virtual Rings and Hate Networks on Facebook

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Online hate, especially as manifested by means of social media, is a phenomenon that has currently been extensively studied and has also been a subject of concern at the governmental level. Its ability to mutate rapidly from one form to another has made it difficult to arrive at a satisfactory definition of this social phenomenon. Examples of hate speech occupy large areas within the field of Facebook: in fact, parts of the informational content of various kinds of online sources have become nothing less than catalysts of hatred. The aim of the study is to create a typological analysis of hate speech, a profile of online 'haters', and an analysis of characteristic features of the 'reply to comment' confrontation area. It has, in fact, become evident from research that confrontations between 'haters', conducted by means of public messages posted on Facebook, account for a large amount of the dialogues that appear on RtC (reply to comment). These posts sometimes degenerate into veritable 'virtual rings' having no connection to the subject originally under discussion. The present research is a multiple case study concerning itself with three areas – immigration, race relations, and antipolitics – that arouse especially virulent hatred in national public opinion. The analysis is divided into four phases: 1) selection of public posts; 2) analysis of discussion networks for each individual post, and clustering of the most frequent 'reply to comment' entries; 3) text mining of language used in each area (immigration, race relations, and antipolitics) in order to identify words and expressions typically used; 4) classification of each individual ring in accordance with the Grounded theory method and by means of NVivo software.

JS_RN07_RN09 | The Economics, Politics and Cultures of Dark Networks

Towards an Elementary Theory of Dark Networks

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Dark networks conduct nasty business: human smuggling, child- and sex- trafficking, trade in drugs, extortion, financial fraud, money laundering, influence peddling, terror. Although by definition their activities are hidden, they are often hidden in plain sight, and as Federico Varese has shown, mafias (as an example) operate within many of the same inherent constraints as more legitimate enterprises. The relative neglect of dark networks by our discipline is shameful. Global and national transformations of social life are multiplying these practices, in what Manuel Castells calls “the network society.” This paper represents a preliminary attempt to establish a theoretical foundation for the sociology of dark networks, based among other elements on Simmel’s theory of the secret and the secret society and their increasing significance for a world of expanding social networks in a credit economy; Goffman’s theory of social life as a confidence game; John Thompson’s insights about the transformative effects of mediatization on the public sphere; and Edward Shils’s conception of “the torment of secrecy” as a corrosive imbalance of privacy and publicity.

From the Outskirts to Urban Peripheries: National Criminal Collectives In North And Northeast Brazil

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Until very recently, there was no perception that West-Centre, North and Northeast Brazil were connected to national and international criminal collective networks such as PCC (Primeiro Comando da Capital), in São Paulo, and CV (Comando Vermelho) in Rio de Janeiro. A series of massacres in Brazilian prisons from 2016 has put pressure on researchers to reevaluate their investigation agendas. From the findings of fieldwork and questionnaires I intend to draw on some developments within the dark networks under which the North and Northeast have connected to transnational drug trade. The work is based on research on juvenile prisons and poor neighbourhoods (including shantytowns) in one of the poorest and the most agrarian states of Brazil, Alagoas. Through juveniles and their families’ trajectories, I point out

how work, family and criminal migration have become entangled. Furthermore, I aim to bring some evidence of how these migration movements are tied to new state and trade developments in their lives. From this, I sketch representations of emotional, cultural and economic transformations that seem closely connected to a singular process of the state’s expansion on the “new” urban poor, and the spreading “façções” as criminal collectives through “peripheric” regions in Brazil. In the end, I highlight how this scenario is interdependent from some movements worldwide.

“See, ‘Trust’ Is a Word Rarely Used in Here...”: Mistrust, Credibility and Collaboration among Anonymous Hacktivists

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It has been over a decade since the first political manifestations of the digital scene dubbed Anonymous. In that time, the hacktivist arena has seen increased policing, high-profile arrests, and the introduction of state actors posing as hacktivists. Engagement in this arena, where actors are anonymous or pseudonymous, introduces challenges for participants because alters may be like-minded participants or something else entirely: federal agents, trolls, or rivals from other networks. Using an analysis of observations in Anonymous chat rooms and interviews with hacktivists, I show that participants respond to these uncertainties by structuring their interactions and organizing public discussions in ways which manage risks from law enforcement, external antagonists and internal rivals. Through codified and openly discussed strategic protection of one’s personally identifying information, as well as subcultural norms of obfuscation through humor, participants signal their assessment of the milieu as risky. However, many participants also rely on circles of associates and even friends for information, threat assessment, collaborative projects and emotional support. This suggests that while perceptions of risk may increase barriers to cooperation in mediation, it may also lead to individuals developing stronger interpersonal ties with alters. This finding contrasts portrayals of Anonymous as a ‘pure’ example of swarm or crowd behavior online. Rather than finding activists who perform fleeting activism and lack social infrastructure, my analysis suggests that activists have developed strong, persistent, collaborative relationships; a social sinew at the center of the swarm.

Non-Enforcement as Informal Pact: Towards a Political Economy of Illegality

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Contemporary analyses on the state usually take it for granted that official attempts to manufacture social order occur within the confines of the law. Accordingly, the voluntary compliance of subordinates is achieved through bureaucratic processes and political will imbued with legality. Based on ethnographical work on the infringement of different types of laws in Argentina, this presentation holds that democratic states can also establish social order by forging informal pacts with specific social groups outside the confines of the law. It is argued that informal pacts are initiatives based on the non-enforcement of the law introduced by authorities and aimed at establishing a mutually beneficial exchange. The case analyzed indicates not only the significance of informal pacts for further research, but also the importance of observing organized inactions as well as identifying errors, gaps and overlapping rules as sites for the illegal extraction of useful political resources.

Bad Banks? Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Irresponsibility in Times of Economic Turmoil

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The global financial crisis is deeply rooted in the irresponsible banking and lending practices of the global financial service industry. The crisis had devastating consequences, not only for debtors, the loans of home-owners, pension plans of retirees, but also for the employment and income of many citizens around the world. After brief stagnation, inequality has increased drastically due to "bad banks" sparking recession. In this paper we focus on the global banking and financial services industry to analyze under which conditions banks engage in irresponsible behavior in times of financial crisis. We are specifically interested to understand how different national institutions and corporate governance arrangement influence whether banks behave irresponsibly, thus whether different forms of regulation and control might foster or hinder corporate irresponsibility. Theoretically, we combine institutional theory with a focus on corporate governance. We expect that banks are more likely to behave irresponsibly in contexts with little regulation of the financial market and weak firm-level corporate governance. Empirically we use the Asset4 Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) data set to test our claims. ESG data are collected by analysts to assess investment risks and provide metrics for social responsible investment decisions. Our data contains information on 407 financial and investment services firms located in 49 countries from 2005 to 2015. The structure of the data allows to assess both comparative differences and changes over time in the social and economic performance of firms. Our analysis show that "good" corporate governance can indeed lower the likelihood of bad banks.

JS_RN07_RN15_09 | Globalising Cultures: Globalised Territorialism and Transnational Anti- Cosmopolitanism

European Transnationalism in The Making: Decolonialising The Normalised National Narratives Across the Isle of Ireland

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The paper will explore how the paradox of contrasting sexual politics in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, sits uncomfortably, but temporarily at the table of wider processes of Europeanisation and transnationalism. Whereas Northern Ireland is dominated by conservative gender and adversary ethno-religious/ national rule, the Republic is dismantling long established nationalist policy; the latter in recent years by democratic vote supporting gay marriage and also challenging constitutional sexist abortion law. Far right orientations across Europe have been normalised and mainstreamed, foremost in the last decade. But as far as the Island of Ireland is concerned far right populist narratives of national cohesion do not work: The North is split by sectarianism, and the South is undergoing fast secularisation of a predominant Catholic society. Though I will not focus on Brexit (e.g. the aftermath of it) the UK exit from the EU epitomises the fragility of nationalist as well as trans-nationalist narratives, and sheds light on a need to engage more fundamentally and by that de-colonialising normative 'national' orientations crossing the line of nation state imaginations. First, the specific contexts of the two countries with respect to sexual politics and historical legacies of ethno-religious group identity containers will be briefly introduced, followed by a conceptual and critical reading of the notion of the colonial/ de-colonial and processes of transnationalism. Thirdly, it will be discussed how political identities are enmeshed with mainstream (hetero-)normative frameworks undermining a more inclusive outlook of transnational societies.

“The Whole World’s Welfare Desk” and other Transnational Anti- Immigration Narratives on Deservingness

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During the 2000s, right-wing populist parties have increasingly added economic arguments in their political rhetoric for the purpose of justifying an anti-immigration agenda. In addition to its function as a justificatory resource, this welfare nationalist framing of anti-immigration mobilization has helped (particularly Nordic) parties in appealing to a divergent electorate of blue and white collar workers. For the former, questioning immigrants' deservingness to welfare redistribution carries the promise of better availability of the scarce redistributive resources, whereas the allure of lower tax burden is being harnessed to electrify the middle classes. Around the globe, the recent years have seen many types of intransigent anti-immigration rhetoric channeled to potential electorates via countermedia, the 'ultrapartisan' outlets that position themselves against the 'elitist' mainstream media. This paper assesses how these protagonists of immigration control – both the countermedia outlets and the discussants – narrate the role of the state to its citizens and other denizens. We then further explore the extent to which welfare nationalist anti-immigration narratives are particular to the Nordic culture of political mobilization – as opposed to being transnationally domesticated for local contexts. We collect one month of coverage from three countermedia outlets Kansalainen (FI), BreitbartNews (US) and Fdesouche (FR), comparing the absolute and relative frequencies of articles that mention specific (i) immigration, (ii) redistribution and (iii) immigration and redistribution keywords. We then analyze the top shared articles and their comments quantitatively, axially coding the subject matter using ATLAS.ti.

The Glocal Way to Deterritorialisation: Hybrid Identities, Hybrid Imaginaries, Hybrid Products

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The purpose of this paper is to reflect on the possibility of a change in the widespread idea of 'Made in...', which we all are familiar with, in relation to some values and an identity that remind us of the place where products are manufactured. In a world where the processes of globalisation, or rather of glocalisation, are deconstructing the fundamental paradigm of the nation-state and territoriality in favour of mobility (Elliot, Urry, 2013), connectography (Khanna, 2016) is it still possible to speak unequivocally of Made in...? In particular we need to rethink the meaning of "origin". Process of deterritorialisation, virtualization and glocalisation of collective identities are the frame of our work. Most of researches (D'Astous and Ahmad, 1999; Hsieh et al., 2004; Kotler and Gertner, 2002; Nebenzahl et al., 2003; Papadopolous, 1993) had proven a significant effect of COO (Country of origin) information and/or brand name on consumer perception. In line with these researches, we can move to a sociological point of view showing how cultural processes are modifying the perception about the origin of a product or a particular identity. If in the precedent ESA conference, in Prague (2015), we highlighted the relations between territory and Made in., in this case we try to explain, through ideal type examples (PRADA, Starbucks, Caffè Nero), how different hybrid products shed a light to the transition from a consumer perception affected by COO (Country of Origin) and by BOO (Brand of Origin) to the more perceived COPO (Cultural of Product Origin) or COBO (Cultural of Brand Origin). In other words, culture and hybridization before territory.

JS_RN09_RN17 | The Gig Economy: Bright and Dark Sides of the Future Labour Market

JS_RN09_RN17_04 | Platform Work: Needs, Activation and Representativeness in the Era of Digital Labour

Platform Work and Platform Workers in Italy: An Exploratory Study

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The platform economy fully represents new pathways of the global economy and the complexity of work in the post-industrial age. This depends on its tendency to generate non-standard and flexible activities that stand outside traditional forms of identification, protection and contractual regulations. Forms of work emerging from platforms can vary: first, there are the most complex, qualified and specialized, provided by professionals. They take advantage of this new intermediation between supply and demand to intercept highly challenging opportunities. Second, we find low-skilled microtasks that follow processes of global outsourcing and representing the last frontier of an informal neo-Taylorism. Third, we can also find forms of traditional work with different levels of qualification, which are offered firsthand, yet taking advantage of the digital intermediation to increase the number of clients. Lastly, there are work forms requiring low qualification as to circumvent possible entry barriers of the market, or to overcome the traditionally informal nature of supply-demand matchmaking. Within such a varied population of workers, it is difficult to trace and clearly classify the workers' needs and motivations, with the aim to form specific programs on both the regulatory and social protection level. Our analysis is based on a sequence of research activities: Mapping work platforms that are currently operating in Italy as an analysis of the reference scenario; A ethnographic analysis of the "communities" of the subjects within the platforms, as well as in other social networking spaces, such as Facebook groups; A qualitative analysis (focus group and in-depth interviews) to platform managers/founders and different type of workers following Codagnone and De Groen's categorization in four groups.

This Must Be the Place. Food Delivery Business Model, Riders' Mobilization, And the City

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The focus of this research is the mobilization of riders in the food delivery sector in the city of Torino. Since winter 2016, a group of gig-workers started a protest to gain better work conditions. Through the participant observation of the mobilization, interviews with riders (considering workers of Foodora, Deliveroo and Glovo), and content analysis of the Facebook page of the collective, the research aims to investigate the relationship between emerging representations of urban space and technological infrastructure. The perspective we adopt is informed by social shaping theory. This theoretical framework stresses the dialectical process between technology and society and between technology and social actors. Thus, it refuses rigidly deterministic concepts and taking into consideration the power differential of social actors in the governance of technological instruments (Flichy 1996). The peculiar characteristics of the technology limit the range of actions available to social actors, but simultaneously, they can manipulate technological devices and repurpose them. This leads to unpredicted uses, that sometimes might be conflicting with the original goals imagined by the designer or the organization that adopted them (Sartori 2012). This happens also in regard to urban infrastructure, a framework which is at the same structuring and structured by the actions of these two collective actors. The theoretical aim of the paper is twofold: to reflect upon mobilizations in the gig economy, and their relationship with "old" labour movements and "new" social movements approach, and to discuss the multi-scalarity of platform economy as a simultaneously global and local phenomenon.

Not only riders

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Platform work is not an exclusive occupation, it co-exists with other types of self-employment, usually off-line, as a secondary activity to integrate income and a way to define a professional identity. That is the case of many creative workers, particularly vulnerable ones, who are exposed to discontinuous jobs and wages, to which they often respond by holding multiple jobs, sometimes even outside the creative field. Digitalisation can foster the workers' well-being, depending on the capacity to modify – even radically – the employment regulation, the role of social and economic institutions – both national and supra-national – and the actors' power relations. The current regulation is related to “the work as it was” more than “the work as it is”. Western capitalism has to redefine protections for an increasing number of non-standard workers. As many scholars have already shown, the welfare capitalism' regulation system is characterised by two different approaches to the non-standard workers (NSWs): a positive one, that think about NSW as “quasi-employees”, and a more disruptive other, considering the NSWs as “quasi-self-employed”. Several times, in literature, it has been highlighted how the fragmentation of work and the diversification of the conditions of workers could play as a barrier to collective action, and to the capacity of industrial relations actors to represent their interests. However, as many studies have shown, few innovative trajectories are being shaped both the traditional, longstanding union and the new forms of representation, as bottom-up movements, “quasi-unions” and so on. The paper aims to explore new forms of representation in Italy and the Netherlands, focusing on the actions developed by “Smart” cooperative for graphic and web designers, working on and offline.

(Schreyer/Schrape 2018). Our contribution sheds light on the dynamics behind the workers organization in Germany. This is of particular interest due to the fact that the German protest is mainly supported by an independent syndicalist union, crossing national frontiers. Traditional unions are involved only in a few cities and the willingness to cooperate between both entities is low. Thus, our research so far shows that a rather unconventional and more radicalized approach to organization and action against the employer seems to be more attractive for the bicycle riders in German cities. The paper examines the drivers that led to protest and solidarity among the bike couriers. We analyse three potential drivers against the background of the specific institutional and cultural environment in Germany: 1. the nature of precarious work, 2. the specifics of the economic sector, 3. The particularity of the young, partly international workforce. Beyond these contextual factors, the paper investigates the biographical experiences that decide on whether a biker participates in protest or remains acquiescent and how unions are perceived subjectively. Our findings are based on expert interviews with young union members and activists, as well as biographical interviews with riders that decided to take action against the grievances surrounding them at their workplace.

Resistance Against the Recommodification of Labour on Food-delivery Platforms in Germany: Structural Drivers and Individual Motivations

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The two main on-demand Food-delivery platforms in Germany Foodora and Deliveroo are publicly accused of practices of hyper-exploitation. Employment relationships are not or rather (Degner/Koch 2018) weakly regulated and the efficiency-driven algorithm lacks transparency concerning working hours, the payment-system and shift assignment

JS_RN09_RN17_05 | The Gig Economy: Bright and Dark Sides of the Future Labour Market I

Can the Gig Economy Be Compatible with Standard Employment? A Case Study of Food Delivery Platform in Belgium

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The digital platform economy has a great potential for changing the way work is organized in the society and for disrupting existing employment models. In this new reality, employees are replaced by 'independent contractors', and jobs become 'gigs'. The depart from the standard employment relationship is accompanied by a powerful narrative of flexibility, independence and entrepreneurship, where traditional definitions of dependent employment should no longer apply. In this paper, we ask whether work in the gig economy is indeed incompatible with standard employment. We explore what are the needs from work of platform workers and to what extent they can be fulfilled within standard employment? The analysis is based on a case study of one of the largest food delivery platforms, Deliveroo, in Belgium. The case is particularly interesting because the platform hired workers through an intermediary, which gave standard employment status and respective protection to workers. The analysis furthers the understanding of the nature of the flexibility entailed in platform work and the preferences of workers regarding work and employment conditions. We also identify the role of local regulations and institutions. The case shows that platform work can be carried out within standard employment and it can thrive under standard employment regulations, contrary to the view and practices promoted by the platforms. Standard employment, as opposed to 'independent contracting', can be compatible with the business model of the platform economy and, more importantly, also with the flexibility that the workers value.

Between the Old and the New – the Gig Economy and Its Characteristics

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To fully understand the impact of the 'gig economy' on the labour market we have to identify in detail the features of the phenomenon itself. In the proposed speech, we will present the theoretical justification for treating the gig economy as a

modern 'cottage industry'. As pointed out by Srnicek or Soderberg the phenomena of platform capitalism have a lot in common with the quite old-fashion "putting-out system" (for example the capitalist is a supplier of the raw material and the employees own the means of work). Furthermore, exactly as the cottage industry, it has its differences and limits. We will indicate the most important of them, distinguishing socio-economic features of crowd-work (e.g. MTurk), work-on-demand via apps (Uber) and renting of owned resources (Airbnb). We will also try to highlight the possible scenarios of future dynamics. If platform capitalism reminds "the putting-out system", the history of the latter can be a lesson for the future of the labour market.

Recruitment Devices in the Gig Economy: How a Labour Supply Takes Shape in the Market for Food Deliveries

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The great majority of digital platforms nowadays rely on a freelance workforce. This implies that workers are free to decline any task that is sent to them. A major problem for platforms is thus to ensure a sufficient supply of labor at any time of the day. That is not an easy task and platforms put a lot of effort to mediate labor supply and demand. In this paper, I will argue that platforms intervene on multiple occasions in the process of recruiting workers until completion of the transaction and thus contribute to shaping the market that they create. I will do so drawing from an ethnography of online food deliveries in Western-Switzerland. The goal of a delivery platform is to conclude as many transactions as possible. To do so, workers should go through a series of stages until completing the task that is sent to them. They should download the app, log-in, be at the right place, at the right time, and accept the orders they receive. At each stage of this process, workers are free to log out, ending the transaction. In order to frame the workers' activity, the platform has to rely on devices and manage its workforce at distance. The user interface, the matching algorithm, the pricing mechanism, and the user ratings come crucial in this endeavor. I will show that both the design and use of these tools are essential to understand the functioning of the market.

Thriving or Just Surviving: Divergent Inequalities in London's Gig Economy

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Based on interviews with London's AirBnB Hosts, Uber drivers and Amazon Flex workers, this study highlights the divergent nature of inequalities as income sources become increasingly casualised through digital platforms. While studies have independently shown AirBnB hosts to gain increased income compared to letting their properties in long term markets, others have shown Uber and Amazon Flex workers to find themselves increasingly in positions of financial disadvantage. This paper interrogates these divergent patterns by looking at the changing relationship between capital and labour, alongside the increase of finance-based capitalism. In this study Uber and Amazon Flex workers were found to engage in long periods of unpaid and unrecognised labour as a necessity for using the platform productively – this includes prolonged waiting periods for jobs to become available during which they are encouraged to continuously refresh the app and remain diligent and ready to respond. They are also encouraged into debt obligations (Uber now serving as a credit broker to its drivers), undermining the implied flexibility of such work. Meanwhile, AirBnB hosts in the study made ongoing attempts to distinguish themselves utilising their cultural and economic capital, to stand out and be seen as valuable on the platform. Those with the “right” type of capital needed to be most successful and face the fewest risks on the platform tended to be wealthy, white and male. Hosts who were female, had limited economic or cultural capital reported high levels of risk and discomfort while hosting. This study therefore aims to show how capital and labour relations are being reworked in the gig economy.

JS_RN09_RN17_06 | The Gig Economy: Bright and Dark Sides of the Future Labour Market II

Ideologies Within New Employment Forms: Precariously Employed Youth from The UK And Greece

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There is a substantial literature on labour market flexibility, precarious work and non-standard employment and a burgeoning one on “work on demand”, the gig economy, crowd work and coordination by platforms. This paper focuses on the ideological dimension and the discourses that accompany the new forms of employment from multiple perspectives and especially the views and understandings, ideas and beliefs of the workers engaged in it. The research, situated at the intersection between working conditions and subjective experience aims to identify the extent to which a process of internalization of market values and neo-liberal worldviews is at work and the extent to which these values and worldviews are modified and adapted in the context of their appropriation. It will be empirically based on content and discourse analysis of life story semi structured interviews conducted with selected persons aged 20-35 from the UK and Greece in the hospitality and care industries, who have been fully socialized in the digital era and have only experienced precariousness in their work life trajectory. The interviews will focus on the perceptions of the workers about their work, their rights within it, expectations from it and beyond it and its place in their everyday life. The socio-political orientations of the agents will also be examined not in the narrow sense of party-political affiliation but in the broader sense of ideas about values, perspectives and stances on socio-economic and public issues.

Operating in Capitalist and Moral Economies: Freelancers' Sympathy, Strategic Alliance and Resistance to Prejudice

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How do freelancers deal with loosely established employment practice? Reflecting on semi-structured interviews with 60 independent professionals from Taiwan and England, this study looks at whether the traditional frameworks of organizational exploitation and self-exploitation are appropriate to understanding unfair employment practices encountered by freelancers. Additionally, I examine the conflicts between freelancers and their clients and how they influence professional identity and payment negotiation. Preliminary analyses result in three findings: First, inexperienced freelancers are motivated by financial and human capital accumulation, thus inevitably have to undergo a period of self-exploitation before reaching a satisfactory stage of fair negotiation. However, both inexperienced and experienced operate in capitalist and moral economies, such that they consider each clients' project (e.g. adding value to society) and financial condition to determine appropriate price. Second, to minimise replaceability and stabilise sources of work, highly skilled freelancers diversify skills and form alliances with other freelancers. Freelancers divide labour in cooperative partnerships, forming complementary alliances to carve out a niche in their profession while escaping the exploitation typically associated with division of labour. Third, the freelance experience is impacted by social and cultural factors. Some clients don't necessarily understand or appreciate the investment and skills involved in freelancers' work. Clients' skewed judgements of freelance work creates asymmetrical valuations of the work, and such evaluational asymmetry is manifested in different perceptions of the client vs the freelancer regarding the respectability of the profession, which also results in gaps in expected payment.

JS_RN09_RN17_07 | The Gig Economy: Bright and Dark Sides of the Future Labour Market III

Embodied Precariat and Digital Control in the 'Gig Economy'. The Mobile Labour of Food Delivery Bicycle Couriers

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The promises of flexible and autonomous work promoted through mobile apps are the latest trend within a 'gig economy' relying on a workforce of independent contractors whose conditions of employment, representation and social protection are often exploitative. Driven by the 'lean platform economy', developed after the financial crisis of 2007–2008, the 'gig work' received several criticisms in recent years. They range from its contribution to the dissolution of jobs into atomised tasks that undermine the role of jobs as anchors of the social structure (Pesole et al. 2018), the algorithmic management of work which enhances digital control (Rosenblat 2018; Rosenblat and Stark 2016) and the challenges they pose to workplace organisation and unionisation (Woodcock 2017). This presentation proposes the investigation of mobile work undertaken by cycle couriers using delivery apps such as Deliveroo and Uber Eats to account for how the precarious nature of these jobs and their digital surveillance are embodied, negotiated and contested. The paper draws on an ongoing ethnographic research, which involves participant observation as a Deliveroo rider in East London and interviews conducted with fellow workers. It considers the following questions: What is the impact that big data analytics, communications capture and mobile device design have on worker surveillance on and off the job? How is the increased flexibility advocated by platform mobile work influencing the precarious nature of contemporary jobs? How is the algorithmic management of platform mobile work affecting workplace solidarity and organisation? In what ways is the data collected by Uber and Deliveroo informing transport planning practices? What is the role of lean platforms such as Deliveroo and Uber Eats in facilitating transition towards low carbon mobility futures?

Peer Surveillance in Aesthetic Labour

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Research has shown the importance of employees' aesthetics in interactive service work, particularly by stressing the role of employers in commodifying workers' capacities and attributes (e.g. Warhurst et al., 2000). Based on 25 "wardrobe interviews" (Woodward, 2007), this paper examines the role of peer surveillance in aesthetic labour. Interactive service employees, all working in precarious (and often multiple) jobs, were interviewed in front of their wardrobes, using items of clothing to elicit narratives and reflections on practices of dressing and grooming for work. Due to the flexibility of their employment, these workers cannot rely on routing or set norms in their daily presentation of self. Analyses show that corrections by peers are highly salient in respondents' experiences of learning and adapting to aesthetic standards in the workplace. This article therefore suggests the importance of peer group mechanisms in studying lookism (Warhurst et al., 2009) in contemporary – and arguably future - labour markets. Warhurst, C., Nickson, D., Witz, A., Cullen, A.M. (2000). Aesthetic labour in interactive service work: some case study evidence from the 'new' Glasgow. *Service Industries Journal*, 20(3),1-18. Warhurst, C., Van den Broek, D., Hall, R., & Nickson, D. (2009). Lookism: The new frontier of employment discrimination?. *Journal of Industrial Relations*, 51(1), 131-136. Woodward, S. (2007). *Why women wear what they wear*. Oxford: Berg.

Superconductr: Artistic Interventions in Digital Platform Labour

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Superconductr is an artistic research project whose investigations focus on structural conditions and contradictions in digital platform labour. superconductr's work aims to make these visible through artistic methods including delegated performance and interventions that utilise the functionalities of existing digital labour platforms, through participation in activism for precarious workers' rights, and through theoretical investigations. The name superconductr refers to Michel Foucault's definition of power as the conduct of conduct. Conduction is here seen as the transmission, control and mining of data streams in networks that facilitate the mobilisation, capture and extraction of human labour power. This paper will present a number of superconductr's projects, including 'Workers leaving the cloud factory,' which through videos sourced on Amazon Mechanical Turk and Microworkers restages the Lumière brothers' 1895 film 'Workers leaving the factory,' to explore the dissolving of both spatial and temporal boundaries between work and non-work. 'Work hard dream big' and 'Doing and nothingness' enact and document Bartleby-esque refusals of participation in normative paradigms of sanguine entrepreneurial self-exploitation on Fiverr. 'Capitalism doesn't love me' and 'Workers laughing alone for money' deal with anxieties

brought about by precarious working conditions, and the auto-affective labour necessary to function in a world of compulsory and competitive self-optimisation. superconductr is a project by artist Matthias Kispert. www.superconductr.org

Cultural Ideals of Gigwork in Popular Management Literature

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The presentation analyzes the cultural ideals of the gig economy and gigwork as they are represented and circulated in popular management literature. The research material consists of 13 "pop-management" guidebooks, published in 2016–2018, around the topic of gig economy. The analysis of the books was based on an iterative coding process that incorporated both qualitative and quantitative approaches, seeking answers to the following questions: 1) How is the gig economy defined in the literature? 2) What are the recurring concepts that are harnessed in portraying the transforming landscape of work? and 3) What are the motivations, opportunities, and requirements related to the gig economy from the perspective of a prospective gigworker? The presentation demonstrates that in the pop-management literature, the gig economy is represented as a field of drastic change, often highlighting its sudden and abrupt character while at other times positioning it in a longer continuum in the transformations of work and the economy. The traits expected from an "ideal gigger" were identified as entrepreneurialism, prudence, self-development, malleability, and sociability, whereas the motivations of participation and the opportunities that the gig economy offers were categorized through the notions of versatility, meaningfulness, and self-determination. In addition to providing empirical analyses to discuss the discursive construction of the phenomenon of the gig economy, the paper discusses critically the role of the pop-management books as tools of self-education that contribute to building a hyper-individualized entrepreneurial self.

JS_RN09_RN20_RN21_10 | Crossing Methodological Boundaries: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods in Economic Sociology

Let's Talk About Needs: A Laboratory Experiment on The Influence of Social Distance on Distributive Justice

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We are confronted with the matter of distributive justice on a daily basis – be it in the household context about the just distribution of chores or cake, or in political discussions on pensions or unemployment. Pluralist theories of justice and empirical justice research suggest that the type of social relation that exists between people influences the distributive justice principle they choose, according to which goods should be allocated. Among the main justice principles of equity, equality and need, the latter has so far received least attention in terms of behavioral measures. Justice theory postulates that principle of need is related to close social relationships, which can be distinguished from formal relationships by their degree of social distance. Social distance can be split into the dimensions of time and communication. In a laboratory experiment I find that these dimensions not only matter for themselves, but also interact with each other. A content analysis of the communication protocol of the experiment further shows that the actual content of the communicative act indicates in which frame of action is activated, which in turn influences the choice of distributive justice principle. This combination of methods shows that people try to find or justify different strategies within the controlled action space of the laboratory experiment, which would otherwise remain unnoticed.

Linking Theoretical Aims by Crossing Methodological Boundaries. On the Usefulness of Various Data Types for Economic Sociology

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Within economic sociology, numerous theoretical approaches exist. These approaches influence how research questions e.g. on market exchange, consumption, production and work are specified in social research e.g.: Are researchers interested in interactions, social meaning or structure? Are they interested in micro-, meso-, macro-sociological phenomena? How do they handle spatiality (e.g. do researchers want to analyse local or national economies or global value chains?) and temporality (e.g. everyday market interactions, long-term economic transformations)? How these questions are answered influences the overall research design as well as choice of data and methods. Using examples from their own research, the authors discuss the usefulness of various qualitative and quantitative data types – such as ethnographies, visual data (e.g. photography, videos), qualitative interviews, surveys, process-generated data (e.g. aggregated statistical data, business directories, newspaper articles, engineering literature) and cartographic data – for addressing different types of theoretical aims within economic sociology. The paper argues that (1) for economic sociology, the differentiation between qualitative and quantitative methods is less useful than that between different data types. (2) No single data type can assess all theoretical aims within economic sociology. (3) Therefore, methodological boundaries have to be crossed and methods linked, integrated and mixed in order to be able to study economic interactions.

Structures and Mechanisms - Methodological Problems of Explanation in Economic Sociology

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Economic sociology like sociology in general is interested in detecting and analyzing structures, regularities in action. As Martin (2012) has noted this search, however, has been derailed by the fantastic belief that social structure is something that causes regularities in action, when social structure is simply what we call regularities in action. In many parts of the social sciences therefore an interest in the genesis of structures and processual problems has developed (e.g. Abbott 2016; Langley/Tsoukas 2016). This comes along with some interesting methodological challenges. How can we answer the question of how something came into existence without answering this question in a more or less historical manner, which rightly stresses the qualitative elements of processes, but is short on generic explanations? One way that has been repeatedly proposed to avoid this dilemma has been a concentration on mechanisms. Powell/Padgett in their 2012 volume on the emergence of markets and organizations for example propose a list of mechanisms responsible for the development of novelty and another one for the stabilization of novelty. Mechanisms as such, nevertheless, are no explanations, they need to be connected to stories about what is going on. This, however, should not exclude quantitative approaches. The proposed paper discusses the potential mix of quantitative and qualitative methodological approaches for the study of economic problems, given the example of the genesis and development of electricity markets in Germany.

Factors that Influence Music Artists Success: Analysis of Russian Music Scene

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Presented paper is aimed to factors influencing music artists success. Technologies have altered the way music is produced, promoted, distributed and consumed. Music availability is increasing, new forms of communication with the audience are emerging, musicians face with the problem that being good is not enough to be successful. Musicians need to survive in a competitive market and need to know what factor inflate their commercial success. Leaving artistic recognition out of the spotlight, we focus on commercial success, defined as attainment of legitimacy and measured, accordingly, by multiple indicators of acceptance by an audience (number of views, number and downloads, position in charts and sales). The main specificity of presented work is integration of different aspects of the musical product, such as technical audio characteristics (loudness, sequential complexity), vocabulary statistics (semantic and linguistic), performance characteristic (singles, albums, video and concerts ratio, instruments, communication with audience). All data will be collected from open sources. The results we expect will reflect relationship between different factors of music production and performance and musical artists success. The paper will add an interesting and important contribution to the existing literature on music scenes and also suggest a complex way for advancing research on musical artists success. Finally, it will make an important empirical contribution to musicology area. Whereas music is not pure creativity, but like any art an industry, the results of current study will raise interest not only among academics, but also among music industry decision-makers such as managers, labels and producers.

JS_RN11_RN13 | Families, Intimate Relationships and Emotions in the Making of Social Worlds

JS_RN11_RN13_06 | Understanding change in relational processes in the context of wider networks over time

Collectivity, Separation and Closeness. Intimacy and Emotions in Narratives of Parental Relations in Youth across Three Generations

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In research, the intimate relations between parents and youth are often described from the perspective of parents and as a precondition for development, social reproduction or socialisation. Young people's experiences and narratives of belonging in such intimate relations, are less described. This paper explores generational change in the stories of young people's relations to their parents, drawing on 73 life-history interviews with 18/19 year-old Norwegians (current generation), their parents (80'ies youth generation) and grandparents (50'ies youth generation). The study aims to contrast and compare the narratives of three generations' relations to their parents in youth. Starting from the family as a space for belonging and feeling 'at home' (Yuval-Davies 2006), our focus is on the practices of intimacy (Jamieson, 1998) and the sociocultural constructions of emotions (Lupton, 1998; Illouz, Gilon & Shachak 2014) across generations. The narrative analyses show that youth-parent relationships are described with warmth, admiration and a strong sense of belonging by today's youth as well as by their grandparents. The oldest generation trust and respect their parents' authority and display a sense of familial collectivity. The current generation trust and feel safe with their parents, due to their closeness to them as individuals and emotional openness. The generation of 80'ies youth emphasise individual autonomy, describe their relationship to their parents as distant, conflictual, distrusting and, in retrospect, with a sense of longing for the emotional openness of today. Contemporary youth describe trusting and interdependent relationships with their parents, and are co-producers of the youth-parent relationship as they nurture their intimate relations to their

parents. This cross-generational study provides a nuanced illustration of youth-parent relations in the context of historical change.

Shared intimacies? A Longitudinal Analysis of Two Partners' Networks of Emotional Closeness

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What happens in two partners' networks of emotionally significant relationships during the first years of marriage? The conventional idea is that as two partners become committed to each other, their individual networks gradually 'grow in' and start to overlap. This has been referred to with the concept of marital network, meaning the joint network of partners in a stable, long-term relationship. This paper reports findings from an on-going study in which two partners' (in a couple) emotionally significant relationships are analysed at two time points. Data consist of information on the networks of 13 Finnish mixed sex couples in their first marriage. Longitudinal data were collected at the time of couple's wedding (T1) and after three to eight years of marriage (T2). Different kinds of data are used: personal narratives of wives and husbands interviewed individually and longitudinal structured information on the people they consider emotionally significant at the two time points. The analysis draws from a figurational perspective that combines insider and outsider perspectives and highlights both the subjective view of research participants expressed in qualitative interviews and the relational setting delineated with tools of network analysis. The results highlight differences in the relational processes of two partners in a couple and a variation in extent to which being in a couple (and becoming a parent, for example) influences an individual's circle of the closest persons.

Being a Daughter in Transnational Family –everyday emotional negotiation of Japanese women in southeast London

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This study presents various ways of maintaining transnational family kinship with a particular focus on the parent and daughter relationship based on my ethnographic fieldwork on Japanese women migrants in southeast London. Understanding the ongoing transnational identity of the Japanese women who maintains their emotional attachment to multiple places seamlessly in everyday life and practice, this study explores how they negotiate the role of ‘caring Japanese daughter’ in their everyday lives in southeast London through transitions in their gendered identity. By focusing especially on their emotional experience, this study aims to uncover the way that Japanese cultural and social norms of caring in a parent and daughter relationship shape the women’s emotion and practice in London. The relationship between daughter and parents and the corresponding emotional experiences they encounter seem to be highly personal. However, asking questions about what shapes their emotions, what it is like to be a ‘good daughter’ and what emotional response to their parents they think is ‘correct’ in a particular cultural context, can tell emotion as the embodied experience of social expectation or shared values. Particularly in the case of Japanese cultural norms, responsibility for elderly care in Japanese households has been shouldered primarily by women. This study illuminates the complex interplay of transnational relationships with the life course, as well as the way they perform and practice their gendered and ethnic identity within it. By doing so, it also speaks to the validity of emotion as a sociological lens to understand the migration experience.

Being A Father And A Refugee: Encountering New Social Worlds As Part Of Fatherhood And Family ‘Integration’ In The UK

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This paper explores the intersections of the emotional life of families and personal relationships through a focus on the experiences of Syrian refugee men who are fathers. The research project from which the data emerges is a small scale longitudinal qualitative project focused on men’s experiences of fatherhood and doing family life in the UK, following forced migration from Syria. It focuses on how paternal responsibilities are (re)framed and everyday practices maintained and/or changed as the household is managed,

within different structural contexts and cultural and gendered expectations. What aspects of personal relationships and paternal caring and work are/can be continued and what aspects of these are prioritised in relation to doing family? How is emotional life understood and experienced as familial relationships are managed across country borders and ‘host’/new country normative assumptions? What connections do they maintain and/or create?

JS_RN11_RN13_07 | Creating 'community' or social division?

“I Don’t Mind They Are Friends, but I Wouldn’t Let My Child Go To Their House”: Emotions and Subjectivity Negotiation among Families in Socially Diverse Schools

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Drawing on a global context of tension between national ideologies driven by democratic values and the challenges posed by increasing levels of social diversity, the paper reflects on the ways social diversity in a school may shape particular subjective dispositions to otherness on students and parents. The paper discusses literature around school mix (the school’s social diversity) and school mixing (the interactions between students/parents from different backgrounds), and their possible relationship with the development of democratic and inclusive attitudes. Studies addressing the possible effects of school mix on democratic learning argue that both inclusive and exclusionary dispositions may emerge depending on the form heterogeneity takes, particularly depending on whether there is school mixing or not. Based on Pierre Bourdieu’s concept of habitus and further sociological developments of it (e.g. Bottero, 2010; Decoteau, 2016; Lahire, 2003; Reay et al., 2009; Sweetman, 2003; Vincent et al., 2018), the paper outlines an analytical sociological framework to conceptualise the possibilities for subjectivity to change and, eventually, for inclusive dispositions to emerge through the experience of social difference. This discussion will be illustrated by the case under study in an ethnographically oriented research about friendship in socially diverse schools: the Chilean educational system. Chile is a key country to observe both an exceptional socioeconomic educational segregation (the most segregated among OECD countries) and an unusual process of educational reforms attempting to promote inclusion and diversity of school populations, which renders it a privileged lab scenario to explore potentialities to take advantage of such a diversity.

“It’s a tiger instinct - that’s my baby!”: Responsibility, Emotion and Affect in Families’ Educational Activism

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In this paper we present emergent findings from a qualitative study investigating the involvement of families in grassroots struggles over education. Parent-led educational activism is a growing phenomenon in the UK. From local conflicts over the academisation of schools to national campaigns targeting budget cuts, high-stakes testing, and threats to SEND provision, families have been at the vanguard of battles over education. Drawing on data collected through extensive semi-structured interviews with parents involved in campaigns against academisation in East London and Essex, we offer insights into the under-explored field of family activism in education. Our focus here is on the emotional spurs prompting parents’ resistance to powerful state institutions and actors and the affective commitments sustaining their activism (Jaspers, 2018). Whilst powerfully rooted in the intimate, emotional dynamics of parental love and responsibility, these deeply personal (e)motives create new social horizons (Ahmed, 2018). Indeed, we argue that parental responsibility transcends the simplistic binary between self-interest and altruism to forge wider solidarities. As keenly tuned to the future as the present, doing what is right for the family translates into doing what is right for the community; for the children to come. The vigour of parents’ accounts, their feelings of anger and frustration, their narratives of exclusion and betrayal, alongside their concern for their children and the communities in which they live, help deepen our understanding of family-state interactions, grassroots political activism and the sociality of emotion, whilst also attesting to the power and promise of an emotional politics. Keywords: family activism; emotions; education; community, academisation

Talking Politics or Biting your Tongue?: Brexit, Emotions and Everyday Family Life

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This paper explores how the UK’s 2016 referendum on the European Union has been experienced within family relationships. Drawing upon data generated as part of a qualitative interview-based study funded by the British Academy between 2017 and 2019, the paper outlines the silences, arguments, debates and conversations that people are having in their everyday family relationships in reaction to Brexit and the political debates surrounding it. British media outlets have commonly described the UK as a nation divided by Brexit, yet we know very little about what this means for people in their everyday lives and relationships. This paper

unpacks the trope of ‘divided Britain’ by considering how Brexit is lived in everyday family relationships. Interviews with both ‘remainers’ and ‘leavers’ from different generations reveal that, despite often disagreeing with their family members about Brexit, people expend a great deal of effort and skill in avoiding divisions within their family. Building on Hochschild’s (1993) concept of ‘emotion work’, the paper demonstrates different practices of ‘talking politics’ in families, pointing to the work that goes into avoiding conflict and paying particular attention to the role of ‘biting your tongue’ when discussing Brexit with loved ones.

JS_RN11_RN13_09 | The transformative and regressive potentialities of new social forms

Smart Technology and Education of the Emotions. The Family as the Community of Practice

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Regarding peer education practices and in conformity with some of the principles of positive psychology, the possibility of employing digital devices in “the education of the emotions” is the subject of a quantitative investigation of a sample of middle school students: of the total student population of 1,775, the study involved 1,070 students (just over 60% of the total student body), divided into 412 girls (38.5%) and 658 boys (61.5%). Rejecting theses and theories based on the automatism of time spent online and the insurgence of pathological addictions in adolescents, an online questionnaire of 21 questions revealed forms of socialization and emotional skills of adolescents in order to study at length the intergenerational communicative relationships and to identify forms, themes, concepts, and meanings that can effectively contribute to the construction of society.

860

Overseas Pre-wedding Photography, Consumerist, and Female Individualism

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Since the 1990s, it has become common for middle-class couples in Taiwan to have pre-wedding photos taken in professional studios with staged scenes and costumes related to various cultures and ethnicities. In the last five years, overseas pre-wedding photography involving couples traveling to Paris has become a trend among Taiwanese couples. This paper explores how heterosexual couples, particularly women, embody intimacy in pre-wedding photographs taken in Paris, a destination often associated with female individualism and sexual fulfillment. In the times of global economic uncertainty and changing norms where the viability of marriage is called into question, this niche in wedding culture, with its dreamlike, romantic fantasies involving image-driven bodily and identity makeovers and consumerist experiences, sees couples undergo cultural and economic transformations and encourages women's intensive emotional and communicative involvement. I focus on the cultural consumption of pre-wedding packages tailored by Paris-based, Mandarin-speaking experts that combine photography with tourist services, bridal fashion, floristry, and even car rental. These packages are branded with a "French touch" and are marketed as an emotional commodity. Through an analysis of images, social media discourses, and interviews, I examine these embodied practices in the context of female individualism in consumerist societies in which transnational movements of commodity, culture, and capital are gendered and classed. Furthermore, I demonstrate how gender and pre-wedding photography inform each other and show that in this pre-wedding consumerist culture, women look to specific destinations such as Paris for authenticity and intimacy in relation to their daily lives.

Intimate Matters: Entangled Spaces and Embodied Rhythm in Communal Housing

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Communal housing, meaning people who are not necessarily related by family or marriage but share residence in a more or less intimately organized way, is an example of a potentially intimate arena in-between the private and the public. The dwellings have common spaces for social interaction as well as private areas, they serve somewhat similar emotional and practical needs as families, yet they are organized in ways that, at times, recall the structure of workplaces and organizations. This presentation draws on interviews and ethnographic data from eleven communal dwellings in urban Stockholm, Sweden, three cohousing units and eight small-scale communes.

Although the sample comes across as a fairly distant and individualist set of relations, the study also conveys expressions of voluntary and involuntary closeness, tightly connected to the materialities of a shared home; its everyday beat and proximity of bodies. Although communal residents often do not become 'best friends' and although housing relations are often without promises of continuation, many residents account for a deep entwining, not necessarily with other housemates, but with the shared home as such. Through an investigation of the spatial-temporal structure of communal housing, the presentation explores how this way of living matters intimately to people and how the intimate matters of communal housing can become an important aspect of peoples' social worlds and lived everyday relations.

Single Life and Happiness

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For decades, we have witnessed big changes in family structures, from the experiments developing out of the cultural change in the sixties to a highly differentiated pattern of family types. One of the more profound changes is that growing individualization has resulted in a huge number of people living alone, either deliberately choosing to live alone or, for instance, becoming alone after a spoiled marriage. Even though we have witnessed this development for decades, we know surprisingly little about how we as humans handle these new circumstances. We know quite a lot about the effects from broken marriages on the children and about the difficulties that sole mothers are confronting. However, we know very little about how living alone affects happiness, or more generally, how it affects peoples' subjective well-being (SWB)? In this paper, I will analyze SWB among different types of families and life trajectories. The study will focus on Denmark 1990-2017, based on the European Values Study data (coupled with data from administrative registers to get a more detailed picture of trajectories). The paper begins by briefly putting Denmark into a comparative context as regards happiness, the incidence of broken marriages and the relationship between family status and happiness. I will argue that Denmark is a well-chosen case for investigating SWB in families of late modernity. Besides the main question, I will investigate several other causal mechanisms connected to the main question, e.g. if effect from living alone on SWB is moderated by sex and age.

JS_RN13_RN21_10 | Introducing (Under-Utilised) Surveys for European Family Research

Growing up in Germany: Introducing a Representative, Multi-Study Survey of Children, Youth and Families

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The set of surveys called AID:A (Growing up in Germany) continues the long tradition of interdisciplinary survey research on child development, youth, and the family at the German Youth Institute. Starting in 2009, a first survey (AID:A-I) provided information on family formation, parenting, child and youth development, and work-life balance based on a representative sample of 25,000 persons aged 0 to 55. A second survey (AID:A-II) was conducted in 2014. It partly replicated the first survey and added a multi-actor design on co-parenting and couples decision making. It thus transcends the limitations of classical household surveys that restrict information to the household members. Extensive information on siblings and parents living outside of the household is available and a particular emphasis was further put on gathering information on father involvement and non-traditional family forms, such as lone parents and patchwork families. In 2019, a new, cross-sectional installment of the survey (AID:A-2019) was launched. It features the inclusion of detailed interviews with all members of the household, as well as an oversampling of vulnerable populations such as migrants. We expect realized interviews from 6,000 households and 12,000 persons on non-traditional family forms and youth development. We illustrate the potentials and possible applications of these data sources by providing an empirical example from our own family research. The datasets AID:A-I and AID:A-II are freely available for scientific use from the research data center of the German Youth Institute. We expect data from AID:A-2019 to be released for scientific use in the beginning of 2020.

The Generations and Gender Programme: New Methods and New Questions

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The Generations & Gender Programme (GGP) is a large research infrastructure focusing on demographic behaviour and family dynamics (www.ggp-i.org). Its predecessor was the Family and Fertility Surveys (FFS) in the early 1990's which was run in 20 countries by the UNECE. The GGP was established to build on the success of the FFS and was fielded as a longitudinal panel study in 19 countries during the 2000's. In 2020 a new round of the survey will be conducted in countries across the world. Ahead of this, the GGP has set up a centralized survey instrument which allows for data to be collected from across the globe via face to face and web interviews. The centralized CAPI and CAWI system also opens up the possibility to integrate a number of different types of data with the traditional Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) and better explore how family life is changing. Such new forms of data include web-data, geo-spatial data and administrative data. In the presentation we will draw on data from several countries to illustrate the potential of these advances and what they might mean for family sociology. This paper will present the initial preliminary findings from recent fieldwork experiments and piloting and their implications for the new round of data collection in 2020. Given the cross-national nature of both the GGP and the experiment itself, the results presented will be of broad interest to survey researchers and family sociologists as we adapt to a changing and evolving data environment.

Databases Prepared in the FamiliesAndSocieties Project: LawsAndFamilies, ARPNoVa, EUFamPol and LargeFamilies

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The FamiliesAndSocieties project aimed at investigating the diversity of family forms, relationships, and life courses in Europe; assessing the compatibility of existing policies with family changes; and contributing to evidence-based policy-making. Relying on a conceptual framework informed by a multidisciplinary approach, the project explored the growing complexities of family configurations and transitions within and across European countries as well as their implications for men, women and children with respect to inequalities in life chances, intergenerational relations and care arrangements. Four new databases were established in the project on: i) legal family formats available for same-sex and different-sex couples in Europe (LawsAndFamilies Database), ii) Assisted Reproductive Technologies regulations (ARPNoVA), iii) family-policy initiatives of the European Union (EUFamPol) related to fertility which cut across core aspects of family life, such as employment, care and gender, and (iv) online survey on large families (LargeFamilies). Links to these open access databases are displayed at the project website at http://www.familiesandsocieties.eu/?page_id=3533 where further details on the main content are presented. Freely downloadable FamiliesAndSocieties Working Papers [nr. 75(2017), 79(2017) and 80(2017) at http://www.familiesandsocieties.eu/?page_id=131] provide additional information on the structure of three of these databases. For ARPNoVA such information is available at the link of access. We hope to contribute to better informed analyses on family-related matters via these databases.

The Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey and its Potential for Family Research

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The HILDA Survey is Australia's first ever nation-wide household-based panel study. While the topic coverage of the study is extremely broad, it is intended to have a focus on income, labour market outcomes and family life. The study commenced in 2001 with a responding sample of 7682 households selected to be broadly representative of the Australian population living in private households. Data are collected on an annual basis from all members of these households (aged 15 years or older), along with everyone else who was living with them at the time of interview. Today 17 waves of annual data are available, and provide 253,182 observations from 31,206 unique people. Among HILDA's key strengths for family research are: a) an array of questions about intra-family relationships, household formation, and fertility and fertility intentions; b) collection of data from all adult household members, thus enabling the analysis of dyads such as couple relationships or parent-child relationships; and c) most importantly of all, the tracking of people over time, thus facilitating the analysis of change over the life course. This paper presents an introduction to this survey. It provides a summary of the design and the process by which the sample was selected, the type of information being collected, and the procedures employed for data collection. The paper concludes with a discussion of some of the family-related issues that the HILDA Survey data has been and, in the future, could be, used to examine.

JS_RN13_RN35 | Relatives at a Distance: Doing Family Across Borders

JS_RN13_RN35_07 | Relatives at a distance: Interrelations and doing of migrants' families

Doing Family Across Borders: Role of Routine Practices, Traditions and Feasts in Lithuania Česnūitytė, Vida (1,2)

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The research aim is to identify practices dedicated for strengthening family relationships, practices that are typical to the multi-local families with members across borders. The relevance of the topic is conditioned by the following factors: (a) diversity of family formation and daily life spread in the beginning of twenty first century encourage search for alternative family definitions and research methods; (b) theoretical approach on family practices and doing family suggests alternatives for the conceptualization of multi-local families; (c) lack of knowledge on family practices of multi-local families. Theoretical approaches of family practices (Morgan, 1996; 2011), doing family (Smart, 2007), family networks (Widmer, 2006; 2010; Jallinoja & Widmer, 2011) applied in the research. Empirical analysis is based on two databases – data of representative quantitative survey and data of quota survey. Quantitative survey represent adult Lithuanian population. Persons with various migration experiences selected in quota surveys. Both surveys carried out in Lithuania between June-October, 2018 within the national research project “Global migration and Lithuanian family: family practices, circulation of care and return strategies”. Family practices like daily routine, traditions and feasts explored. The research results reveal that various family practices differently influence relationships among significant persons assigned as family members. Though, the same family practices effect differently relationships within networks’ of persons who have (direct or indirect) migration experience and who not. Finally, persons with migration experience have less common practices with Ego, though existing family practices are more intensive. Keywords: family network; migrant families; family practices; doing family.

Familial Displays Across Borders: The Case of Lithuanian Parents-Children Living Separately

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The scripts of ‘good family’ denote structural organization and the ways family should be done. Building on the concept of ‘family display’, we focus on transnational families and examine how emigrants undergo the boundaries, which are set up by ‘low mobility’ discourse, and convey to their underage children and elderly parents that their actions constitute ‘doing family things’ and their relationships are ‘family relationships’ (Finch, 2007), regardless of the geographical distance. We tested how the concept could be applied on the level of quantitative data analysis and draw insights from a survey carried out in Lithuania in 2018 using quota sampling (N=406), targeting families with children under 18 at the time of migration (mothers from mother-away families; fathers from father-away families; parents from both parents-away families) and adult children abroad with elderly parents in need of care in Lithuania. Data analysis focuses on three areas that provide answers to questions how mothers/fathers’, daughters/sons’ and designated carers’ displays are done; what methods are used and how often it is done? Research findings reveal gendered ways of familial displays. With regard to mothers/fathers’ displays, research findings disclose different parenting strategies. With regard to daughters/sons’ displays, gender differences are observed in the ways care responsibilities are delegated and overseen. The authors offer the way to understand how migration induced structural changes highlight designated carers as significant persons in doing and displaying family. The paper contributes to migration and transnational family studies by expanding understanding how family display is enacted in different child-care/elderly-care familial arrangements.

Closeness Despite Distance? Parent-Child Relationships in Europe

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Intergenerational cohesion and support across the whole life course are important characteristics of parent-child relationships. Next to financial support, care and help or support of grandchildren, contacts between parents and their children are an important form of intergenerational solidarity in contemporary societies. Traditionally, different kinds of contacts as well as their frequency strongly depend on geographic proximity. Therefore, increased spatial mobility may reduce (opportunities for) intergenerational solidarity. However, nowadays families might be able to face the challenge of greater geographical distances and time restrictions by employing various new communication technologies. Although contacts between parents and their offspring are not only relevant for the individuals themselves but also for society in general, little is yet known about the determinants and country-specific differences in general and the situation for multi-local families in particular. Due to the relevance of intergenerational contacts as an important precondition for many other forms of solidarity, the presentation addresses the impact of geographic distance on contact frequencies in an international perspective. The empirical multilevel analyses are based on pooled data of the fifth and sixth wave of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) including 19 countries. The research questions are: (1) How intense are parent-child contacts in general, and (2) how do they vary by country and geographic distance? (3) Which impact has the usage of modern communication technologies on maintaining intergenerational contacts, and (4) which further micro-, meso- and macro-structural determinants are relevant for more or less intense intergenerational contacts in European families?

Questions of Belonging across Borders: Continuity and Change in Transnational Family Memories

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The focus of this contribution lies on family memories of transnational families and on the question of the significance of these memories for the conceptualization of the family as a unity. Family memories can be conceived both as family practices as well as part of family biographies. In this context questions of belonging interfere with questions of preserving continuity and opening up to change. Thereby, languages form an important basis for family memory and processes of communitarisation that have to be overcome after arriving in a new environment (Purkarthofer 2017). Different dimensions

of continuity and change in questions of belonging in transnational families will be shown as key results on the basis of qualitative analysis. In the project that forms the basis of this contribution, familial practices of narrating and remembering are observed, following the question how practices of memorisation become important for forms of communitarisation in families with migration histories. In addition to participant observations, family biographies are collected through family interviews with family members of different generations. Theoretically, the project is following conceptualisations of remembrance work (Inowlocki 2003) and remembering as social practice (Rosenthal 2010), as well as remembering as a form of communicative communitarisation (Keppler 1994). Methodologically, it takes a reconstructive perspective that takes situative logics into account as well as the biographical processing of situative experiences. From this perspective, ethnographical and biographical approaches can benefit from one another (Dausien/Kelle 2005; Schnitzer 2017).

JS_RN13_RN35_09 | Relatives at a distance: Understandings of family in post-migration constellations

To Search or Not to Search? Finnish Transnational Adoptees' Deliberations on Searching for First Parents

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"To search or not to search" for first parent(s) is probably one of the most emotional and personal decisions that an adopted individual has to make. Although ties between the adopted child and his or her first parents are not valid before the law, previous research shows quite clearly that both adoptees and their first parent(s) are often interested in each other's. Nevertheless, this interest does not always turn into pursuing actual search. In this presentation, I ask how do transnational adoptees come into the decision to search or not to search. The data used for this presentation consists of 24 semi-structured interviews conducted with adult-age transnational adoptees during 2009-2010. Choice to concentrate on adult-age adoptees is a methodological choice that sees meanings of origin as temporarily changing, but also an ethical choice with which I take part in a paradigm in adoption studies that tries to grasp some of the "long-term impacts" of adoption. Interviewed adoptees were born in nine different countries of origin, the most common being Russia, Ethiopia, Colombia and India. Theoretically, I follow Margaret Archer's (1995; 2012) critical realist theory of agency and internal conversation in analyzing adoptees' decision-making about searching. According to Archer, agency and actions are constrained and enabled by structures, and structures have the ability to influence on person's motivations to act. Results will be discussed in relation to Archer's understanding of modes of reflexivity: communicative reflexives, autonomous reflexives, meta-reflexives and fractured reflexives. Results will bring forward the complex nature of decision making process concerning searching first parents.

A Comparison of Couples' Living Arrangements between Migrants and Non-Migrants in Germany

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A large body of literature has addressed ethnic disparities with respect to education, labor market, health, and family outcomes in the last decades. However, we know only little about young migrants' partnership status, i.e. in how far they differ from non-migrants with respect to having a living-apart-together relationship (LAT), living in cohabitation or being married. Understanding the partnership behavior of migrants is important because it allows us to assess one dimension of social integration. This is particularly interesting in Germany, where more than 20 percent of the resident population are immigrants or the descendants of immigrants. In this paper, we compare the partnership living arrangements of migrants (N=3,005) and non-migrants (N=9,018) living in Germany. Our analysis distinguishes between different clusters of origin countries (Eastern Europe, Southern Europe, African Countries), a differentiation that is often used in integration research. We draw on data from the first wave of the German Family Panel pairfam, which was surveyed in the years 2008 and 2009. The data contain information on partnership status and migration background of women and men of the birth cohorts 1981-83 and 1971-73. In our multinomial regression analysis, we focus on explanatory variables such as migrant generation, educational attainment, labor force participation, and religion. Descriptive findings show that especially marriage is more common among migrants than among non-migrants. Preliminary results of our multiple regression analysis controlling for socioeconomic and cultural variables suggest a less clear pattern of differences between the diverse subgroups of our sample. Keywords: Living arrangements, Migrants, Integration research, Acculturation

A Longitudinal Analysis of Psychological Well-being of Ghanaian Children in Transnational Families

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Most of what is known about how migration impacts the health and well-being of migrants and their children comes from studies focusing on migrant families that live together in a host country. Yet since the 2000s, qualitative transnational family studies have highlighted the existence of migrant families that live apart while still operating as families. These studies have mainly documented that having parents abroad negatively affect children's education, behavior, physical health, mental health and emotional well-being. Yet most of the research on transnational families has been qualitative and small-scale, making it difficult to determine whether separation in itself is driving the results or whether it is certain characteristics of the transnational family. Recently, large-scale studies, using cross-sectional data have indicated that characteristics of the transnational family arrangement determine how the child fares. This study is one of the first to employ panel data, to investigate changes in psychological well-being over time allowing a closer analysis of what factors can best explain changes in well-being status, such as reunification or caregiver changes. It will investigate different forms of transnational care arrangements paying attention to who the caregiver is, the gender of the parent who migrates and the location of migration. In short, we want to improve the analysis of transnational families by paying due attention to the diversity of arrangements and how these change over time. The study analyzes data collected in three waves in 2013, 2014 and 2015 in Ghana amongst secondary school students between the ages of 12 to 21 (N=741). It measures the psychological well-being of adolescents using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ).

JS_RN13_RN35_10 | Relatives at a distance: Doing family in current migration regimes

The International Migration of Couples: Timing – Motives – Outcomes

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Migration of couples should be understood as a product of bilateral negotiations between the two partners rather than an effect of individual decisions. Against this background, the paper investigates in the timing, motives and outcomes of international migration of couples. Based on data from the first two waves of the new and unique German Emigration and Remigration Panel Study (GERPS) the paper tries to answer the following questions: Are there differences between male and female partners in the timing of migration? How do different migration motives correlate with gender and education? How does partnership quality develop in the very first month after migration? How do childless couples and parents differ with regard to these parameters? GERPS will provide information on approximately 4.000 couples from which at least one spouse has recently emigrated from Germany to any other country or has recently re-migrated to Germany. The results will contribute to the ongoing debate about tied movers and family related inequalities of migration. Since most research deals with internal migration, we add new evidence on these topics by investigating in international migration. Moreover, whereas much of the previous literature on international family migration has focused on migration from less gender-egalitarian and economically less developed countries, our study uses data from Germany, where livings standards and gender equality within couples are – by global standards – relatively high.

Family Migration Practices of Refugees in Germany: The Timing Of Spouses' And Children's Migration

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Although the numbers of forcibly displaced persons worldwide has increased substantially over the last years, studies on refugee populations in European destination countries are still sparse, especially concerning transnational family arrangements and family reunification practices. This paper aims to fill this gap by examining the process of family migration and reunification practices among male and female refugees who recently arrived in Germany from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria. Using data from the first two waves of the Refugee Sample of the German Socio-Economic Panel (IAB-BAMF-SOEP) and applying descriptive statistics as well as logistic regression models, we disentangle the heterogeneity of refugee families' migration processes. Specifically, we analyse different types of family migration trajectories (joint versus independent versus family stage migration) and the probability of reunification with the left-behind partner and/or children in the destination country and to what extent this is shaped by socio-economic conditions, family networks and the legal situation of the first mover. Preliminary results on spousal migration behaviour reveal that the husband's educational attainment and financial situation in the origin country determine whether couples arrive together at the destination. Moreover, solo migration is associated with the presence of other extended family members at the destination. We conclude that conventional theories for explaining economically motivated migration decisions and outcomes have to be adapted to the context of forced migration, and that further research is needed on the gender-specific characteristics of refugees.

Who Counts as “Unaccompanied”? The Making up of Family Relations in the Context of Migration Management in Germany

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This presentation explores the social construction of family relations in the context of migration management based on qualitative interviews with social workers in youth welfare service in Germany. Large numbers of Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) have been resettled in Germany and taken into care. As the interviews show, not only do case workers try to identify who counts as unaccompanied, they make family relations count through their assessments. In my paper I assume that minors who end up being classified as travelling “alone” are a social construction, interlinked with the migration regime, where identities are questionable and a specific doing family can be considered. This leads to the central aim of this paper: How do professional case workers proof and evaluate family relations? When and how do family relations become questionable and when do they count? And most important, how “is family done” during the assessments? The empirical examination of taking unaccompanied minors into care clarifies that companions have to be ignored or made relevant by the case workers. The main finding suggests that family relations are not taken for granted, they have to be verified. Case workers reach out for reliable documents to investigate family relations, guardianships and parents in the distance, while the lack of legal documentation leads to them being questioned. That means family members are documented family members. To do family, case workers use the differentiation between documented and undocumented people created by legal boundaries and border crossing, reproducing a migration regime in which undocumented migrants' access to rights and belonging is limited.

JS_RN15_RN28_10 | Boundaries, Barriers, and (Multiple) Belongings Through Sport

Grasping of the Ethnic Identity Gap in Transnational Social Positioning-Case: Turkish Football Players between Berlin and Turkey

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Even the semi-professional football generates a social field (Bourdieu) in which the players feel themselves between the possibility of transnational mobility. This has significant impacts on the players' self-positioning. This self-positioning takes an oscillating character when football is investigated in a migration context. In order to put the research focus on this intersection, I have conducted a field study on the semi-professional Turkish football players. The group discussions with the players demonstrate that they present themselves between the patterns of inclusion and exclusion - due to their everyday confrontations with stereotypes and prejudices. The phenomenological reconstructions of this self-presentation pattern indicate that this self-positioning has an ambivalent character which is constituted between the players' constructions on mind (Mead) and their self-experiences (Goffman) in everyday life. As a result the social body (Shilling) i.e. "migrant body" finds himself between a type of belonging to the social field in Berlin and the transnational positioning i.e. moving to "homeland" via bonded social capital (Putnam) networks. This way of perception of the homeland as a heterotopie (Foucault) generates a compensatory social space for the excluded body. The question here is how this heterotopie transforms the self-perception pattern of the players especially their nation- and ethnic based embeddedness in and after this transnational movement. In order to answer this question, some sequences from the empirical data will be introduced in my presentation with the aim of reconstructing the players' ethnic and national identity based on the interpretation of their experiences in the "homeland".

VAR (video-assistant-referee) as Neo- Colonialism? Reading the FIFA 2018 Mens World Cup YouTube Video Comments

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The 2018 FIFA Mens World Cup saw the introduction of video-assistant-referee (VAR) as one of its main talking points. For the first time officials had the assistance of replays and VARs to support decisions. Nevertheless, the introduction of VAR was not without controversies. To understand how fans experienced VAR we employed a digital sociological approach (Marres, 2017) by focusing on one loosely defined community (FIFA's Official YouTube channel), and used digital tools (Rieder, 2015) to scrap users' comments. We scrapped over 300,000 comments from 31 videos that were analysed through CDA (Chouliaraki & Fairclough, 1999). Three main categories emerged: Global North vs Global South; Non-Neutrality of Technology; VAR is Killing the Beautiful Game. In this paper our analysis focus on the first category - using the remaining two as support - to argue that VAR was comprehended as a tool for neo-colonialism. Fans recognised VAR as: favouring loosely defined Global North sides; improving Global North sides' chances; controlling Global South players' actions. We argue that VAR operated as a panopticon (Foucault, 1985) that rationalised/standardised the ways of playing (Mignolo, 1999; Santos, 2014) following an Eurocentric interpretation of the rules. Our findings highlight the paradoxes of technology, where VAR operated as a tool for systemic control and YouTube acted as a site for anti-systemic movements (Bragança & Wallerstein, 1982) that allowed for transnational networks of hope (Castells, 2012). We conclude by showing the reflexive nature of borders (Beck, 2004) where boundaries, barriers and belongings become more transient and fluid.

869

Football Fandom as an Identity Component among Turkish-speaking Diaspora Members in France

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Turkish-speaking diaspora communities in Europe are often described as one of the most self-enclosed communities of their kind. Football fandom, especially fandom of the “Big Four” (Beşiktaş, Galatasaray, Fenerbahçe and Trabzonspor), is very popular among these communities, as international games of these games in Europe are often played in a home-field atmosphere. This kind of fandom, with the help of communication technologies like the Internet and satellite TV, has created a bond between these communities and their “homeland,” presumably reinforcing Turkey’s role in the identity formation, even in the third generation immigrants who were born in the host country. However, football fandom, as a mediated and globalised cultural practice, also paves the way for a broader perception of the world, since many fandom practices are shared globally, and the international fixtures are an important part of football. Equally, it may be hypothesised that fandom may also create a connection with the host country through football, as most Western countries that have received immigration are also major football countries. The aim of our paper is to explain the role of football fandom in diaspora communities, and also confirm or refute a possible role of football in bonding with the host country. As a case study, this research will work on the followers, who are confirmed to live in France, of the French-language Twitter accounts of the “Big Four” of football in Turkey. Through Social Network Analysis (SNA) and textual analysis, the paper will reveal the nature of diaspora football fans’ relationships with football clubs in Turkey, France and Europe.

Who May Represent the Nation? Sport, Migration and Citizenship in a Globalising World

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Summary States increasingly accept ‘imported’ or migrated talent to promote their country’s name and fame in major sporting events like the Olympic Games or FIFA World Cup football. On the one hand, this increases the freedom of mobility and options for talented athletes. On the other, if a nation wishes to upsurge its chances in international sport events by using talent without any prior relationship with the country, this stretches the notion of ‘nationality’ and ‘national belonging’. We propose three categories of relationships between migrant athletes and the state: (1) ‘thick’ and the most common or ‘ideal type of citizenship’; (2) ‘mixed’ forms of citizenship, where the prior relationship through *jus sanguinis* or *jus soli* is distorted by external territorial (colonial) expansion, or a *ius nexi* relation; (3) the ‘thin’ form of citizenship, where migrant athletes have no prior relationship with the countries they represent, and where countries buy talented athletes in return for citizenship (Shachar 2017, 798). The ‘thick’ and ‘thin’ qualifications may help us to understand ‘citizenship as claims-making,’ as suggested recently by Bloemraad (2018) from a theoretical perspective.

870

JS_RN15_RN37_02 | Transforming Cities in a Global Transforming World

City, Privileged Object of Visualisation: Explaining Global Urban Change with Scientific Visual Narratives

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The aim of the paper is to analyze the importance of the scientific description of global urban change mediated by the data visualization (graphs, animations, infographics). The main research question is how the visual tools for presenting research results create the images of the city? If such data visualities are regarded as a type of text, it is possible to define visual discourse as a set of narratives referring to ways of thinking and talking about the urban change, mediated by images. In this term, the graphs are not just data presentations, but ready-made texts of urban studies, both describing and designing urban realm. The author sees those graphs as not only an indicator of urban processes, but also as 'new urban narrative', as images constellations shaping understanding of global urban change. New visual technologies (animated data visualization, GIS, 3D interactive tools) make possible to depict the processes taking place over time - both in the perspective of one day (e.g. spatial mobility) and cumulative data showing the variability of phenomena in decades (e.g. demographic changes). Visual data in urban studies work in the same way as a tourist brochure, which documents or makes probable the urban experience, or as an architectural visualization, which activates the imagination and convinces the investor of the validity of the expenditure. Similar, scientific visualizations are not limited to the academia, but also become a part of the popular culture, urban policies, etc.

New urban practices in Russia's periphery

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This study is part of a doctoral dissertation that employs a common research frame upon uncommon case studies: The global outreach of urban regeneration, and the changes it brings in institutions and physical space in secondary cities, located outside the global core but striving for increased attractiveness, competitiveness and livability is addressed. The study wishes to contribute to a better understanding of the mechanisms associated with urban regeneration in a globalized era, through the study of its imposition or

(re)emergence upon a very specific institutional, physical and geohistorical context, that of Eastern Russia. It also touches upon the topic of knowledge transfer and circulation in the contemporary Russian city. While scholarship on urban regimes in Russia is becoming increasingly diverse and looking beyond the core, this study attempts to insist in establishing and articulating a locally-bound perspective that perceives urban regeneration from within, as a product of a constellation of space-defined relations, decisions and actions. In this line, case studies are seen not as detached decisions taken elsewhere -although this might as well be a fact- but as parts in becoming, of a palimpsest that is the urban condition. A convergent parallel design method has been applied. Empirical material that will be presented consists of information derived from (1) official documentation and media reports (2) interviews and (3) observations of physical urban spaces attributes during fieldwork. One of the case studies will be presented in detail.

Skopje: The "Kitsch" And "Bastard" Capital of The Statues

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FYROM (that named its self Macedonia, now Northern Macedonia) became independent in 1991 and Skopje became its capital. Rebuilt in 1963 (after a devastating earthquake) Skopje reproduces the "ethnic composition" of the State and it's inhabited by a "Macedonian" majority, (about 50 %) a conspicuous Albanian minority and groups of Roma, Serbs, Turks, Bosnians and Bulgarians. In 2010 the Prime Minister Nicola Gruevski (2006-2016) launched a project: Skopje 2014, that "marks the beginning and the political end" of the narrative of Macedonia that the strongly nationalist government proposes (Jovanovski, 2017). The strong urban and architectural imprint that the Gruevski government tried to give the city, sees the constant presence of harsh and widespread protests (mainly stemming from the Faculty of Architecture) due both to the its wasteful trajectory (about 450 million euros) and the strong request of freedom of expression (2008, 2009 and 2016, above all). The choices of nationalists engaged in "civil wars" groups (Tetovo, 2001 and Kumanovo, 2015) fight for the redefinition of the city center, where new "buildings of the power" and hundreds of statues intend to reconnect with the national-patriotic identity discourse and the imaginary dating to the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century. The study of the events that intersect the city of Skopje has been supported by a qualitative interdisciplinary research divided into three phases: analysis of archival photographic material, direct observation and collection of photographs taken in two different moments (November 2016 and July 2018), selection of some statues to investigate their identity and political function and their (possible) re-memorization, re-semanticization and contemporary reallocation (Marques-Pimenta de Faria, 2013).

JS_RN16_RN20_10 | Co-creation/Production/Design in Health and Healthcare: Cutting-Edge Approach or Smart Branding?

When is Co-production not Co-production? Investigating co-production within the context of Patient and Public Involvement (PPI) in healthcare research in England
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UK health policy dictates that members of the public, patients and carers are to play a key role in healthcare decision-making on the basis that 'lay advisors' or 'experts by experience' can help to improve health policies and services. It is for this reason that the National Health Service (NHS) strongly encourages patient and public involvement (PPI) and that PPI is a mandated component of all National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) funded research. Co-production has only recently come to prominence within PPI for NIHR funded healthcare research but has quickly been promoted as a gold standard. However, there is now such variety in conceptualisation and practice of co-production that critical inquiry is required to investigate: (i) to what extent 'co-production' occurring within the context of PPI in healthcare research represents and resembles forms and practices of co-production which have gone before (ii) how this compares with co-production practices in the healthcare sector outside of funded research and (iii) how and in what ways the state-sponsored process of PPI in healthcare research alters the fidelity of co-production as understood and practiced elsewhere? These lines of inquiry are being pursued in a three-year qualitative study investigating a national network of applied health research organisations. Of particular consideration is the historical development of the concept of co-production and the needs and constraints of those applying it in different contemporary contexts. The ultimate aims of this research are to address instances of perceived misappropriation and to promote good practice and positive outcomes.

Exploring, Measuring and Enhancing the Co-production Of Health and Wellbeing at The National, Regional and Local Levels Through Comparative Case Studies in Sweden And England: The 'Samskapa' Research Programme (Study Protocol)

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Introduction: co-creation, co-production and co-design are advocated as effective ways of involving citizens in the design, management, provision and evaluation of health and social care services. Although numerous case studies describe the nature and level of co-production in individual projects, there remain significant gaps in the evidence base. Our overall aim is to explore, enhance and measure the value of co-production for improving the health and wellbeing of citizens. We will focus on three fundamental issues: (a) measures of co-production processes and their outcomes, (b) mechanisms that enable inclusivity and reciprocity, and (c) management systems and styles. Methods and analysis: nine confirmed co-production projects will form the core of an interactive research programme ('Samskapa') during a six-year period (2019-24). Six of these will take place in Sweden and three will be undertaken in England to enable knowledge exchange and cross-cultural comparison. The programme has a longitudinal case study design using both qualitative and quantitative methods. Cross-case analysis and a sensemaking process will generate relevant lessons both for those participating in the projects and researchers. Based on the findings we will develop explanatory models and other outputs to increase the sustained value (and values) of future co-production initiatives in these sectors. Dissemination: Given the interactive nature of the research programme, knowledge dissemination to stakeholders will be ongoing throughout the six years. An additional dissemination mechanism to practitioners and other interest groups will be through external workshops in collaboration with participating case studies and citizens both during and at the end of the programme.

872

Revealing the Labour. The 'Hidden' Co-Production of Planning for (Tele)Care in the Home

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Telecare refers to the use of digital or information and communication technologies (ICTs) to facilitate health and social care delivery to individuals in their homes. This paper explores the idea of telecare by foregrounding its interconnections with care and caring activities, paid and unpaid. It draws on research as a part of a wider study of business models of assistive living technologies from a set of interviews about telecare with older people and their carers in the North of England, UK. Previous sociological work on telecare conceives it as a function and components of technical systems with the focus being the effects such systems have on the user. This has led to observations that such tools and technologies create work for the user in their domestic environment. The question is what is the form of this work, who is involved and how does the work get done? In order to address these questions we adopt a conceptual positioning of telecare as part of a wider carer network using Glucksmann's framework of the 'total social organisation of labour' (TSOL), we provide an analysis that contributes to understanding how a socio-technical approach to telecare reveals ways to improve our understanding of how formal and informal care interact.

Photovoice As A Promising Approach to The Co-Creation of Knowledge: Capturing And Communicating Ethnic Minority People's Lived Experiences Of Severe Mental Illness And Its Treatment

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Mental health related stigma inhibits many from seeking help. Conventional therapeutic methods relying on the spoken word only may not elucidate the full range and nuances of patient/lived experiences. We present a photovoice project as a promising approach to the co-creation/co-production of knowledge, in which ethnic minority service users and those involved in their care captured photos of their own lived experiences of severe mental illness and/or its treatment. Evidence suggests that many projects claiming to co-create/co-produce knowledge merely employ service users to verify their findings. In contrast, our photovoice participants steered the process from its inception by representing their lived experiences, selecting issues of importance to them, reflecting on these through photography, and pursuing wider impacts by dissemination at public exhibitions. Altogether seven photovoice workshops were facilitated over six months in London and Manchester (England), while three local exhibitions were hosted at participating community centres and two subsequent exhibitions showcased the participants' work to the public. Twenty-one people, from a diversity of ethnic minority backgrounds and receiving a variety of diagnoses, were involved in the project. Participants reflected on how the use of photography had provided an empowering platform from which to communicate sensitive issues. The public exhibitions enabled their narratives to reach a public audience, contributing towards challenging mental health stigmatisation. 92% of delegate feedback at the public exhibitions either 'very strongly' or 'strongly' agreed that 'photos and captions were well displayed to communicate the narratives of lived experience of mental health and its treatment'.

JS_RN16_RN22_RN30_10 | Adolescents and Obesity in Context: Moving Beyond Individual Choice

Confronting Obesity: Co-creating policy with adolescents

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How to arrive at macro level or system-based approach for overweight prevention in the European Union? In this presentation we will describe one particular approach and present some first findings from the so called CoCreate project. The Horizon 2020 funded project "Confronting Obesity: Co-creating policy with adolescents" aims to bring together scientific knowledge and youth experiential knowledge. CoCreate strives to empower youth to envision and test policy changes at the macro or system level. CoCreate is premised on participatory democracy and assumes that political engagement and innovation arise from learning and intervention processes. More particularly, the involvement of youth is based on Participatory Action Research (PAR). While running PAR, we also research if and how this approach leads to novel policy ideas, readiness for action, learning and inclusive policy making. CoCreate is meant to include diverse groups of youth. This presentation will address the problems involved in reaching out to and recruiting disadvantaged youth across different national and local context. We will present first data from the recruitment phase of CoCreate. Diversity and inequality have different shapes across these contexts. We want to discuss the question what this means for a system based prevention approach. How can we reconcile local diversities with generic and systemic interventions? CoCreate runs in 5 European countries: Norway, UK, The Netherlands, Portugal and Poland. Parts of CoCreate extend to South Africa and to the US/Texas. It started May 2018 to finish in 2023. The involvement of youth starts April 2018. Researchers from the social sciences, epidemiology, psychology and medicine are contributing and 250 citizens aged 16-18 are to be engaged with.

Fatness & Blackness: Considering the cultural dynamics of curves

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The purpose of this paper is to consider the importance of cultural understandings of fatness and beauty when engaging in medical debates such as those concerned with adolescent

obesity prevention. Drawing on empirical research conducted in 2015 which focused on racial distinctions in women's motivations for dieting, the paper argues that for some women 'fullness' is important in terms of desirability. Indeed, for many young black women the beauty ideal may well centre around notions of 'slim-thick', which place significant emphasis on having curves. Consequently, the paper suggests that health and medical programmes which set out to tackle obesity need to acknowledge the cultural differences in understandings of beauty, and ought to consider the cultural and social dynamics of food and fatness too, as both can be read as symbols of love, care and nurture.

"What's a normal weight?" - Body Size Norms in Origin- and Receiving Country and Immigrant Adolescents' Weight-Status Self-Assessment

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Many young people struggle with correctly assessing their weight-status, often leaving over- or underweight to go unnoticed and preventing adequate intervention. Weight-status perception differs cross-nationally and cross-ethnically revealing a considerable influence of social context. In particular, cultural norms regarding body-size seem to serve as benchmarks for weight-status assessment. For immigrant adolescents this brings up the problem of multiple reference frames. As they are often simultaneously embedded within heritage- and receiving culture normative regimes, they might assess their weight-status against the backdrop of either heritage- or receiving culture body-size norms or both. In our study we investigate to which extent weight-status assessment among immigrant adolescents is affected by origin- and receiving country body-size norms, using data from the 2014 Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children study. The cross-national design of the study enabled us to aggregate body-size norms for 41 countries in Europe, Asia and America and subsequently identify a large and ethnically diverse sample of 8132 immigrant adolescents in 23 receiving countries from 41 origin countries. Descriptive analyses reveal considerable differences in body-size norms between the different countries. Cross-classified multilevel regression analyses demonstrate a significant effect of heritage- and receiving culture body-size norms on weight-status assessment, with a stronger impact of receiving culture norms. Stratified analyses reveal a stronger influence of heritage culture body-size norms among first- than among second generation immigrants, and a stronger influence of receiving culture body-size norms among second- than among first generation immigrants. The results corroborate our expectations regarding the persistency of cultural norms and help contextualize inter-ethnic differences in weight-status assessment.

Exploring Nutrition in Context: What Do 11-Year-old Girls Eat and Think of Food?

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In Ireland, healthy eating policies for children and young people are often being framed in the context of increasing concerns about childhood obesity, an issue which according to the Irish government requires a multi-faceted approach that involves 'the development of knowledge, skills and attitudes that influence behavior on food selection and consumption' (HSE, 2018). These concerns reflect the hegemony of 'obesity discourse', which emphasise individual attributes in the pursuit of health, as well as top-down approaches that involve 'giving students information'. Our paper will discuss findings from a study undertaken in an all-girls primary school in a disadvantaged neighbourhood of a city in Ireland. It will reveal findings from a number of creative and participatory research exercises undertaken with 5th class students, which explore what students already know and have learned and experienced about nutrition both in their own lives, at schools, in their community and wider context. These exercises include focus groups where students 'speak back' to health promotion questionnaires and reflect on what different questions they would ask of researchers about their eating and spending habits; and a mapping of food outlets exercise in their own community, which highlights material and structural factors (e.g. availability of good quality food in low income areas). Drawing on critical pedagogical approaches that problematize individualizing practices and recognize how discourses on nutrition are also mediated by gender, inequality and power, our study engages students in discussions about wider food policy issues that go beyond the focus on individual behaviour.

Exploring A 'Practice Change' Approach to School Physical Activity Intervention

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Child and adolescent obesity continues to be a major public health concern. Critical scholarship problematizes the dominant behavioural-individualist approach to some eating and physical activity (PA) interventions and the potential of an alternative approach drawing on theories of practice has been widely noted. Focusing on practices reimagines intervention as shaping sets of collective conventions through managed changes to practice interrelationships and anatomies. However, there is little evidence of the viability of this approach. This study considers whether, and how, a practice-change approach to school physical activity participation is operationalizable. Mixed ethnographic research in primary school one considered (1) which practices are available to pupils during a school day that are physically active (2) how the configuration of materials, competences and meanings serves to enable or constrain PA, and (3) how practices are enabled or constrained by their interrelationships. Through this interrogation of practices, we set the scene for the pilot project in school two; a co-designed programme of practice change. Learning from the pilot includes that: o The interconnectivity of practices inside and outside the school, performed by multiple practitioners, implicates pupils' PA participation. The anatomy of a wide range of practices shapes the PA 'culture' of the school. Prioritisation is required. o Operationalizing a practice-based plan requires a multitude of well-established management techniques such as co-creation, coalition-forming and social marketing. o Evaluation of practice change requires theoretical and practical sensitivity; e.g. a long term and measures of collective social value in addition to quantifiable increases in PA participation.

JS_RN20_RN27_01 | Decolonising Social Research: Practices and Reflections on the Democratisation of Social Research

Doing Participatory Action Research in Times of Neoliberalism

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During last decades Participatory Action Research (PAR)/Community Based Research (CBR) have developed as a prominent approach to social research and learning based grounded on a dialogical and dialectic methodology and epistemologies. The development of this approach respond to disciplinary tensions within the complexity of social sciences and to challenges and dilemmas arising from direct research discourses and practices. Academic literature related to these factors abounds, whereas wider societal issues that significantly contribute to determine the evolutions of both are much less explored. Nevertheless, one might find it hard to say the overall societal context within which they evolved hasn't changed since the early days of PAR/CBR; or maybe there are new articulations that have enriched the PAR/CBR without challenging dominant epistemologies. In this presentation, authors will introduce some levels of discussions of the implications societal changes have vis-à-vis theory and practice of PAR/CBR, notably by referring to present context within which – willing or not – all actors classically involved in PAR activities (researchers, citizens, practitioners, policy makers) act in arenas that are strongly marked by dominant epistemologies. Discussion will follow based on reference to practical action research experiences about ways to work out coherent and effective practices aimed at positive social change.

“Politik als Beruf”. Thinking the Quality of Public Action Vinci, Fiorella

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The contemporary debate regarding elites embodies, frequently and not without misunderstandings, also that regarding the competencies of the elites (Rosanvallon 2017). In western societies, once the pact between ruling classes and society broken (Magatti 2009), in the era of the digital revolution, higher education appears ineffective and functional exclusively for the reproduction of traditional elites. But can the profession of politician today disregard a higher and academic education? And as social scientists how can we contribute to this debate? Proceeding from these questions, the paper proposes to analyse, according to an institutional-generative logic, some qualities of political man identified in the well-known Weberian conference. The analytical-historic perspective is the first lesson that the Weberian study offers: the struggle and selection for power always occurs within specific frames and institutional communities and is ever more, the constant result of a process of professionalisation in which the relationship between ethics, science and politics comes to the fore (Bruhns, Duran 2009). Making, in a Faustian way, a pact with the devil characterises the profession of politician but does not exhaust his action; the exercise of the ethics of conviction is not distinctive of its action, he must give proof of an ethics of responsibility. But what is the ethics of responsibility? How and where can it be learned? At the beginning of the 21st century reflecting on the ethics of responsibility could perhaps constitute an interdisciplinary research programme in the light of which one could rethink the historical sciences of human culture.

Academic Neo-colonialism in Writing Practices: Geographic Markers in Three Journals from Japan, Turkey and the US

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A global academic division of labor haunts contemporary academic production and affects how scholars from different regions present the context and the methodological assumptions of their research. The epistemological implications assign southern knowledge to the status of “data” for the use of northern “theory.” The institutional consequences affect the training and promotion of scholars, and the distribution of academic resources. The persistence of global power relations in academic production is partially an indicator of the achievement of the West in establishing a Eurocentric relationship with the rest of the world. This paper looks at the manifestations of the contemporary academic division of labor in scholarly writing. We examine articles published in three international academic journals, based in Japan, Turkey, and the United States (American Sociological Review, Social Science Japan Journal, and New Perspectives on Turkey), and focus on the different ways in which authors use geographic markers, words that indicate that a title, an abstract, or a sentence is written in reference to a particular location—a country, a city, or another geographic entity. Scholarship in the North relies on a writing style that reflects and reproduces its privileged position in the global academic division of labor. However, southern scholars tend to write in a style that makes heavy use of geographic markers, which reflects their underprivileged position in global academic world as “case” or “data” producers for northern theory.

scientifically robust findings and can very well provide empowering tools for citizens to develop solutions to their communities’ problems. It also increases science literacy and overall public awareness about the science. On the other hand, there are also sceptical voices regarding citizen science data quality issues, claiming that citizen science lacks scientific and theoretic standards. Authors of this paper are from Eastern EU countries, Lithuania and Hungary, where citizen science initiatives are unnoticed, rare or silent; hardly any projects can be identified that use the term ‘citizen science’ for self-definition. The fact that the term has limited acknowledgement represents unequal knowledge production and multiple science cultures within and beyond Europe. The paper will point out how citizen science in such a context could help us to decolonise research. The paper is based on qualitative data analysis.

877

Citizen Science as a Way to the Democratisation of Social Research

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Despite an anti-science movement in some sections of society, there are great opportunities for public engagement for scientific research in a transition towards a more cooperative research and innovation sector. There are multiple ways of engaging public perspectives and knowledge in scientific discourse and policy-making. This article will present citizen science as a proper and passionate participatory research methodology for research and knowledge generation, offering a transformative way to the democratisation of social research. Being a relatively new but rapidly growing field, citizen science expands public involvement in science and research and supports alternative models of knowledge production (Hecker et al, 2018). For decades being below the radar for most professional scientists and policymakers, citizen science nowadays aims for multiple social goals beyond

JS_RN20_RN28_01 | Qualitative Research in the Field of Sport and Embodiment

Diagrams of Bodily Inscription: Relational Spaces in the Sociological Description of Sport

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With illustrations from the sport of fencing, this paper introduces a method for describing the partially non-discursive and tacit constitution of skill. Social Activity Method (Dowling, 2009) - an approach that involves the development of relational spaces - is presented as enabling a principled description of modes of social action within sporting activity. The paper follows Dowling's (2014: 304) suggestion that the body be considered sociologically as a process of "developing inscription" emergent in the alliances that grant and receive its participation. This process of inscription can then be diagrammed in a rigorous way by making the social-semiotic principles of their construction explicit. The method is able to produce a finely textured account of sporting skill. Fencing is a useful case study because it involves a great deal of play between the discursive and the non-discursive - disputes about 'what happened' in action are frequent. Empirical data is provided from television coverage of the 2012 Olympic Games, attempts by textbooks to convey the skills of the sport, and the presenting author's experience as a fencing coach. A series of diagrams of inscription are presented: maps of the modes composing threat, sporting tempo and distance, balance, and the possibilities of experiment (including feints). These enable a detailed account of some major shifts in skill necessitated by rule changes introduced under pressure from the IOC and the media. The paper therefore argues that an account of bodily inscription also has the potential to open up a sociology of sport more generally.

'Contact Zones' of Knowledge Communication: Touching and Sensing Bodies in Youth Training and Dementia Diagnosis

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Phenomenological, anthropological and cultural-historical studies (i.e. Merleau-Ponty 1966, Classen 2012, Howes 2018) provide deep insights into the meaning of senses and especially of touch. Sociology (of the body) struggles to examine the social relevance of tactile and haptic modes of accessing reality. Even Simmel's extremely fruitful 'sociology of the senses' focused primarily on seeing, hearing or smelling. However, considering specific social contexts and the (professional) knowledge about and of the body, touching other bodies is a central component of various communicative practices. The contribution approaches the communicative production of these social "contact zones" from an interactionist perspective, using videographic data (Tuma et al. 2013) on knowledge communication in youth sports training (Singh 2019) and on dementia diagnosis situations. It will be asked how sociality is structured by the coordinated interplay of communicative actions (Knoblauch 2013) of touching, feeling and seeing? I will comparatively discuss how touching is situated, framed and realised and how embodied knowledge is mediated and objectified as a result. Finally, the possibilities and limits of a video-based research of sensory practices will be reflected. While sports training aims at the communicative production of an embodied "special knowledge", dementia diagnoses are concerned with the availability of everyday (embodied) knowledge and the examination of a cognitive and dementia changed status. The tactile "crossing" of body boundaries is essential in both cases. Although the tactile micro-practices of doctors and trainers may resemble each other, the communicative actions go hand in hand with culturally specific ways of understanding embodied constructions of meaning.

The Methodological Gap: How to Apprehend Body and Embodiment in Sociology

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For several decades now, most sociological studies focusing on the body have been asserting the lacunas in the existing literature whereas confiding in the increasing interest for the topic to solve the issue. Different conceptualizations of the body will be presented here as well as and their contribution to qualitative methods in a sociology of body and embodiment. The sociology of the body often keeps focused on the symbolical dimension of the body, as surface laden with social inscriptions (Le Breton 2015). However, calling on Merleau-Ponty's phenomenology (1945) has been an insightful lead in order to theorize the body as a social product but also as a subject that produces society, deeply enrooted in the individual and collective experience (Csordas 1990; Crossley 1995; Paterson and Hughes 1999; Ram and Houston 2015). Yet, most of those researches fail to describe a tangible sociological methodology, and remain evasive instead. The same critique applies to feminist theory, despite the insistence - also influenced by phenomenology - on the lived body and the specificity of the female experience (Grosz 1992, Dolezal 2010, Parkins 2000). Focusing on embodiment, several studies succeed in introducing astute processes to provide a privileged access to otherwise indescribable sensory experiences, whether involving the researcher as their own subject (Allen-Collinson 2011, Spatz 2017), whether using hybrid techniques and multiple substrates for interviews (Coe and Strachan 2002, Akinleye 2016). This review reveals that, if body and embodiment seems to remain an unreachable matter, methodology is often its blind spot. Nevertheless, some results indicate the need for actively addressing this issue, and that the development of innovative methods is not only feasible but also to be encouraged.

A Sociological Analysis of The Temporality of parkrun

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parkrun is a free, weekly, 5km timed running event taking place every Saturday morning 9am sharp across the UK and other countries. Over the past decade, parkrun events have attracted millions of participants, and the number of event locations has grown exponentially. The events and the organisers have gained huge media attention, including articles in the national newspapers, documentaries, TV news. Existing studies have looked into why parkrun is so successful and how it engages with groups who are less likely to be active (e.g., Stevinson et al. 2015, Fullagar 2016, Whiltshire 2018). While existing research suggests key factors shaping the longevity of parkrun, more research is needed in order to understand the social meanings of collective sport activities (such as parkrun) in a neoliberal society. The aim of this study is to use the sociological concept of 'time' and 'temporality' to understand the organisation of parkrun events and individual motivations. Based on my participant observation at various parkruns across the UK, I will discuss how time, a critical element in everything we do, plays a pivotal part in driving parkrun activities. Not only because all the events are time recorded, but also because of control and ownership and organisation of time. Analysing the participation and organisation of parkruns through the lenses of 'time' can provide not only deeper insights into individuals motivations, but also a richer description of what happens prior to, during, and after each parkrun. In other words, it helps us to gain a better understanding of the organisation of, the development of infrastructures of, the participation in parkruns.

JS_RN21_RN31_03 | The Challenge of Measuring Antisemitism

The Challenge of Studying Antisemitism and how Survey Experiments Can Help us to Address it

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Empirical research on antisemitism grapples with the issue of social desirability bias. In many studies using standardized surveys, the measurements are distorted because respondents lie about their attitudes and behavioral intentions. The presentation promotes a new approach to study antisemitism using survey experiments. This methodological toolbox allows for a more subtle measurement of antisemitism and offers various ways to include variables which account for the normative context of antisemitic speech and other types of action. To illustrate the benefits of the approach we present example studies which were conducted in Germany during the last ten years.

New Ways of Scrutinising Overt and Subtle Antisemitism in Hungary Barna, Ildiko; Knap, Arpad

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The level of antisemitism in Hungary has always been among the highest in Europe. Representative surveys show that approximately 33 to 40 per cent of the Hungarian population is antisemitic. Although there has been some fluctuation, the level of antisemitism has remained quite stable. Moreover, we found, based on representative surveys among Hungarian Jews, that although the proportion of those having experienced or witnessed antisemitic acts one year prior to the survey decreased massively from 79 to 58 per cent between 1999 and 2017, the perception of antisemitism severely deteriorated. While in 1999, 37 per cent of Jews thought that antisemitism was strong or very strong in Hungary, in 2017 65 per cent said the same. This high discrepancy between experience and perception is due to several factors, being one of them the spread of online hatred. This fact makes the analysis of online sources necessary. Due to the vast amount of unstructured online textual data, their examination demands new tools, one of them being Natural Language Processing (NLP). NLP is an interdisciplinary field of research in the intersection of computer science, artificial intelligence, as well as linguistics. In our research, we apply NLP on a massive corpus of recent Hungarian news articles, social media content, and online forum comments. NLP makes possible not only the examination of the structure, the main topics, and actors of overt antisemitism but the identification of underlying subjects and specificities of latent antisemitism. In our paper, we present the first results of our research.

Assessing Antisemitism on Twitter

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Recent reports on online antisemitism highlight the rise of antisemitism on social media platforms. While this is plausible, several methodological questions arise when assessing such claims. How is the rise of antisemitism measured? How are they quantified in rapidly growing and diversifying platforms? Are the numbers of antisemitic messages rising proportionally to other content or is the share of antisemitic content increasing? Are antisemitic messages mostly disseminated on infamous websites and fora such as The Daily Stormer, 4Chan/pol or 8Chan/pol, Gab, and closed social media groups, or is this a wider phenomenon? However, at the root of methodological questions is the challenge of identifying a consistent way to identify diverse manifestations of antisemitism. Answering any substantive questions requires reliable methods for identifying antisemitic content in large datasets. Previous studies have used antisemitic keywords and combination of keywords, such as “kike” or “Jews” and “kill” or tracked antisemitic memes. (Finkelstein et al. 2018; Gitari et al. 2015) Others rely on manual classification, but fail to share their classification scheme and do not use representative samples. This paper presents the methods of a research project that a) aims to provide meaningful figures of the percentage of antisemitic tweets when keywords, such as “Jew*” or “Israel*” are used and b) develops a ground truth dataset of antisemitic/non-antisemitic tweets that can be used in AI programs to find antisemitic tweets in large databases. We also present our approach of using a definition of antisemitism that is transparent and verifiable.

Challenges of Measuring and Assessing Antisemitism: Phenomena, Perspectives and Methodological Considerations

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Quantitative methodology, aiming to measure antisemitism in Europe or in specific European countries, is confronted with a challenge. Beside the lack of many comparative studies, quantitative attempts must define how they want to assess the current situation. Over the last years several quantitative studies and monitoring reports were published, focusing on different perspectives and phenomena. This paper discusses some of the different existing and possible attempts and methodological challenges, focusing on the following aspects: 1. Surveys on antisemitism: Perception of Jews; direct/ indirect communication; potentiality of action in a changed context/ latency; level of obsession; dehumanization/ demonization; justification/ toleration/ advocacy of antisemitic acts. 2. Jewish people's experiences with hate crime, discrimination and antisemitism. 3. Antisemitic incidents, hate crimes and perpetrators: Civil Society reports on antisemitic incidents and police statistics on antisemitic hate crime. 4. Mobilization of antisemitism: demonstrations, lectures etc. 5. Antisemitic Discourse: Antisemitism in Traditional Media and Social Media

JS_RN35_RN37 | Migration and the City: Urban Spaces and the Reordering of Borders, Boundaries, and Belongings in Contemporary Europe

JS_RN35_RN37_07 | Diverse cities and neighbourhoods and their dynamics of change

Being Egyptian-Austrian and Viennese? The City, the Nation and Narrative Constructions of Belonging of Young Muslims in Zurich and Vienna

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In contexts exhibiting nationalistic discourses, which pathologise Muslimness (as is the case for Austria and Switzerland today), constructing belonging to different collectivities while also constructing oneself as Muslim becomes a highly political act. Simultaneously diverse cities provide environments in which inhabitants' ideas of monolithic, fixed identity become replaced by a greater awareness of one's context-specific, boundary-crossing and flexible identifications, according to Paul Gilroy. Taking those two phenomena –anti-Muslim racism and effects of urban diversity – seriously, this presentation discusses how young self-identified Muslims living in Vienna and Zurich construct their belongings in interaction with a non-Muslim researcher. The research project assesses a diverse set of data gathered through a three-step process (narrative interview, photo-taking activity, photo-interview). This approach provided participants with different possibilities to present themselves and influence the research process. The analytical focus lies on the deliberate and implicit choices manifest in narrative constructions, made in conversations with a (gendered, raced, etc.) audience (the researcher). This presupposes scrutiny of the researcher's positionality, its contextual influence on the narrative construction and the interview situation. The methodological framework adopted (Narrative Constructionist Analysis; Esin, Fathi, Squire) aligns with this requirement, as it allows to assess the content of narratives, as well as the interview situation and interactions (e.g. co-construction of narratives). In this presentation, I will focus on constructions of

belonging to different collectivities (cities, nations), while also assessing the role of language (specifically local vernaculars) as part of these constructions. By contrasting findings from Zurich and Vienna, it will be possible to see how certain characteristics are specific to one location, while others might be an effect of urban space in general.

Interethnic Contact and Social Cohesion in Twelve Ethnically Diverse Neighborhoods in Four European Cities

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European cities have been facing rising challenges related to increased ethnic diversity in the last decades. Therefore, there has been a growing number of studies examining the effects of migration-driven diversity for the livelihoods and social cohesion of neighborhoods. Many such works have found a negative relationship between ethnic diversity and social capital/cohesion. However, this effect seems to be mediated by individual and contextual features such as (the quality of) social, particularly inter-ethnic, contact with neighbors. In this context, we ask: (a) what socio-demographic and attitudinal elements are associated with the formation of inter-ethnic contacts in ethnically diverse neighborhoods (i.e. where residents are directly exposed to diversity); and (b) what are the effects of inter-ethnic contact for neighborhood social capital/cohesion. We answer them by using data from a questionnaire applied to the residents of twelve multi-ethnic neighborhoods in four European cities (Bilbao, Spain; Lisbon, Portugal; Thessaloniki, Greece; Vienna, Austria). Using regression models predicting inter-ethnic contact of various types and degrees of intimacy, we find that exposure to diversity does not uniformly decrease neighborhood social capital/cohesion. Also, migration background is the single most important individual predictor of neighborhood inter-ethnic ties and social capital. And, the relationship between social capital, as well as personal values/attitudes, and inter-ethnic relations is not uniform across types of contact, being stronger for less intimate relations. These and other results highlight the importance of viewing inter-ethnic contact and social capital as multifaceted concepts, whose dimensions are shaped by different demographic, cognitive and behavioral factors.

Measuring the Role of Ethnic Diversity and Out-Group Size in Dutch Neighborhoods: A Mediating Effect of Neighborhood Cohesion on Fear of Crime

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A lot of scholarly attention has been paid to the consequences of living in an ethnically diverse society. Various studies have found that more ethnic diversity in the neighborhood is related to 1) lower levels of social cohesion and 2) higher levels of fear of crime. The level of ethnic diversity is generally measured by diversity indices such as the Herfindal-Hirschman-Index (HHI). In this study, we argue that current diversity indices fail to detect actual diversity effects primarily because these diversity measures correlate strongly with ethnic minority share. We therefore propose an alternative: a group-specific HHI that measures the diversity of the out-group in a neighborhood. As a result, every ethnic group in a neighborhood obtains their own diversity score. We apply our advanced HHI to study the consequences of diversity, while controlling for relative out-group size. In addition, we address the potential interrelationship between fear of crime and neighborhood cohesion. We apply multilevel equation modeling techniques to analyze the different relationships and use data of the Dutch Safety Monitor (N = 86,382) in combination with detailed register data. Our study is one of the first to detect a 'true' diversity effect on cohesion. We do not find any support for the hypothesized diversity effect on fear of crime. The findings apply to both native and non-native Dutch.

Fearless City Suburbs: Collaboration, Distance work, and the Shaping of Local Integration Policy Fields

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In the last decades the organizing of the labour market integration of immigrants has become a salient activity for public sectors and other actors. Yet differences in life expectancy, employment and school performance for residents of foreign background living in stigmatized and marginalized city suburbs persist in most European cities when compared with the native residents living in the city centre. What was previously mainly an affair for national governmental bodies today involves a myriad of actors: municipalities and regional bodies, companies, interest groups, but also community-embedded civil society organisations as well as individuals, who all design and implement individual and collaborative initiatives meant to facilitate the integration of vulnerable groups into the labour market and the society. This widening of initiatives reflects a general transition from traditional ways of governing to more collaborative and interactive forms of governing the city, and migration. Recent triggering events such as the so-called refugee crisis in Europe that peaked in Sweden 2015, has prompted a myriad of actors in Swedish cities to start experiments addressing the 'labour integration' challenge, that diverge from established practices. This paper has as a starting point the role of collaboration as a source of institutional change in the organizing of migration and integration in the city. The paper zooms in the setting of the urban suburbs of the city of Gothenburg and adopting a relational understanding of space and distances, it examines the 'distance work' conducted by these coalition of actors to develop the necessary immunity to prompt change. We argue that exploiting physical, cultural and organisational distances, enabled these actors to develop new practices and roles that shaped the integration policy field.

JS_RN35_RN37_09 | Bordering and policing

Spatial Practices and Belonging in New Arrival Cities

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Combining research methods from architectural and social sciences and combining the two into new hybrid methods that also include refugees stronger into the research and knowledge production process, the paper investigates physical, material, social, and symbolic appropriation processes by Syrian refugees currently housed in urban humanitarian settings in Jordan and Germany. We ask: What spatial knowledge is mobilized at the arrival cities? How does this knowledge hybridize practices of the place of origin, experiences made during the escape, as well as during and after the arriving and uncertain period of stay at an unfamiliar place of asylum? How do spatial appropriation processes collide with humanitarian logics and technocratic emergency management approaches at the place of asylum? We argue that arriving refugees mobilize “urban knowledge” at the place of asylum which can only be understood as a spatial and urban re-figuration process, which is equally at work in the case of other migrants, migration and translocal processes. In particular, our paper looks at the ways in which refugees perceive, adapt to, appropriate, and alter their new urban environments physically and socially and of how they thereby draw on existing and evolving stocks of urban and spatial knowledge, urban experiences, and relationships in so-called emergency accommodations in Berlin and the more urbanized refugee camp Zaatari in Jordan. Finally, our paper tries to explain how migration transforms urban space physically and socially and how planning and the social and technical infrastructures affect migrants’ mobility – socially and spatially.

Policing Undocumented Immigrants Through Spatial Practices

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South Tel Aviv is a space of controversy. In the past two decades, it has become the home to various immigrant groups living in Israel. In recent years, the settlement of asylum seekers and refugees has raised tensions between local Israeli residents; some demand their deportation while others protest against it. The groups are in dispute over ethical and moral values, holding contesting visions and claims over this space. In this reality of heated conflict and inconsistent government policy towards immigrants, one formal actor is constantly “in the field”; State police alongside municipal police are responsible for maintaining public order and

enhancing security and control in the mixed neighbourhoods. However, due to erratic and ambiguous government policy regarding refugees and asylum seekers, police officers experience inadequacy. Policing an undocumented society of immigrants makes administrative tools such as reports, fines and even arrests, ineffective. This situation led to a spatial turn in policing: Foot patrol, hyper-surveillance, situational crime prevention are spatial practices aimed to 'restore governance'. However, the performance of strong governance in the urban sphere collides with the lack of policy in the national level. Police are under criticism from the right for being 'too weak on immigrants' and from the left for militarizing urban space. Based on ethnographic work, interviews with police officers, residents and NGO's, this paper presents the complexity of policing urban immigrant areas in a time of policy crisis and moral dispute. This site of inquiry juxtaposes the national and the urban, the political and the spatial.

Who Belongs Where? Research Around the Selection Process During The Placement Of Refugees By Screen-level Bureaucrats

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Successful resettlement requires a safe place for refugees. Besides preferences of refugees of certain spaces and available facilities, municipalities are also interested in a successful match of refugees and space; so much that they prefer certain categories of refugees over others. Families and highly educated refugees are at the top of this hierarchy. This research focusses on the selection process and understandings of a 'right fit' of person and space during the matching of refugees and space within the Netherlands. Bureaucrats that are trusted with the task of selection and matching do this without getting into personal contact with the person that they decide for. They operate behind a screen basing their judgement on limited information. Therefore, we call them screen-level bureaucrats. Building on the work of Lipsky (1980) this study will show that screen-level bureaucrats use their policy discretion in almost all their cases. Moreover, it will show that stereotyping lies at the basis of the very elaborate stories about persons and places where screen-level bureaucrats rely their judgements on (e.g. ideas on where gay, families and high or low skilled newcomers belong). Through extended interviews (46) and observations (34) over a one-year period on a national, regional and local level (city of Rotterdam), this study sheds light on the practices of screen-level bureaucrats and the construction of belonging in the first phase of refugee resettlement in the Netherlands. This study emphasizes the complexity of interaction in digital space: even without physical contact, images are constructed that have consequences for the distribution of rights and facilities where social categorisation, stereotyping and principles of deservingness play a very important role.

884

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Contemporary transformations of the border have entered central stage in many debates on migration. Externalization, digitalization, the involvement of multiple institutional, private and civil society actors as well as citizens in the control of borders and the management of cross-border movements are subjects of a growing research field. Far less recognized is the growing relevance of the urban scale and the city in recent border transformations. In the city a variety of local actors, administration, welfare organization, and private actors are involved in exercising local control and thus in the organization of social but also territorial exclusion and inclusion. Scholars in urban studies for their turn have pointed to contemporary transformations that concern the institutional and geographical re-organization of the urban scale, its relationship with other scales, in particular national, the interconnection of horizontal and interscalar networks and the emerging importance of urban governance. This is premised on an understanding of the urban as produced and subject to multiscale dynamics. The question that this contribution thus addresses is how urban border transformations and the emergence of urban border space can be understood from an approach to scaling. To this end theoretically the contribution brings together migration research, border studies and urban studies in order to shed light on the ongoing transformations and spatial re-organization of the border. In empirical terms, I use results from a German city case study to show the relevance of this perspective for an understanding of the production of border spaces at the urban scale and the question how the border figures in contemporary rescaling.

JS_RN35_RN37_10 | Cities in times of migration "crises"

City, Migration and the Challenges of Urban Cultural Policies: The Example of the "International Cities of Refuge Network" (ICORN)

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This contribution explores the conditions of the "International Cities of Refuge Network" (ICORN) as an example of municipal approaches to migration and human rights. In recent years, numerous cities have developed strategies to counter the tightening of border controls and mobility regimes by nation states in Europe and the USA. For example, with the founding of Sanctuary Cities and the launch of the Palermo Charter for Global Freedom of Movement and Establishment, local governments and organizations have been aiming to achieve more inclusive migration policies. These municipal approaches to migration are associated with diverse challenges and sometimes contradictions. This has primarily to do with the fact that cities in a national context often do not have the last word – in legal terms – on residence permits and citizenship. Such tensions are not least noticeable in the context of urban cultural policies, as this contribution shows based on the example of the International Cities of Refuge Network (ICORN). ICORN aims to protect freedom of expression by offering residencies to writers, artists and musicians who are at risk in their country of origin as a direct result of their work. Based on interviews with parties involved, this contribution explores why the participation of cities in Europe in this network varies so widely from country to country and what kinds of challenges these attempts to offer refuge and to protect freedom of expression faces.

Mixed Communal Living and Individualized Support as Catalysts Of Refugees' Social and Structural Integration? The Case of CURANT (Cohousing and Case Management For Unaccompanied Young Adult Refugees in ANTwerp)

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In various European cities, urban authorities and local stakeholders are exploring ways to tackle challenges arising from recent refugee flows. A central concern is the integration of refugees within local communities and economies. We focus on one of the most vulnerable refugee groups: unaccompanied young refugees. While the particular needs of this group have been studied, a research gap exist with regard to the policy programmes in place for unaccompanied refugee youth. By outlining the findings of a longitudinal study on the 3-year support and housing project CURANT (Cohousing and case management for Unaccompanied young adult Refugees in Antwerp), we aim to bridge this research gap. This project covers a holistic social policy intervention for young unaccompanied refugees aged 17-21. On the one hand, it contains intensive individualized supervision, including various types of support, training and therapy. On the other hand, it comprises cohabitation with a local flat mate ("buddies", aged 20-30) in various housing units during a period of at least one year. The program's overall aim is to support the social and structural integration of young refugees. The analysis draws on a mixed method methodology including interviews, surveys and secondary data collected with the project's main stakeholders (unaccompanied young adult refugees, the cohabiting buddies, and social organizations involved in this project) and observations of the program's activities. In our analysis, we assess the merits and pitfalls of mixed communal living and individualized professional support as tools to facilitate young refugees' integration.

Nordic Ties and London Lives: Urban Belonging, Transnational Networks and Mobility Intentions of Nordic Migrants under the Brexit

Uncertainty

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As a multicultural hub of finance, art, design and science, London has long attracted migrants interested in the study and career opportunities the city has to offer. During the past decades, it has been an important destination also for intra-European migrants originating from the Nordic countries. Thanks to the Brexit process, these rather privileged migrants have been forced to question their inclusion in the British society and the global city of London and consider futures that may involve either staying in the UK, return migrating or moving elsewhere. In a few years, London has thus transformed from a key destination of mobile Europeans and of those on global careers, to a space of uncertainty. The situation is a natural experiment on how a reversal of free movement rights affects the dynamics of European migration regimes, how migrant careers are managed under changing conditions and how the re-emergence of national borders within borderless Europe influences the ways in which mobility is imagined and executed. Based on online survey (n=163) and interview data gathered during 2018-9, this presentation focuses on Nordic migrants currently living in London. It examines how these migrants see their position on the social hierarchy of the city and its job market, express feelings of belonging to this urban space and maintain both local and transnational networks back to their countries of origin.

Cities and Critical Democratic Experiences: Welcoming Solidarities with Refugees in the UK Cities

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The framework of this paper encompasses background of migration studies, critical urban studies, political theory, and decolonial epistemic perspective. The primary purpose is to generate and discuss the questions about the possible contribution of the recent refugees to the development of critical democratic restructuring of the European cities. The outcomes of the ethnographic study (20 case studies) which focused on the comparison of the 'ART' based activities of the different charities, solo artists, galleries, collectives or aid organizations to 'help', 'welcome' or 'care' of the refugees in London, Bristol, and Cambridge constitutes the research basis for the examination of the paper's questions: Can the appearance of civic engagement –welcoming, helping and caring for the refugees- in European cities cultivate the enlarging of the new forms of politics and urban solidarity relationships and so radical democratic urban space imaginations? This leading question has a connection with the other questions which are related to the construction of the epistemic relationship between the refugees and welcoming groups: How the relationship between the welcome groups/aid organizations and refugees are constructed? In what ways these groups, organizations, and charities are different from each other regarding their aims, activity contents and relationships with refugees? How is this relationship being re-created, transformed or deconstructed within the everyday encounter, interaction and co-performance of them within the cities? Might these co-performance and solidarity relationships have a potential to contribute to the reshaping of the urban space as a locus of radical democratic struggles?

RS01 | Gaming at the Boundaries: Imagining Inclusive Futures

RS01_05 | Work, Labour and the Politics of Video Game Making and Playing

Rejecting Neoliberalism In Video Games

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My doctoral thesis looks at the influence of neoliberalism within AAA video games. Whilst giving a talk on my work I was asked “what would a Marxist game look like?” I wasn’t sure at the time but it got me thinking what a radical AAA video game would be and if there already is one. The purpose of this paper is to highlight how neoliberalism reinforces itself as an ideology within AAA video games and attempt to theorise how video games can resist neoliberalism. This will be done by looking at the Grand Theft Auto series and Mark Fisher’s work on Capitalist Realism. A series like Grand Theft Auto presents us with a representation of our world in which inequality, segregation, gang violence, and the possibility of entrepreneurial success (legal or otherwise) are inevitable parts of reality. Not only this, but these parts of reality are there to be enjoyed. Through the exploration of the city, violence, and player appearance and stat progression we can chart the pervasive influence of neoliberalism in play and how it captures the radical potential within that play. From here the paper will explore possible ways in which AAA video games could reject neoliberalism within the way players are allowed to play by looking at game-play mechanics like permadeath.

‘Unspeakable Inequalities’ in a Post-socialist Videogame Industry – Investigating Polish Game Workers’ Perspectives on Gender Inequalities

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Drawing on 41 semi-structured interviews with Polish videogame workers, this contribution investigates those workers’ understandings of gender inequality in the videogame industry. This paper engages with the theme of the research stream in two regards. Firstly, in this presentation I investigate the experiences of videogame workers outside

‘core’ videogame production regions – North America and Asia-Pacific. Secondly, this paper discusses the workers’ ‘common’ sense understandings of persistent inequalities within the videogame industry which are also defined by the socio-cultural boundaries of who does and does not belong in the industry. I position the interviewees’ understandings of gender inequality in a broader discussion about ‘postfeminist sensibility’, understood as an analytically useful tool in investigating cultural producers’ often-times contradictory ideas about gender inequality in contemporary workplaces (Gill et al. 2017). I argue that the interviewees’ attitudes toward gender inequality need to be understood in relation to the construction of new entrepreneurial subjectivities and embedded in a post-socialist socio-cultural context. This presentation discusses three characteristics of postfeminist sensibility identified in the interviewees’ narratives: expression of gender fatigue; emphasis on women as the advantageous sex; and a focus on self-surveillance. The interviewees discussed instances of gender inequality and discrimination in the videogame industry but repudiated such instances and discussed them as singular events, acknowledging inequality as being persistent in other industries or in Polish culture as a whole by simultaneously discussing the progressive nature of the videogame industry. References: Gill, R. et al. 2017. A postfeminist sensibility at work. *Gender, Work and Organization*. 24(3), pp.226-244.

Marx At The Arcade: Videogames, Work, And Organising

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Over the past year, the videogames industry has become a site of worker organising. Following GDC in 2018, local chapters of Game Workers Unite (GWU) have sprung up across the world. There are clear grievances for workers in the videogames industry, for example, crunch and long working hours, lower pay compared to similar roles outside games, lack of diversity, as well as precarity and project-based employment. The UK branch has been the first to join a trade union – although the SJTV existed previously in France. This paper will reflect on the experience of these previously unorganised workers in the UK. Drawing on ethnographic and interview data from the beginning of GWU in the UK, the paper will put these processes into conversation with Marxist theory, applying a critical analysis inspired by workers’ inquiry and class composition. Through this conversation, broader questions are drawn out about the role of academic research, the state of the videogames industry, as well as a reflection on the role of work and play in contemporary society. The paper concludes by imagining what futures in the videogames industry could now look like.

888

Spatial Reasoning: Re-coding spaces for inclusive game making

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Research on gamejams have presented them as an informal education space to encourage creativity (Ryan et al. 2015). Others have argued that all female gamejams and incubators are effective interventions to improve diversity in games (Kennedy, H. 2018). This paper presents the findings of a three-year research project which sought to identify strategies for reducing barriers to inclusion in informal game making events. This project firstly surveyed and observed three gamejams in three different cities. We found that these events created a welcoming culture for young male programmers. We identified a range of barriers to others in the design and culture of these events. The project then organised six 'female friendly' game making workshops in two different locations. Our workshops were largely successful in attracting women and men. However, as the attendees diversified we identified virtual and physical barriers that clashed with our game making pedagogy. In this paper we explore how what Kitchin and Dodge (2011) define as coded spaces and code/spaces influence inclusion initiatives. We use these theoretical concepts to explore the boundaries and barriers to inclusive game making futures and to question post-feminist diversity projects. Harvey, A., & Stephanie Fisher. 2014. "'Everyone Can Make Games!': The post-feminist context of women in digital game production." *Feminist Media Studies* 15 (4):576-592
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RS01_06 | Gender, Identity and the Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion in Video Game Culture(s)

Disability and Mental Health as a Video Game Live Streamer

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In this paper I explore economic and inclusion opportunities for people with disabilities and mental health issues afforded by the 'live streaming' of video games. This involves the live broadcast of one's game playing activities over the internet to a globally dispersed audience. In 2016, 2017 and 2018, the leading live streaming platform Twitch.tv broadcast over 500,000 years of video, which were produced by over two million regular broadcasters ('streamers'), and consumed by an audience of several hundred million viewers. Every kind of game is broadcast live on Twitch, accompanied by a webcam of the streamer and their live commentary. From this activity streamers can profit, up to and including a full-time living 'wage' for those at the highest levels. Numerous successful streamers with chronic health issues have discussed the personal and professional benefits streaming brings them. Utilising data from a research project with 100 interviews, alongside approximately 500 hours of ethnographic observation, this paper examines the experiences of live streaming for broadcasters with disabilities, mental health issues, or physical health issues. Firstly, I explore the positive elements of streaming for these broadcasters, focusing on the many conditions represented in this demographic, and the benefits streaming gives for inclusion and community. Secondly, I consider the negative experiences of these streamers, focused on entanglements of health and technology that make their streaming lives potentially more challenging than their colleagues. Thirdly, I focus on the economic opportunities, and the potential for entrepreneurial activity, the platform affords. I conclude the analysis by exploring how these aspects make live streaming a potentially exemplary emancipatory and entrepreneurial space for these individuals, but not one without challenges.

Two Perspectives On Gaming Among Senior Citizens

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Gaming has become a widespread leisure activity that is popular among increasingly diverse groups of people. Reports suggest that the population of gamers is increasing in age and becoming more inclusive. This process has been noted by many researchers, who study such issues as the relations between gaming and disability or population ageing. Nevertheless, some questions still remain unanswered. This presentation aims to provide new data regarding gaming among senior citizens that result from the author's research projects. The first of them is a digital ethnography project, which studies a self-description of highly engaged older gamers from two most popular Internet discussion forums: "The Older Gamers" (www.theoldergamers.com) and the "Senior Gamers" (www.seniorgamers.net). In order to obtain information on their characteristics (including their gaming history, motivations and expectations), the posts published in the introduction sections of the mentioned Internet forums were subject to analysis. Although the time range of interesting forum posts extends from 2005 to the present, the amount of investigated data was limited to messages published by users aged >50 years (N=471). The second project is a work-in-progress exploratory study, which analyses the understudied phenomenon of gaming among the Polish senior citizens. The analysis of the role of digital games in a sample group of Poles aged 60+ is based on narrative in-depth interviews. Not only a discussion of findings from the above-mentioned research projects will be presented, but also a comparison of most important similarities and differences between both groups of senior citizen gamers.

[Cos]Playing with Videogames: Identity and Performance in Cosplay

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Following James Newman's assertion that games research needs to focus more on what people do with games, and how they play with them, this paper focuses on the practices and culture of cosplayers and how they (re)interpret and bring to life video game characters. In particular, one of the core questions frequently discussed in both the academic literature and also often by cosplayers themselves, is, to what extent cosplay is about playing out another character, or is it more a means by which cosplayers express or explore aspects of their own (existing) identity? Drawing on over five years of ethnographic research and also the innovative use of art as both a method and data, this paper explores the complex and often thorny issue of identity and cosplay, and in particular, considers cosplay as a performance of identity. Cosplay, we argue, is a performance that allows participants to explore new and existing aspects of their identity, such as their gender and sexuality, and through performative play, expand who they are and who they can be.

Engaging Women In Games. The Stakes Of Diversity Challenges In French Esports Institutionalization

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In France, the recent institutionalization of esports rise non only a growing interest for the competitions but also some gender balance challenges. On July 2018, “Esports and diversity” meeting was organized by two important associations (France Esport and Women In Games) in order to “promote”, as they said, professional women gamers. Indeed, we observe that men are mainly prevailing in French tournaments. But how exactly are women supposed to become more numerous? What is specifically proposed to empower female players in such a masculine environment as esports? An ongoing institutional ethnography that we are caring out in different French esports settings (teams, LANs, events) will try to answer these questions. First of all, we will show that women are already present in esports. However, they are rarely have a status of player. Performing the organizational functions, participating in costume contests, or as a saleswoman on the merchant stands, they reproduce the ordinary social work division and these secondary roles leave them invisible. Secondly, we will show that strategies like “developing the women market in esports” that are put forward by some actors, reactivate the gender-based consumption by promoting women figures in gaming industry and professional players. The other frequent strategy discovered by our field-work consist of promoting gender diversity by developing the history female champions, but it is also an extension of a gender discrimination: the industry does not tend to reconsider the competitive masculine culture, even if some actors want to fight sexism. At last, glorifying the winners of battles results on forcing the women to play by the rules in which men are in advance more competent thanks to their masculine socialization.

‘Where are all the female gamers?’ – Female Gamers and Competitive Gaming in Esports

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Female gamers have often been routinely marginalised with a lack of acceptance in video game spaces. However, many studies tend to focus on the marginalisation and exclusion of female gamers within private spaces (such as in their own home), rather than their participation in public spaces (such as gaming events). Traditionally, women in public gaming scenes have often been documented as the marginalised girlfriend, or more recently as the hyper-sexualised or sideshow professional player/all female team. This example prompts some worthwhile considerations on access to gaming and game spaces where entry involves a more complex structural arrangement, including networks, gaming know-how and access to technology/games – in particular, in esports (electronic sports - competitive gaming with high stakes). To date, some esports tournaments and organisations have started to consider the gender diversity of video game communities with ‘women only tournaments’ and ‘women gaming spaces’ to normalise the notion of women competing. For example, Smash Sisters is a series of women’s crew battles feature the Super Smash Brothers games, GirlGamer Festivals, WEGS women-only tournaments for specific games (CS:GO and Hearthstone) with smaller prize pools and Badass Women of Hearthstone tournaments. However, there have been continuous debates whether women only tournaments can be justified. This places importance on understanding the attitudes towards female gamers and competitive gaming, as well as encouraging women to compete in video game tournaments on the same platform as men to challenge the gender diversity of video game communities within video gamer culture. There is also of equal importance to understand the attitudes towards male gamers and competitive gaming, as well as encouraging a balance between community and competition for competitive gamers.

RS02 | Gestational Surrogacy. A Global Phenomenon in Europe

RS02_06 | Getting surrogate offsprings

How To Get A Baby? An Analysis Of Spanish Gestational Surrogacy Online Services

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There is a myth in consumer societies: market is there to satisfy desires of people. In the market society, everything seems to be for sale. Anyone who has enough money can buy anything, whether the law allows it or not. If someone with enough money demands a good or a service, then he creates a market. With Information and Communication Technologies, the market has become digital and online. In addition, since 1978 assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs) have allowed the creation of 'test-tube babies'. ARTs have served to satisfy many people's desire for fatherhood and motherhood and has created an industry with diverse options. One of them is the gestational surrogacy. This paper aims to analyse the offer of 'surrogacy online services' in the Spanish market. In the name of freedom, profit and non-profit organizations deal with rights, expectations and technologies. Having a baby has become more than just a gift of life. You can knock on the door of the surrogacy industry and purchase a baby. How does the online market work? Who are the operators of this market? What are the social consequences? The paper is divided in five sections including introduction and final remarks. First, the Spanish context of surrogacy is described. Second, the online presence of gestational surrogacy organizations and services is analysed. Third, the main social debates and political positions are discussed. This is not just a matter of infertility health issue; it affects the model of society we want.

Over-Rationalization Of Procreative Projects. Surrogacy Read Through The Theory Of Narcissistic Societies Bandelli, Daniela

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Narcissistic societies are focused on the daily present, low engagement in relational activities unless the relation is merely utilitarian. Usually narcissism in sociology is linked to low

nativity and poor projection into future generations. In this paper, on the contrary, I will link theory of narcissism to the social acceptance of gestational surrogacy, understood as an advanced way to realize the desire of having a baby at any cost but also, in many cases, as a way for women to pursue emancipatory/social mobility plans. I will highlight that in narcissistic societies, which are products of a broader process of rationalization, individuals are expected to prove their power through the realization of personal will over life-course and natural events: therefore they need to be good architects of life projects regardless constraints or casualty. Technology is the perfect ally in this endeavor and children are transformed into 'mean to an end'. Another feature of narcissistic societies is the devaluation of symbolic elaboration: practices that are different and similar are subsumed into non-distinctive categories, the surrogate is made the same as the original. In this line, conception made in laboratory is seen as the same, in term of quality of ultimate product, as natural procreation; gestational surrogacy is often conflated with adoption, and fetal development in carrier-uterus is considered technically the same as a pregnancy in the mother who is going to nurture the child once born. Thirdly, in narcissistic societies the father's authority is devalued: given that in parental relations source for authority is not given by money, which kind of authority are fathers through surrogacy representing?

Beliefs and Ideologies Regarding Filiation and Family Models: Attitudes and Behaviours against Surrogate Gestation

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Subrogation is one of the most controversial forms of affiliation among public opinion even though it has become a global industry. This communication presents the results of a scoping review, from 29 studies that have evaluated the opinion and attitudes of society regarding subrogation as a new reproductive practice specifically between 1982-2016. Its purpose was to synthesize the available scientific information to identify areas of uncertainty and social construction processes, key aspects in the decision-making process regarding reproductive rights. The search of the scientific literature was carried out in the databases WOS, SCOPUS and ProQuest, without temporal and geographic restrictions, being complemented with references cited in primary sources, in review articles and in specialized journals of manual search. The research suggests that, in general, society disapproves of this practice and that subrogation is perceived as the least accepted option among the options offered by non-coital reproduction. It has been suggested that this social sanction is based on the fact that motherhood by subrogation truncates Western hegemonic ideological models of family and motherhood. - - Key-words: Surrogacy, Assisted Reproduction Techniques, Family Models, Public Opinion, Scoping Review.

RS02_07 | Motherhood and narratives

Feminism and the Contradictions of Motherhood

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Feminist theory has changed the world and deeply influenced sociological theory. The notions of power, gender, individual, self, patriarchy, cannot be discussed without reference to feminist theory, which was successful in influencing the ways sociologists investigate the welfare, family structure, work organization, political participation, leadership and much more. There are, however, crucial social issues on which feminist theory is weaker and internally divided. Surrogacy is the most recent. The purpose of this paper is to review the concept of motherhood in feminist theory. Until surrogacy brought it to the fore, this concept was overlooked and criticized as a disembodiment of women, transforming their wombs as a “public place”, and as a historic construction of the bourgeoisie, enslaving women to their instincts. The paper will examine when and why motherhood, which is one of the most common experiences in the life of a woman and the basic desire from which infertility grief stems, was disregarded, and with what consequences. The contradictory relationship of feminism to motherhood will throw light on the final aim of the paper. This is to show how the recurring feminist conflict between advocates of women’s freedom and self-determination versus critics of commodification and oppression is actually underpinned by a limited and individualistic notion of power and empowerment. The international prestige of white feminism has spread this very notion worldwide, but it actually adopts the neoliberal language of choice, rights and self-determination while at the same time criticizing the neoliberal foundations of contemporary societies.

Surrogate motherhood in Mexico

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This paper will present the results of the research in Mexico during 2018 and 2019. In Mexico, hiring wombs is part of the normative regulation of what we euphemistically name as “surrogate motherhood”, an ironic and even contradictory term since the woman will neither act as a mother nor surrogate functions; in addition, the local legal regulations - Tabasco and Sinaloa- that currently are insufficient and ambiguous, which have allowed the absence of real control over the registration of existing cases since its legalization. This legislation has undergone modifications taking into account the national casuistic experience and international law, in a restrictive sense, thereby limiting possibilities and consequences that could be avoided since the beginning. The

National Supreme Court of Justice has recently granted recognition to agreements on surrogate motherhood and implicitly on the hiring of wombs; but it has not resolved the unconstitutional actions in this regard. This phenomenon has enough reasons to be studied from a sociological perspective, considering critical points in the legal debate and public policies. The objective is to reveal that the practice of hiring wombs continues to date, meaning serious and flagrant violations of fundamental human rights of certain actors in the process, meaning, women, girls and children, prerogatives that collide against the interests of the alleged intended parents and the intermediary companies that are not always regular and willing to provide their services at all costs. As a result, legal and social conflicts in the Mexican law persist, to which non are provided with adequate regulation in positive law.

Surrogacy debate in Malta

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Surrogacy is considered a sensitive and controversial topic and has created many discussions and diverging opinions throughout the years across the globe, including among feminists and LGBTIQ communities. Malta’s context is quite unique in that it includes a strongly Catholic ethos (abortion is still illegal in Malta), LGBTIQ rights which are considered number 1 in Europe and beyond, and a vociferous women’s rights’ lobby which reflects divergent views on this issue. There is no legislation as such regulating surrogacy other than the Embryo Protection Act (2012) which prohibits this practice in Malta. While amendments to this act were introduced in 2018, and clauses referring to surrogacy were part of the draft amendments, these were excluded in the final bill due to the storm of controversy raised. It was however announced at the time that altruistic surrogacy laws will be discussed in a separate act. Since then there has been no further public discussion. Nonetheless, it is known that Maltese nationals have bypassed national legislation and made private agreements in countries where surrogacy is allowed, highlighting the grey areas in the existent legislation (or lack thereof), and the possible need to regulate this phenomenon. This study will be exploring the opinions of the various interested parties (State, NGOs, others) in this debate through individual interviews, to attempt to untangle the arguments being used. It will also canvass the general opinion of the students of the University of Malta to help provide general background and context.

“Mother Nature” and the Nature of Motherhood. Sociological Analysis of Two Contemporary Narratives

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The phenomenon of gestational surrogacy “embodies” the complexity of late-modern society (Beck U.). The extraordinary enlargement of the technical universe challenges the relationship between human beings and nature, raising brand new issues, not only in this field. “Cosmic tasks” (Jonas H.), previously concerning the divine sphere, today can be the result of human choices. At stake, there seems to be the future of humanity. In environmental terms – implications of Climate change, for example – or in terms of medical technology: in both cases we face with decisions involving the lives of individuals that, at the moment, cannot answer for themselves. It is interesting that, in the case of “green” narratives, the claims of critical movements revolve around an evil technical dominion of an exploited environment – a maternal nature victim of a “male” domination – while, in the case of pro-surrogacy discourse, technoscience is the good instrument in order to achieve self-realization – a virtual mother temporarily victim of a natural deprivation. In both narratives individuals act in the name of a very authentic feelings: the love of Mother Nature and the love of motherhood. In the former case, technoscience is condemned as a factor of corruption of an original purity, in the latter it is seen as the medium of emancipation from the unjust constrains of an ungenerous nature. Showing why these two narratives, although apparently antithetical in their assumptions, are part of the same postmodern horizon of meaning, is the goal of this paper.

RS02_09 | Commodification of bodies

A Critical Perspective of the Post-Human Dismissal of the Body: Gestational Surrogacy within the Sociology of the Body of David Le Breton and the Sociology of the Self-Identity of Anthony Giddens

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Human beings have their existence through the corporeal forms that beget them. Every modification of these forms implies a different definition of humanity. If its limits are written through the flesh which shapes men and women, both subtracting and adding other components transform their personal identity and landmarks which concern them in the eyes of the others. The present contribution seeks to analyze the cultural roots and the social consequences of the disgust of maternity and more in general of the body that are widespread in many currents of post-humanism. Maternal and gestational surrogacy as well as an augmented or refused body are therefore considered the expressions of that dismissal of the body that characterizes post-humanism and cyberculture. These extreme implications of the posthuman thought will be analyzed, in the light of Le Breton's and Giddens' recent reflections. On the one hand, Le Breton discusses the theories of the augmented body, in which the body's limits are overcome through technological prosthesis and the support of the machine at all stages of human existence starting with ectogenesis which stands as the logical assumption of gestational surrogacy. On the other hand, according to Giddens' theory of Reflexive Modernity, we live in a time when the body and its natural dynamics are subtracted to the human beings and subjected to the domain of genetics and medicine and to the power of experts. It is then essential in the author's opinion to cope with these issues within a public debate about their ethical and social consequences.

Global Care Chains and Surrogacy. The Commodification of Bodies and Care Work in Global Capitalism

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Surrogacy is often referred to as a form of transnational motherhood in cooperation with people who come from different geographical areas, and often also from different social classes and ethnicities. The global care chains are also considered a transnational form of maternity conformed by women from impoverished countries who perform care work for people, usually of a higher social class and also of different ethnicity. This communication aims to explore the common points of these two phenomena highly present in the Spanish society: surrogacy and the global care chains, and those factors that make them possible: globalization and the precariousness of care- related functions. In both cases, multiple inequalities are exploited at a global level to ensure the processes of reproduction and care in enriched countries. This communication is part of the R & D project "Surrogacy: parental transformations in Spain in the 21st century" (CSO2014 - 55556P) and will provide first data obtained in the framework of this investigation. More specifically, preliminary results of the survey about surrogacy in Spain will be presented. This survey is pioneer in the analysis of this topic from an integral and multidisciplinary perspective.

Removing the Charity Veil: Surrogacy as Reproductive Labor

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Surrogacy is the name of an accessory reproductive technique, usually coming after an in vitro fertilization, where a woman – called “surrogate” - carries a baby for someone else in her womb. This technique brings a lot of questions about the traditional gender roles - by separating motherhood and pregnancy itself – but, most importantly, brings questions about social, legal and moral implications of the financial compensation of surrogates, a subject that is not discussed frequently in the Sociology field. It is common to see studies criticizing the financial aspects of it – usually calling it commodification of body parts and exploitation of vulnerable women – but the moral dilemma is exclusive for the surrogate’s compensation: there are no discussions about the financial compensation of doctors, lawyers and agencies involved in a surrogacy journey. The main goal of this research is to frame surrogacy as reproductive labor, examining two different scenarios: the surrogates in the United States that are financially compensated and the surrogates in the United Kingdom that are not financially compensated. Through theoretical and empirical research, it is intended to answer those questions: Do British and American surrogates perceive their gestational services as work? Is there a difference in their perception due to the prospect of payment? Do social construction of motherhood influences in their perception of surrogacy as reproductive labor?

RS03 | Maritime Sociology

RS03_07 | Maritime Economy

Barriers of Growth – Experts' Views on the Stagnating Aquaculture Sector in Germany

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Aquaculture can be seen as international success story. No wonder, that the EU formulates high expectations towards aquaculture in its strategy "Blue Growth". Notwithstanding, the German aquaculture sectors stagnates since decades. Within the scope of the EU projects SUCCESS and AquaSpace, German stakeholders from the fields of nature conservation, politics, economy, science and administration was brought together. Following an open design of qualitative research, recorded discussions aimed to identify the key issues linked to an (non-)expansion of the aquaculture sector in Germany. A combination of sequence analysis (open coding) and structuring text analysis was used in order to code and interpret 2,496 paragraphs related to the thematic field of aquaculture. Following an explanatory approach (Grounded Theory), our study argues, why the first economic power of Europe fails in a quantitative growth in aquaculture. One dominating theme discussed was the role of entrepreneurship. A storyline of argumentation characterizes the theme: i) German aquaculture is characterized by peasant, small-scale family businesses, which produce and distribute their products locally. ii) The seafood market rate should be lowered as (regional) fish production is perceived as most sustainable. iii) The peasant structure leads to a high potential of development in a niche market (high quality, sustainable and assumed as highly demanded). iv) At the same time the peasant structure is seen as barrier for essential growth of the sector (low innovativeness and a lack of capital for investments). Like others barriers identified (bureaucracy, nature protection) the central players (fish farmers) are described as imposed passive observers rather than risk-takers in a struggle of economic and conservational societal paradigm.

The Ups and Downs of the Szczecin Shipyard in the 21st century – the Memories of its Former Workers

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Szczecin Shipyard was one of the leading companies in the political fight to end the communist regime. It was then a subject to many changes during the transformation of the

Polish economic system. Especially dramatic events took place in the first decade of the 21st century. In 2002 it was closed down but revived as a new company called Nova. However, it struggled with many organizational, technological and financial problems and finally collapsed in 2009. The presentation shows the opinions of the former Szczecin Shipyard workers on the reasons of the collapse and their doubts about the official explanations about its condition before 2009 as well as their hopes for its revival.

Companies Of The Maritime Economy. Insights On Corporate Visions And Strategies Towards Sustainability

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As the ocean has moved into the focus of the political discourse on the "blue economy", ocean industry plays a key role in shaping "blue growth" as sustainable. However, little is known about the meaning of sustainability and the status of its implementation by corporations invested in the maritime economy. The present study addresses this gap. Drawing on the discourse theory of Laclau and Mouffe (2001 [1985]), the discourse on corporate sustainability is explored. It is found that of 396 surveyed companies only 61 provide commitments to and reporting on the issue of sustainability. A detailed analysis of these companies shows that there has been a shift from a voluntary to a mandatory commitment to the concept as a direct consequence of being exposed to massive pressures to meet the expectations of their employees, customers and shareholders. It is argued that Laclau and Mouffe's discourse theory provides an approach to help to explain the practice of corporations in re-framing these challenges as an entrepreneurial opportunity to save costs, to optimize efficiency in all business sectors, to stay competitive, and to gain a better public image. The paper concludes that it is likely that the current efforts of companies with regard to the anticipated increases in the exploitation of marine resources will not be sufficient to preserve ocean health in the long run. Finally, an assessment of corporate opportunities to strengthen the SDGs and contribute to a "sustainable blue growth" will be given.

Rights Based Management and the Perception of the Stakeholders on the "Limits to Privatization"

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Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) failed to reduce fleet capacity thus exerting fishing pressure on stocks. Overcapacity and overcapitalisation was identified in several studies as the principal failure of this E.U. Policy. This conclusion may be important for the on-going CFP reform and for the discussion about the tools to get sustainable management. Rights Based Management schemes have already been experimented in specific fisheries and localizations. The practical indications and lessons given by these experiences are fundamental to explore the feasibility of such tools and their social, economic and environmental impacts. The purpose of this paper is to continue this debate: A special attention is given to the possibility of introducing a more focused approach on Rights Based Management, in the form of ITQs (Individual Transferable Quotas) in the CFP. The paper introduces the basic theoretical framework of Individual Transferable Quotas and makes a critical review of ITQs introduction in European fisheries. The paper approaches the Portuguese case and reports the different perceptions of the Portuguese stakeholders facing this situation. Content analysis of semi structured interviews made with several agents, highlights significant social predicted impacts.

RS03_09 | Maritime Professions

A Study on "Sense of Acquisition" of Elderly Fishermen on Islands: Two Islands in Zhoushan City of Zhejiang Province in China as Examples

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Taking two islands in Zhoushan City of Zhejiang Province in China as examples, this paper attempts to study on the "sense of acquisition" of elderly fishermen on islands in the perspective of ocean sociology. "Why is the sense of acquisition of elderly fishermen still insufficient, although they have acquired something in recent years?" This question has become the focus of this research and reminds me that elderly fishermen's dilemma is not only in terms of physical health and economic support, but also in terms of social support and psychological identity, while the latter have not been well paid attentions to. Drawing on in-depth interview materials of elderly fishermen, the author provides three reasons for the

insufficiency of their sense of acquisition. At the end of the paper, the author proposes that we should develop ocean social work vigorously, not only helping elderly fishermen to improve their economic treatment, but also enhance their sense of acquisition.

Déformation Professionnelle And The Construction of Occupational Identity: The Example Of Maritime Professionals

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The notion "déformation professionnelle" was coined by the Belgian sociologist Daniel Warnotte and refers to a tendency of occupational role bearers to unconsciously apply certain occupational habits to other, non-work situational frames in dysfunctional ways. As socially inappropriate behaviour, this may then lead to irritations, for example in case of a teacher who cannot stop lecturing even in private situations. In Bourdieu's terms, one could speak of an occupational habitus that does not fit non-work related social situations. This idea is also rooted in everyday knowledge and serves as a topos for the attribution of clichés to certain occupational groups. In my presentation, I will talk about the role of this topos as a resource for self presentation within the construction of occupational identities by maritime professionals. I will draw on autoethnographic data collected during my time working in secondary branches of the shipping industry. The findings presented here are part of my doctoral dissertation about the interactive construction of occupational identities of seafarers in the global shipping industry. My thesis is that the play with the notion of déformation professionnelle is employed as a strategy of boundary work (Frederik Barth) to mark the boundary between (former) seafarers as members of an occupational in-group and "landlubbers" as members of the out-group. The seafarers studied here play with the idea that they internalised certain practices and perspectives during their live at sea, in a way that they cannot but also apply these practices and perspectives in occupational as well as non-work contexts ashore. An example is the casual out-of-context use of nautical terms.

Gender in European Fisheries: Social Transformation and Cohesion Trends

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The deeply gendered culture in maritime spaces, which is driven by the view that women merely represent the “supporting” labour force on land, penetrates the political and administrative institutions at all levels. Therefore, negatively influences policy outcomes and the political participation of women in maritime fishery management. The effect of the division of labour in male-dominated maritime spaces has been the subject of maritime sociologist throughout Europe. Gender as a sub-field of sociology has offered the opportunity to study the sex power dynamic in various maritime activities (e.g. seafarers, the navy, fishing etc.) and has contributed to an informed knowledge on individuals as functional elements for the society. This paper explores how the EU multinational structure has impacted the lifeworld of women through changing fishery governance and regulation in case study sites. It shows the current status of social cohesion in European fishery communities. Findings are the result of interviews carried out under the Geography of Inshore Fishing and Sustainability project during 2012 and 2015 in 14 cases studies sites in England, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. The theoretical functional framework uncovers the functions of women within the fishery social structure in the maintenance of social cohesion and enables the analyse to explore different aspects of the fishery community capacity to self-maintain. Findings suggest that women’s inclusion in policy decision-making forums is beneficial for the achievement of the social cohesion strategy of “shared responsibilities” which aims to interconnect institutions and actors (public and private), situated at different territorial levels.

Outlining the identity of the Greek seafarer’s wife. The case of Chios Island

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Greece constitutes a global power in the maritime sector. The Greek seafarers are well known for their seamanship. According to the Hellenic Statistical Authority, almost 12.500 Greeks work in ships which are either under the Greek flag or are Greek-owned flying a foreign flag. Even though there have been many studies for the Greek seafarers, there are no studies for the contribution of the seafarers’ wives to the Greek shipping miracle. The wives of the seafarers are a special case. As their husbands are away during the largest part of the year, they organize family and social life in their very own way. The purpose of the research is to record and highlight the social profile and the aspects of the daily life of the Greek seafarers’ wives. 70 wives of active seafarers, from Chios Island, were chosen and filled out questionnaires specially made for the purposes of this research. The selection of the specific location is not random, as Chios Island has a long history in the seafaring profession, from ancient times. The specific characteristic of these women is that the majority - due to the tradition of the island - comes from maritime families and is familiar with the particularities of the seafarer’s life. A quantitative and qualitative analysis followed the completion of the questionnaires and the data processing was carried out using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

RS03_10 | Maritime Miscellanea

Trends and Men. The Development of Maritime Studies in French Social Sciences

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In this presentation, (1) we will first examine the diverse roots of a deeper interest in fisherfolk from a naturalist/positivist point of view to an aesthetic experience, from sociography to arts (literature and fine arts); (2) we will then focus on what will be so called in the 1970's maritime anthropology. This presentation will end by an analysis of research topics and their connexion with national scientific research policies today. In the first part of this presentation, we will give an overlook on many emblematic researches, from the folklorist Paul Sébillot and the historian Jules Michelet to field-works of Anita Conti and René-Yves Creston, first maritime ethnologists, more adventurers than scholars properly in a contemporary meaning. We will also present sociographies of Paul Bureau, a disciple of Frédéric Le Play. In the second part of this presentation, we will focus on what has been quite recently called "maritime anthropology", which gather three main directions of studies – local knowledges, fishing activities and market, and material culture matters/museography. The last part of the presentation will give an overview on the evolution of problematics and topics of researches in maritime studies in social sciences in France, from classical monographies to matters of gender specificities among fisherfolk, globalization, collapse of fish stocks, new resource management policies, conservation policies, commoditization of fishing rights and their consequences on fishing communities, fishing activities and perception of the sea and marine species among fishermen.

The Social and Demographic Portrait of Prostitutes in Polish Port Cities in the 1950s

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The aim is to analyse the phenomenon of prostitution in Polish port cities from the point of view of the socio-demographic situation in the 1950s. The sources used in the research (mainly documents drawn up by the Interior Ministry and the General Headquarters of Civic Militia) have been analysed. They, as well as other sources, served as a basis for a further analysis to define the prostitution in Poland of the end of the 1950s and its specifics in port cities. The analysis included, inter alia, the socio-demographic features of prostitutes, their types and problems, especially connected with health. The character of the phenomenon should be paid a special attention to. In most cases it was a street prostitution, and its later evolution took place in the 1960s.

RS04 | Men and Masculinities in a Changing Europe

RS04_05 | Men and Masculinities in a Changing Europe I: Caring Masculinities

Vulnerability and Caring Among Rural Men in Northern Sweden

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Men living in rural areas in Northern Sweden are often depicted stereotypically. Traditionally masculine, less modern and emotionally “harder” than urban men (and others): these stereotypes exist both in society in general, as well as in the field of rural gender identity research. As a result, we know little about how men care, or how they deal with vulnerable aspects of life. By describing the rural northern man as emotionally resolute, physically strong and naïve; and by focusing research on these traditional aspects of men’s ways of doing gender; a binary way of understanding gender, as well as problematic masculinity norms, are reproduced. Theoretically, the study draws on intersectional, post-structural, post-colonial and feminist approaches to gender, place and emotions. Building on in-depth interviews with men living in the rural north of Sweden the chapter examines and critically discusses how men constitute vulnerability and care, and how their conceptions of these emotions and practices can be understood in relation to historically and culturally constructed norms regarding place and gender. Following Butler’s (2006) theories of precarious lives and the need for recognition of dependency, and Fotaki’s and Harding’s (2018) theories of relationality and ethics of care, the chapter intends to highlight and discuss how men’s constitution of vulnerability and care can be understood in wider societal terms. From a feminist perspective on relationality, what do men’s way of doing care and vulnerability mean for society? By focusing on the constitution of vulnerability and care among a group of men that is frequently depicted through stereotypes I intend to critically investigate the intersections of norms of gender and place with the overall aim of challenging destructive masculinity norms.

Caring Masculinities. Constructing Masculinity and Care by Male Nurses

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The modern model of nursing, developed in the 19th century by Florence Nightingale, contributed to this profession being associated with femininity, which prevented men from entering it. On average, one person in ten working in nursing is a man, but in Poland men constitute only 1.8% of the nursing staff. The aim of the presentation is to describe how male nurse define masculinities in the context of care. The analysis is based on individual, semi-structured, in-depth interviews. The study included 24 licensed male nurses working in the profession for at least 2 years. Data were collected between January 2014 and December 2015 in Poznan, Poland. The analysis allowed to describe some crucial aspects of defining care by male nurses. They perceived care as inherent aspect of work and life, defined care as care for and care about, but also underlined emotional labour. Masculinities were defined in the context of care. My research emerged five descriptions. Two of them were defined in context of negation: in first masculinity was defined in opposition to femininity, and in second caring is treated as a non-masculinity. Next two description of masculinity were connected with certainty: sense of realization hegemonic masculinity, and acceptance of caring masculinity. The last way of describing masculinity was linked with suspending gender in context of care. My presentation allows me to describe in more detail those way of defining masculinity by male nurse in context of care, but also relates my analysis to current masculinities theories.

“What I’ve learned is not to beat up my missus and kids”: Gender Equality and the Facilitation of Caring Masculinities through a Relationships Project

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Non-formal educational settings have been an often neglected area within the studies of men and masculinities. It is within these non-school spaces that the most marginalized young men (aged 16-24) are likely to be situated. These sites include a range of services including secure or exclusion units, youth based work, Antenatal and postnatal care, mental health based programmes, parenting classes, mothers’ and fathers’ only groups and lifestyles classes. They are also more likely to include care leavers, young or expecting parents, those at high risk of mental health issues and under the care of social services. The services that they access are often disjointed which can exacerbate social inequality. One approach to challenge this has been the adoption of multi-agency teams working collaboratively to create a team around a family and marginalized young people. These teams include a range of health and social care professionals such as midwives, early years practitioners, family facilitators, social workers, youth workers, early language development workers and teachers. Drawing on a yearlong qualitative study of one such multi-agency team in a Welsh coastal city in the UK, this paper focuses on an ethnography of a six week relationship education class. In this paper I explore how non-formal educators promote healthy relationships through teaching men about toxic displays of masculinity and gender based violence, promoting values of care, respect, stability and reliability. In this paper I argue that it is through such practices that more damaging displays of masculinity can be challenged. This study adds to the emerging concept of ‘caring masculinities’ and how non-formal educational settings could be at the vanguard of having a positive impact on gender equality ‘downstream’.

RS04_06 | Men and Masculinities in a Changing Europe II: Antifeminism and toxic masculinity

Perpetrators’s Narratives And Global Political Virilism

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In domestic violence cases, men who take part in perpetrator programmes are invited to analyse their violent behaviours against their female (ex) partners and to verbalise their feelings of anger and revenge. Such contexts represent an interesting anthropological microcosm to observe the social construction of masculinities: an ethnographic fieldwork on perpetrator programmes in France and Italy has identified recurrent attitudes of victimhood together with the expression of the desire for retaliation. Such narratives seem to echo the arguments promoted at a global level by rising authoritarian movements and far-right parties. The rhetoric used by political leaders in countries like Italy, Hungary, and the United States among others, recalls similar sets of values ranging from (national) victimism to radical transgression/revenge, delegitimising EU rules, human rights standards, gender equality policies. The refusal of “politically correctness” includes sexist behaviours like negative comments about women and the idea that gender equality has already been achieved (or even exceeded by feminism). My contribution seeks to analyse the convergence between the narratives produced by violent men in perpetrator programmes and the global conservative rhetoric against feminism. The elements of continuity between the two settings can indicate the development of a renovated “hegemonic masculinity” which seems to successfully push the political agenda further right. The open hostility towards policies oriented at combating violence against women seems to nourish political virilism and confirms the political use of the term “gender” as a “Trojan horse” to mobilise supporters for neo conservative initiatives and to gain electoral consensus.

Sex Robots And Toxic Masculinity – Intimacy With Non-Humans Or Escape From The Society

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The concept of toxic masculinity, understood as an expression of the patriarchal social structure, has become one of the most important problems of contemporary culture. Toxic masculinity is very often connected with heteronormative, extremely masculine behavioural patterns based on institutional religion. Although by the majority of the society toxic masculinity is criticized, it appears more and more visible in the social discourse in the form of informal movements like "incels" or "MGTOW". Their supporters postulate the dominance of men and the sustain of patriarchy, seeing women in a subordinate role. At the same time, there is a growing interest of both men and the media in the specific form of sexual fetishes such as sex-robots (fembots, gynoids) representing the objectified women's body. The sex industry estimates that sex robots will be one of the most important erotic gadgets in the following years. However, sexbots can be understood as "the ultimate Other" or non-human being with whom men can have sexual relations. In this case, sexuality will turn into the vast net of non-humans and humans and as the consequence probably change the way how the artificial beings can be perceived. Analyzing these two trends, the proposed paper attempts to answer the following questions: do men with extremely misogynist views are interested in erotic sex robots as a tool for maintaining the patriarchy or interest in such objects is more a form of sexual escapism from the postulated open and equal of society, and is there any possibility for the human society to accept non-human artificial beings as integral, intimate and sexual partners.

Men's Rights Activism in Italy: between anti-feminism and anti-sexism

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In recent years, we are witnessing the re-emerging of a loose confederacy of men's online communities, from more traditional men's rights activists (MRAs) (Schmitz, Kazyak 2016) to the new misogynistic techno-cultures of the manosphere (Nagle 2017; Ging 2017). On the one hand, all these groups share the same pro-male anti-feminist rhetoric that place men as the silenced victims of a reverse discrimination (Marwick, Caplan 2018) and reinforce their sense of aggrieved entitlement (Kimmel 2015). On the other hand, many of these groups tend, like feminism, to reject the patriarchal notion of gender essentialism and bring to light the ways in which traditional gender norms negatively affect men socially and psychologically (Farrell 1974; Goldberg 1976). These "pro-male" movements are indicative of a wider

complex online backlash (Menzies 2008) as they accept some of the precepts of feminist theory such as the principle of liberal equality, while rejecting feminism as a label and political project (Nicholas, Agius 2017). The aim of this study is to explore how these two antithetical discourses are represented in the Italian MRA network. We will start with "Antisessismo" (anti-sexism), one of the Italian prominent MRA pages on Facebook with over 45,000 followers, continue with identification of the resulting network and its main clusters, using social network analysis, and complete the study with a qualitative analysis of the major groups and pages. We believe that deconstructing the boundaries between more moderate men's rights activism and feminism, and exploring the points of ideological convergence between the two movements could facilitate the building of an inclusive gender theory truly committed to dismantling patriarchal ideology.

Normative Sexuality as a Proof of Manhood? (Re)construction of Normative (Hetero)sexuality of Porn and Sex Addicts in the Czech Republic

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The abstract is based on intersection of feminist critical theory, queer and crip theory and focuses on the strategies that (hetero)sexual men are pursuing in order to overcome their sexual life style, which has been pathologised in western societies for decades (Rubin, 1998). Currently, the issue is being more or less silenced in order to maintain the status quo in the public discourse in the Czech context, as silencing of the risk of addiction could be seen as the side effect of normalisation of porn usage as integral part of male sexuality. I would claim that stereotypical characterisation and focus on dichotomy between male and female sexualities in the public discourse might have its share in the issue together with the neoliberal discourse. The neoliberal society to be characterised by individualisation and focus on self-reflection and self-help (Weeks, 2007) enables the former porn and sex addicts to start the process of "composing straightness" (McRuer, 2006, p. 155). Thus, we can claim that normative heterosexuality is less natural than it is usually assumed. Therefore, the words "queer" used in Tim Deans statement about queer culture and its way of manifestation and appropriation could be replaced by "straight": "To apprehend [straight] sexual institutions and practices as cultures is to acknowledge that they may warrant our respect even – or especially – when we do not immediately understand them. But it is also entails acknowledging that, unlike other cultures, nobody is born into or inherits [straight] culture: it becomes one's own culture only through modes of invention and appropriation." (Dean, 2009, p. 37).

902

RS04_07 | Men and Masculinities in a Changing Europe III: Constructing masculinities today

Considering the Parameters of Transnational Bachelorhood

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Reaching beyond the media portrayals of 'dangerous migrant men', we ask what bachelorhood entails for migrated men within the European union. Using ethnographic data from Italy and interviews from Sweden, and drawing on previous research, we suggest that critical masculinity studies can be combined with the transnational family framework to situate the single men in a relational and transnational context. Our results indicate that bachelorhood is experienced as both freedom and a challenge to build a life that stretches across cultures and nationalities. In this context, masculinity is construed as both freedom from relations and as (conflicting) loyalties. Considering some differences between Italy and Sweden, we suggest ways in which to further examine transnational bachelorhood.

Gender Differences: from 'Old Boys' to new boys in Germany

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Gender differences in mathematical competences have been reported widely and sign emblematic gender roles for decades and generations in our everyday perception. The German National Educational Panel Study NEPS assesses math competencies and allows permission to data from six starting cohorts of over 60,000 persons that were sampled through the years 2009 to 2017. NEPS started with babies, children at Kindergarten, students at the age of 10 and 14, first year University students and adults aged from their 20ies to the 60ies. As time goes by the members of these starting cohorts overlap as toddlers became children at Kindergarten, the Kindergarten-children pupils, student left school, and vocational training led to work. The Old Boys always display their supremacy in Math but: what about the young boys? Where do boys and girls start in this symbolic game, on equal level? Or with very clever math-girls and dreamy boys and is there a turning point when the children grew up? The database NEPS offers the chance to detect a new equilibrium of gender roles starting with the newborns in comparison with

their ancestor generations and cohorts as frame, not as family tie. This proposal promises to present ideas and findings on a core field of representation and construction of gender roles.

'Performing Masculinity in the context of the 'Refugee Crisis': African Men negotiating Gender Relations in Sicily'

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Although an increasing interest in studying the intersection between migration and gender has emerged in the last two decades, research on refugee men as gendered subjects is extremely limited in current sociological accounts of the so-called 'refugee crisis'. At the same time, male refugees and asylum seekers are experiencing a 'hyper-visibility' in public debate with anti-migrant discourse depicting their masculinity/race as a threat posed to national security, cultural identity, gender equality and welfare systems in Europe. Here, the 'bogus' asylum seeker narrative has emerged to convey images of a dangerous masculinity characterised by idleness, dishonesty, hyper-sexuality, and cultural backwardness. Based on life-histories conducted with Sub-Saharan African refugee and asylum seeking men in Sicily, this paper aims to analyse their performance of masculinity in relation to such repertoire of meanings associated with the 'bogus' asylum seeker narrative. In order to do this, I will focus on how participants' negotiate gender relations with white women in Sicily as a means to illuminate the key role of gender, sexuality and race in framing notions of deservingness, right of asylum and need of protection in the context of the current 'refugee crisis'.

RS05 | Multi-locality and Family Life

RS05_05 | Multi-local family life: Challenging normative constructions of the family

The Spatiality of Doing Family in Multilocal Living Arrangements Through Nine Analytical Dimensions: between Barriers, Distance, Belonging and intermittent Coexistence

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Although divorces, separations, singles and small households have increased in Europe, family is not over. To better understand this paradoxical situation, this contribution will tackle two main issues: what makes a family and what is the spatiality of it. Facing the diversity of the family forms, we have to think family not just as a configuration (Widmer and Jallinoja, 2008) but also as a node or an elastic ball of perpetual dynamics (Caring, Identification, reproduction etc.) which we can classify through 9 dimensions (Von Arx and Duchêne-Lacroix, 2014). In another words we propose to conceptualize the “doing family” (Schier, 2009; Schier and Jurczyk, 2007; Von Arx and Duchêne-Lacroix, 2014). Secondly, we have to think about the role of space in the doing family and especially the social aspect of the spatiality of doing family: how to cope with absence, how to live (better) together with or thanks distance (Nedelcu and Wyss, 2016), a choreography of coexistence (Weichhart 2013) etc.? Based on an own qualitative empirical material we present the spatiality of different family configurations. Through this analysis, we highlight the variation of the use and effects of the equivalent spatial qualities associated with the family configurations. Reference Von Arx, M., and Duchêne-Lacroix, C. (2014). Reproducing, budgeting, coexisting, caring, networking, “culturing”, positioning, identifying, displaying, ... Familienherstellungsleistung im multilokalen transnationalen Kontext. In *Questionner les mobilités résidentielles à l’aune de la multilocalité*, P. Hamman, M. Blanc, C. Duchêne-Lacroix, T. Freytag, and C. Kramer, eds. (Strasbourg: Neothèque), pp. 289–322.

The Role Of Local Cultural-Normative Constructions Of Children And Their Best Interests In Shaping The Lived Experiences Of Shared Custody Arrangements In Belgium And Italy

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Based on in-depth, qualitative fieldwork with over 40 children aged between 10 and 16, and semi-structured interviews with at least one of their parents, this paper examines the role that local cultural-normative constructions of children, their best interests, and the roles of mothers and fathers in families, play in shaping the lived experiences of shared custody arrangements in Belgium and Italy. After presenting the main characteristics of the everyday organization of this mode of living in the two countries, we examine the specific role that Italian and Belgian children, as well as mothers and fathers play in the coordination of this multi-local living arrangement. We observe in particular strong local differences, on the one hand, in children’s levels of autonomy and active participation in the management of the practicalities of moving between two homes and, on the other hand, in the roles that fathers and mothers respectively take in the organization of their children’s daily lives within, and across households. We then try to make sense of those differences by discussing how local cultural-normative constructions of children and families may shape these practices.

Transnational Families of LGB Migrants: Negotiating Familyhood Across Different Socio-Institutional Contexts

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In this presentation, based on interviews with lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) migrants in Belgium and the Netherlands and their family members in Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries with a constitutional ban on same-sex marriage, I will show how mobility to a socio-institutional context strongly supportive of LGB rights can transform family relations and create new connections among family members separated by distance. Even though they are still under the radar of the transnational families literature, LGB migrants sustain similar financial and emotional ties with their families in countries of origin as other transnational migrants. However, their non-normative sexualities add an additional layer of complexity to transnational communication and care, particularly if LGB migrants must manage different normative expectations between receiving and sending societies. In case of some CEE LGB migrants who left for Western Europe primarily for economic reasons - and did not necessarily disclose their sexual identification before leaving - the distance and the 'new beginning' make the disclosure of sexuality and same-sex relationships to family members back home easier, sometimes resulting also in more intimate relations than before, despite the distance. Others, in contrast, continue to juggle different levels of disclosure between different segments of their transnational social networks. While same-sex marriage does not necessarily change these patterns, a birth of a child proves more transformative as it pushes LGB migrants into full disclosure. Simultaneously, new grandparents often engage in deeper communication and care with same-sex family across distance, thus negotiating a new sense of familyhood.

Transnational Connectedness; Ageing Migrant' Physical and Virtual Connectedness to Family and Place

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Studies of migration and ageing have been especially important for increasing our understandings of the interactions between ageing migrants and their transnational families. The key argument is that despite living away from their countries of birth for many years, many ageing migrants continue to maintain connections with their families across national borders (Ackers and Dwyer 2002). Their everyday lives are argued to be transformed by new technologies that make it possible for individuals to maintain ties and remain socially connected across distance (Baldassar et al., 2017). However, ageing migrants' connectedness to people and places is dynamic due to their advanced age and migration histories. The intersections of time, age and life course might influence the way they remain connected to their home countries and the way they use new technologies. In this context, this paper discusses the physical and virtual connectedness of ageing migrants to people, places and organisations as well as conditions that shape their virtual transnational connectedness. We draw on new data from a large ESRC Sustainable Care Project (2017-21). Our analysis is based on in-depth interviews with three groups; African-Caribbean, Irish and Polish. We examine their transnational practices, focusing specifically on the themes of care, ageing, transnationality, inequality, use of new technologies and their relationships to place. Our research contributes to debates about the changing normative ideas and expectations about care, ageing, family relationships, use of new technologies and attachment to multiple places.

RS05_06 | Multi-local family life: Children's experiences

Transnational Families' "Habitus": A Research On Generations Of Italians Living In Belgium

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In recent years, many scholars addressed the transnational experience of families and a growing number of migration and family studies conceptualized international migrants and their kin as transnational families (Baldassar&Merla 2014). With increased mobility and improvements in both travel and communication technologies, more and more people are in fact experiencing transnational family lives. In this contribution we take in consideration the concept of "transnational family habitus" (Reynolds&Zontini 2018) as a theoretical tool for making sense of the ways in which children and young people from a migrant background are doing families transnationally. Furthermore, we combine the transnational perspectives with multi-local one, in order to analyse the family relationships in the context of multiple places and localities within and across national borders (Schier et al. 2015) The research presents results from a qualitative study drawing on 50 in-depth interviews realized with second and third generations of Italians living in Belgium in 2018/2019. Influenced by the work of Reynolds & Zontini, to better understand the consequences of the persistence of transnational network across the generations, firstly we develop the concept of "transnational family habitus". In particular, we focus the attention on the ways in which families inform children's practices, notions of identity and opportunities within and beyond national boundaries. Secondly, we analyse the conduct of everyday family life under mobile and multi-local conditions and specific strategies for maintaining relational attachments. Keywords: Transnational family habitus, Italians in Belgium, migrants, generations, everyday family life, multi-local conditions.

Home Without Family? Young Migrants' Experiences of Home, Place and Relationships in the City of Brussels.

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Home is rarely spoken of without the mention of family, but the meaning of both of these terms are being usefully interrogated by recent social science scholarship. While these concepts warrant further study in many areas, it has been the case that their revaluation often emerges in studies of migration. It is through migration studies that traditional

western ideas of family, as being nuclear and sharing the same physical space, and home, as being sedentary and synonymous with house, are disrupted and brought into question. When people move, by force or choice, it is an emotional time of transition, and it provides a window into many of the fundamental aspects of relationships, belonging and home. This paper builds on these evolutions by investigating the home-making, place attachment, and family connections of a group of young first generation migrants (aged 15-25) of different migratory statuses (undocumented, European citizens, refugees, unaccompanied minors) in the city of Brussels. By using data collected through fieldwork conducted with participants in traditionally non-home spaces, this paper reveals discoveries about the relationship between home, place and family, and how family may exist without home and home may exist without family.

Merging the Separated: Odor as a Medium of Cohesion and Belonging in Multi-local Families

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High risks of divorce and separation and the increasing involvement of fathers in child care promote residential models that enable children to participate in the everyday life of the separated parents. However family members in shared residence arrangements are confronted with the challenge to establish attachment and a sense of we-ness against the background of cyclical growth and reduction of the household community and the changing rhythms and patterns of their everyday life. The empirical material presented in this paper suggests that as part of identity policies parents and children oscillate between referring to the other household to create a cross-spatial sense of belonging and at the same time applying territorialisation practices to promote a local family identity (Schlinzig 2017). The establishment of a local social order and belonging is hereby stabilized and experienced also sensually. At this odors are of particular importance. They enable the creation of closeness and identification beyond verbal communication, have the potential to merge what is separate and at the same time to distinguish (Soeffner 2012, Largey/Watson (1972). Following Goffman's (1971) "Territories of the Self", this paper explores the olfactory dimension of cohesion in multi-local families after separation and divorce: (1) The "sheath" and thus odors attached to clothes can be interpreted as a medium for the (unintended) perception of absent others and reintegration of the returning children. Interviews with parents and children can also show that (2) the living space understood as a "stall" serves as an odor marker and identification mean, and (3) the odorisation of mobile objects is applied to establish co-presence in absence.

RS05_07 | Multi-local family life: Work-family balance and attachment to place(s)

Place Attachment And Employers Ties Of Multi-local Knowledge Workers – The Case Of Stuttgart, Germany

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Many cities in western industrial countries deal with increasing work-related mobility and multi-locality (Williams et al. 2013). Particularly skilled workers in creative and knowledge-intensive branches are affected, because of project based work and flexible working conditions (Nadler 2014; Plöger 2016). Due to skills shortages and increasing competition for talent, cities and employers have started to attract and tie workforces within these sectors (Musterd/Murie 2010), but several employees move to a new place of work without their partners or families and decide to live multi-local. The existing literature barely deals with the individual workplace decision-making of multi-local knowledge workers. Also the employer's role in work and residential decisions remains unclear. Contributing to this debate the paper deals with the question why multi-local knowledge workers in partnerships decide to live in several places and how employers influence their workplace decisions and residential location decisions. Furthermore, the paper deals with the question if and how multi-local workers create a sense of belonging and attachment to their cities of work as well as to their employers, even if they have relational attachments to other places. The paper focuses on the German city of Stuttgart and draws on ten qualitative interviews with multi-local knowledge workers.

Childcare Arrangements in Context of Transnational Families

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Work-life reconciliation strategies in the research on migrant population are largely neglected phenomena (see Williams 2012). Contributing to social policy research on work-life balance in the context of migration, I discuss childcare arrangements in transnational families as negotiated between different cultural models of care and welfare provision of (mutual) countries or origin, transition countries and country of destination and individual family situation. In the context of transnational families, the recent studies has focused on the role that state policies and international regulations play in facilitating or hindering family solidarity across borders. To

enhance our understanding of the family life of transnational migrants, I have conducted a study on the work - family reconciliation strategies of migrants from a Vietnam and Ukraine living in a Central Eastern European Country (CEEC) – the Czech Republic. I discuss the everyday strategies of childcare provision supported by results from analysing 30 biographical narrative interviews and 6 focus groups with mothers of Vietnamese and Ukrainian origin. The pre-migrant ideals of care play an important role in deciding on care arrangements, provided in multi-local and transnational context. The dominant discourses on 'good parenting' in the country of destination are supported, reinforced and eventually changed through specific family policy designs but are not always accepted by migrant parents. Though the care arrangements reflect the parents' values regarding appropriate care in the context of the available institutional setting, the dominant model of care from the country of origin stays often unchanged. At the same time the changing family's socio-economic situation and the labour market conditions in the country of destination contribute to fluidity of the childcare choices.

Economic Migration - Divides or Connects Families?

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This paper focuses on the multi-local and transnational forms of economic migration and the impacts (positive and negative) of this strategy on the family and private life of migrants from Ukraine. The aim of this paper is to map strategies of economic and financial support in transnational families (supporting family members in the host country and in the country of origin). We analyse qualitative interviews with economic migrants from Ukraine coming to the Czech Republic. We focus on the specific strategies of migrants who have decided to establish entrepreneurship in the Czech Republic. We point out how legislation and working conditions (e.g. types of employment contracts, length of working hours, branches), as well as the group factors (i.e. specifics of position of migrants on the Czech labour market) contribute to strategies in providing financial security, which can multiply vulnerable position of migrants in the Czech Republic. These strategies of providing financial security for themselves and their families in Ukraine contribute to disadvantage and discrimination, which is, paradoxically, the main reason for the decision to start entrepreneurship. The decision to leave the country of origin for economic reasons may bring up a threat of loosening or breaking the family ties. However, ongoing efforts to support the family in the country of origin through remittances and other forms of financial support help to maintain the family relationships.

RS08 | Politics of Engagement

RS08_01 | Environmentalism, Green space, and organic production

The Politics of Urban Greenspace Engagements

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So far, pragmatic sociology in general and Laurent Thévenot's sociology of engagements in particular has been mobilized almost exclusively in qualitative studies. The present study adapts the perspective for quantitative inquiry, presenting the results of a national representative survey (N ≈ 1.500) on engagements in urban green spaces in Denmark. The questionnaire captures a variety of engagements across familiar, individual and justificatory formats and their communality correlates: 'personal affinities to commonplaces,' 'choice in a liberal public,' and 'plural orders of worth' (Thévenot 2015). Specifically, it covers use of, preferences for and civic engagement in local greenspaces among the Danish urban population as well as regimes of justification. Of the justification questions, some operationalize the eight 'cités' so far identified by French pragmatist sociology (Boltanski and Chiapello 1999; Boltanski and Thévenot 1991; Thévenot, Moody, and Lafaye 2000) while others situate respondents in scenarios of controversy in relation to urban greenspaces and invite them to select justificatory responses. The study uses correspondence analysis, previously employed in studies by Boltanski (2007; 1984) to visualize relational patterns in complex data. By emphasizing contrasts in the data, correspondence analysis is particularly apt for the quantitative study of the politics of urban greenspace engagements. Thus, the analysis will produce a 'space of engagements' across formats and communalities, shedding light on the overall landscape not only of controversies and compromises but also of familiar attachments and individual plans in relation to local urban greenspaces in Denmark.

Communities Of Green Collaboration: Composing Commonalities In Collaborative Planning Of Public Urban Green Space

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Recent years has seen public landowners, from local governments to state branches, formally collaborating with civil society associations, private organizations and other institutional actors on the physical development of public urban green space. This development in urban planning sees new types of actors engaged. Far from only being classical green groups, such as environmental or outdoor associations, a broader range of civic, private and institutional actors, with a desire to use a public urban green space in different ways, are involved presenting a great diversity in the goals and motivations of the collaboration partners. As formal partners, they now take part in planning processes on the development and care of a public urban green space. Such efforts, here termed collaborative planning, compel the public landowners to adopt a different approach to green space management adjusted to the various practical engagements and resources of the collaboration partners. At the same time, an ongoing commitment is essential for public strategic planning and for the success of the green collaboration. Drawing on empirical findings from fieldwork in three such green collaborations in Denmark and deploying the notion of 'commonality in the plural' from pragmatic sociology, I want to further investigate, how commonality is built in these collaborations between the public landowners and a diverse set of civic, private and institutional partners. How do these formal communities of green collaboration successfully compose a common ground that enable them to create and maintain their coherence and collective efficacy over time?

Possibilities Of Green Publicity? Justifications And Critiques In Debates Over Organic Agriculture And Food

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This paper discusses the issue of green justifications in pragmatic sociology. While green justifications can be seen as an important part of this analytical framework both because of the increasing significance of environmental problems, and on the further development of pragmatic sociology itself, the issue has remained somewhat under-theorised. By examining the development of organic agriculture in Finland, this paper examines how have actors attempted to construct green commonality and ecological bonds, and how have these attempts on the other hand been criticized. Organic agriculture offers a suitable case study, as it has emerged as a critique of conventional, techno-scientific agriculture. The conflict between organic and conventional agriculture therefore presents a case where actors are required to raise above their particular interests and to articulate conceptions about the common good. While numerous other forms of justification have played a important role in the development of organic agriculture, questions about environmental benefits and connections with nature have been at the core of these debates. The analysis then focuses especially on the question of whether green justifications have been able to distinguish themselves from competing principles of justification and establish the green order of worth as an independent form of valuation.

Pragmatic Sociology And The Environmentalism Of Everyday Life

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Pragmatic sociology can help to shed light on the varieties of environmentalisms that participate in shaping our societies at different scale, from the local to the global. Beyond allowing for a more precise understanding of “environmental conflicts as conflicts of valuation”, pragmatic sociology-inspired analytical tools can help to explain the political and ecological relevance of what I am going to define as “context-sensitive value practices”. These value practices are a key feature of the so-called “environmentalism of everyday life” whose development is crucial for the emergence of “cosmopolitan communities of earth care”. My starting point is the discussion of how current theorizations of environmentalism in social movements studies fail to address the implications of the semantic ambiguity of the term environment, intended as both a reality subjectively experienced in processes of becoming and an external constraint or resource. This semantic ambiguity mirrors a variety of modes of valuation of the environment that orient people “value practices” and

participate in shaping ecologies. Following Laurent Thévenot’s work on regimes of engagement, I will distinguish between “emplaced”, goal-oriented and abstract modes of valuation. Value practices and their ecologies are stabilized and maintained through fixing conventions, developing techniques and producing arguments that support them as legitimate. Environmental movements can thus be defined as actors that elaborate arguments concerning what the environment is and why it is of value: these arguments articulate value practices and socio-technical imaginaries. As a conclusion, I discuss how this approach helps to shed light on the relevance of the intersection between politics, ontologies and ecologies for the understanding of the current forms of environmental critique.

Ways of Building Commonality for Environmental Justice. About Current Academic Debates in Human Sciences

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After other researchers (Luhtakallio & Tavory 2018), I will confront the sociology of engagements to a considerable challenge: the global controversies about the ecological sustainability of the socioeconomic system. I will focus on the emergence of public debates on Environmental Justice which appeared in the two last decades, after some scientists whistleblowed the common entrance in the Anthropocene epoch. Alongside with movements activists, scholars from various disciplines in human sciences participate in debates about the redefinition of justice and politics in the situation of an endangered human dwelling on earth. How to include biosphere and natural beings in the commonality? How to conceive the possibility of global justice between Northern and Southern societies since the first ones, rich and industrial, are collectively the main responsible for the global warming? The method of the sociology of engagements offers a precious perspective to go beyond oppositions between assertions conversally considered as unconciliable, especially by recognizing that the commoning processes cannot only rest on operations of generalization in the public spheres. First-person experiences have to be taken into account (Centemeri 2015). But experiences cannot be automatically treated as pure or genuine (vs. « fictive » conventional generalizations which can be denounced as untrue or factice) in the processes of commoning, without generating major problems for a pluralistic perspective. Contemporary commonality building seems to face a double danger: the hegemony of universal (and often quantified) orders of worth, and the (re)emergence of the idea of the incommunicability of experiences. I will illustrate this thesis through the figuration of two academic debates: the first one in social-ecological economics (Costanza/Escobar/Hornborg&Malm); the second one in cultural anthropology (Descola vs Ingold).

RS08_02 | Social movements and the sociology of engagements

The Russian “Vatniki” And The French “Yellow Vests”: An Attempt To Understand The We-Lower Class People

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Beyond the obvious differences in the context and environment of their living, the “invisible people” in Russia and in France have much in common beyond their invisibility in the public sphere. As shown by the recent “Gilets Jaunes” movement in France and the social criticism from below noticed in recent fieldworks in Russia, it seems that the “invisible” or socially despised/ignored layers of the society are not ready anymore to quietly play the game of the consenting governed. In the paper, I argue that they are sketching a new type of politics which is directed against institutional politics and those at the top of the institutional politics, while asserting a new horizon of commonality in both meanings of sharing something common and belonging to the common people (poulos). In other words, I propose to study the process of populization, which means the process by which people from the lower classes imagine themselves as sharing the same social experience to which they recover sensitive connections and which they requalify and value through close interactions, free talks and common practices or actions. The study relies on data from two field studies. One has been conducted in different Russian regions in 2016-2018, while studying ordinary nationalism, and provides information from 237 in-depth interviews with people of different socio-demographic profiles. The second comes from an on-going field research on the Gilets jaunes, mostly through informal interviews and observations. As astonishing as it can appear, the Gilets jaunes movement resonates very much, from my perspective, with what I have seen and heard in Russia among the lower-class people (what I label “vatniki” for the strength of the comparison).

Plural Engagements and Social Movement Studies: Theoretical Reflections and Post-Socialist Cases

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Social movement studies are currently at a critical juncture. The dominance of the political process school is on the wane, and attempts are being made to reconstruct the field based on

contributions from a range of theoretical perspectives and, most importantly, case studies from non-Western contexts. This paper outlines the contribution that the sociology of regimes of engagements can make to renewing social movement studies. The theoretical part reviews the state of the field, then discusses how a pragmatic approach can provide a useful framework to approach objects of study that contentious politics scholars often have difficulty accounting for, such as the diversity of regimes of engagement (strategic, critical, familiar and exploratory) in protest and the attendant emotional regimes. The empirical part discusses case studies of unconventional social movements from a post-socialist context, illustrating different modes of articulating plural regimes of engagement within the same situation. Examples are drawn from a study of protests against electoral fraud in Russia in 2011-13 and from a multi-year study of transnational commemorative movements that continue and transform the Soviet tradition of celebrating victory in World War II.

Building Translocal Commons: Climate Justice Networks in Turkey and Germany

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How are borders, both geographical and social, transcended, negotiated and re-constructed to create common spaces that produce transformation? This paper focuses on local and transnational environmental spaces of action to analyze how civil society actors build commons around climate change. Ecological issues can be analyzed from the perspective of commons, which, applied more freely, has implications for the construction of a common public sphere. The analysis of encounters in and around the commons, simultaneously unifying and contested, opens itself to more general questions of democratic participation that makes co-existence possible, which has increasingly become precarious in the current neoliberal and populist ‘zeitgeist’. The paper argues that the conditions of building democratic commons need to be expounded by taking into account the specific mechanisms at the local and transnational levels, which make possible the forging of a common ground. Drawing on research on climate networks in Turkey and Germany, I comparatively analyze environmental civil society actors to delineate the extent and nature of their participation in the transnational public sphere built around climate change, identify limits presented by their national political contexts, and explore possibilities for building commons around climate protection, e.g. a shared anti-coal focus and commitment to climate justice. The interactions, frames, inherent conflicts and effectiveness of climate networks are identified through in-depth interviews with representatives of transnational, national, and local environmental organizations in Turkey and Germany, as well as participatory observation at COP21 and Breakfree events in Turkey.

910

Historical Background of the Gezi Protests and the Justice and Development Party's Policies

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Social protests and movements have unpredictable positive or negative impacts over societies and states. They might, on the one, enable democracy to rise, create a more liveable and more egalitarian milieu, on the other hand, cause to emergence of undemocratic and authoritarian regimes. The Gezi movements initiated by the actions of a few environmentally sensitive activists in May, 2013 still maintains its importance in terms of the politics and society in Turkey. In my PhD research, I study the Gezi movement as contentious politics, deploying the conceptual tools of political opportunity structure and of the effects of social movements. This presentation explores the historical background of the movement and the government (AKP- Justice and Development Party) actions, and furthermore, takes steps towards policy analysis of the current government. It is immensely important not to perceive the Gezi protests as the only social protests wave during the current government period. Before the emergence of the Gezi protest, there were many social protests criticizing the government's worker, environment, neoliberal policies and its conservative policies. A number of policies have been put into effect, particularly on workers, nature and the secular lifestyle, that have led to the annihilation of the nature and the elimination of workers' rights and restriction on the secular life and freedom. However, the Gezi protests have formed the peak point of these actions. In order to better understand, the political context, the consequences and the effects of the Gezi movement on the democracy and the current situation of Turkey, I look at policies and the political turn of the government in the period after the Gezi protests.

RS08_03 | Class, critique & participation in the sociology of engagements

The Different Worths of the Unemployed - Everyday Discourses on Unemployment in Denmark and UK

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Much scholarly attention has been devoted to studying the role of stereotypical pictures of 'the poor' and how such are related to recent retrenchment reforms of western welfare states – e.g. through studies of media coverage or political rhetoric. Fewer have analyzed the moral languages activated by ordinary persons during discussions with their peers on these very same topics. This paper investigates how ordinary citizens in two very different welfare state settings, respectively Denmark and UK, discuss the issue of unemployment and justify their opinions during extensive group discussions, by leaning on and constructing certain images of the unemployed. In order to do so, the article suggest to bridge insights from the policy design literature focusing on 'social constructions of target groups' on the one hand and the 'pragmatic sociology of critique' on the other. Particularly, the idea of a plurality of co-existing orders of worth is of important: Reaching agreement about the worth of the unemployed is not merely a matter of placing the unemployed on a fixed axis ranging from a negative to a positive depiction. It is, more fundamentally, a matter of reaching agreement about the very nature of that axis. Empirically, the contribution explores qualitative data gathered from comparable deliberative forums held in the UK and Denmark. During its sessions, ordinary citizens were to discuss the future of the welfare state to formulate specific policy recommendations. The analysis demonstrates how participants in both countries make use of three quite different orders of worth – thereby constructing the unemployed negatively as well as positively along three different moral axes (creating respectively a market, an industrial and a domestic common world).

911

Critique as a Practice of Equality

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This essay is interested in critique as a practice of equality. It studies a project where people who have experienced homelessness organise and guide alternative walking tours in their home town. The tours are planned to give the “streetguides” an avenue to express their alternative viewpoints concerning an array of societal issues: homelessness, social and health services, the use of city space etc. The project’s aim is twofold: to present public critique and to claim the streetguides a legitimate position to do so. The proposition of sociology of engagements is that people are qualified as legitimate actors by following the situational coordinations of a given disposition (Thévenot 2014). This essay probes the possibilities of the inverse: whether, and how critique can be a tool through which equality is claimed. By building on Rancière’s (1991) conceptualisation of equality as a practice of recognising each other as valid partners in a dialogue (Deranty 2014) and connecting this pragmatic view to critical democratic theory more broadly (e.g. Griggs, Norval & Wagenaar 2014), the essay explores the streetguides’ capacity to act critically – to politicise that which appears self-evident or necessary – and by so doing, to claim themselves the position of an equal. While sociology of engagements offers robust tools in analysing critique in public debate (e.g. Ylä-Anttila & Luhtakallio 2016), it has so far paid less attention to the role it plays when people attempt to be recognised as equal participants in this debate. This essay interrogates the conditions of such recognition, and illuminates practices in which politicisation and equality are interconnected.

The Middle Classes’ Cultural Repertoires and Political Emotions of Citizenship in Finland

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This paper is a part of the research project Tackling Biases and Bubbles in Participation. The purpose of the project is to seize the citizens’ opportunities and ways to participate in the policymaking processes in the changing Finnish welfare society. This paper taps into the cultural repertoires of citizenship, including political and moral emotions, of the middle classes in Finland, and thus identifies, which kind of obstacles may stand in the way of participation, or prevent people’s voices from being heard in the policymaking processes. My research questions are: How do the working middle classes enact (or inact) their citizenship in the Finnish urban areas, and what kind of role emotions play in their cultural repertoires of citizenship? By approaching the political through the everyday practices of the “ordinary” citizens, the research seeks to grasp the citizens’ political capacities, interests and emotions. I employ the concepts of political and emotional belonging when addressing the question of the middle classes’ civic imaginations in Finland, as they may

reveal something more tangible about where the citizens place themselves in the society. Through these processes of belonging citizens not only find (imaginary) places for themselves, but also draw moral and symbolic boundaries to others, that do not quite fit in the picture.

Occupying Political Space? Minority Youth And Their Political Participation

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This paper is based on ethnographic research focusing on a course designed for upper secondary school students coming from different language minorities. The course, organized by a multicultural foundation, aimed to move young people not so rooted in the society into the center of political and societal participation. During the course, the students were taught and encouraged to participate and produce content into ongoing political discussion by, for instance, interviewing politicians. Our research focuses on how relationship between ethnicity and participation is formed in the course leaders’ work, and how this is discussed by the participating young people. We are also interested of what kind of representations of “good citizenship” are produced and reinforced during the course and whether these ideas are adopted or challenged by the young participants. By focusing on young people, the study takes part in the topical academic discussion on young people, their attachment to and participation in society. In this paper our focus is in particular on the conceptions and representations of political participation. We ask how is political participation formed in the course content and in the activities engaged by the course participants, and how do these representations of political participation position young people in general, and in particular young people from different minority groups. Our discussion draws from the recent academic discussion concerning young people and forms of political participation.

RS08_04 | Public space and common-places

Urban Walking Tours As Operators Of Community And Enchanted Experiences

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Nowadays Festivals and events punctuate urban life more and more often. What about these events in a context of globalization and increased competition between cities? Is it only to increase attractiveness? Could economic ambitions of positioning on a tourist market be oriented around inhabitants and visitors concern? Considering the new requirements of citizen participation, how are these organizations thought and lived? Our proposal aspires to document this issue from three specific urban cases: Liège (Belgium), Nantes (France) and Lausanne (Switzerland). The devices studied in these three cities have the particular feature of being "pedestrian paths" on the one hand, and on the other hand, of relying on artistic/plant facilities. Thus, we question how to connect and to belong to the world from the lived experiences in these urban spaces. In a pragmatic, cultural, and political sociology perspective, we ask ourselves: how do the actors exercise their critical abilities on these routes? How are they helped (or prevented) by designers and operators, sometimes called "Enchantment Engineers" (Winkin)? How do they also share their experience (outside or within a community)? Our hypothesis is that the "path" instrument allows different ways of linking and connecting. Precisely, these different ways can be described. And they are related to both "liberal grammar" of the community and "grammar by common affinities" (Thevenot). Our points of support for this exploration are 1) the frame, free and public, of the "route" and 2) the potential for enchantment, attachment and intimate content in the works (plant or artistic). Thus, should we, broadly speaking, manage to put into perspective and question the enactment of speech about the city.

Common-place as a Public Site for Plurality

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This paper makes an effort to bridge Laurent Thévenot's theory of sociology of engagements with the theories of affect, understood as visceral "engagement" in the world. This bridging is done through an ethnographic case study of an asylum seekers' and their Finnish supporters' protest camp, "Right to Live". Recent studies on European solidarity movements acting with or on behalf of asylum seekers after the 2015 "long summer of migration" has highlighted the importance and mobilizing effects of things belonging to the

regime of familiar attachments, namely emotions/affects and familiarity with asylum seekers from local settings, as friends and neighbors. However, a common-place can be seen not only as a mobilizing factor but as political in its own right. Friendships between citizens and non-citizens as well as the affectual and embodied practices of solidarity can be seen as crucial parts of solidarity protests' political message and action. As my case study demonstrates, affectual ties and practices in the protest camp created a common-place ("village", "living room", "family") in a concrete as well as abstract sense among citizens and non-citizens while maintaining a level of justification, internally and externally, and managing these levels by switching scene styles. I claim that the regime of familiar attachments was not only a medium for creating internal cohesion but it also made public close attachments, embodied and visible in the urban space as well as in traditional and social media. Common-place was thus a public site for plurality.

Politics of Space: Notes for a Pragmatic of the Common

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Based on an ethnography of political squats in Geneva, this paper explores the spatial dimension of commonalities. It argues that in the political process of ordering a common life, space plays a central role as it constitutes the articulating element between situated experience and the institution of the common. This political dimension of space will be analysed through the comparison between three different squatting experiences. Each of them illustrates a distinct composition of commonalities that can be, to a certain extent, related to Laurent Thévenot regime of commonalities in the plural and, more broadly, to three of the main European political traditions (anarchism, socialism and liberalism). We will in particular show how each of those political regimes of the common are linked to specific forms of every day engagement of the squatters in collective life along contrasted material settings of collective spaces. This exploration will allow us to reflect on the spatial dynamics of a politics of engagement and their role in the emancipatory and oppressive effects each regime of the common entails. In the end, more than distinct political and spatial model, the three regimes appear as dynamic counterbalances of each other, accounting for the contradictory dynamics pervading the squatting experience – where emotions, attachments, convictions, intimacy are closely intertwined – and the political attempts to stabilize a lasting common. This dynamic exploration of the building of commonalities will allow us to reflect in the end to the broader epistemological and theoretical stakes of a pragmatic of space and the common.

Festivalization of Minority Claims for Public Belonging: Civically Engaged Festivals in Central European Cities

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Recent years have seen a rapid increase in initiatives that blend artistic practices with civic action and use cultural events to foster intercultural dialogue and promote ethnic and social diversity. Such events create space for collective coordination of a great variety of social actors and open new possibilities for tackling social exclusion of minority groups. I explore three civically engaged cultural festivals that take place in the Central European cities of Vienna, Bratislava, and Brno and, drawing on the pragmatic sociology and civic action approach, I identify several scene styles of collective coordination commonly generated by these festivals. I discuss different conceptions of the civic worth each of these scene styles promotes and focus on wider implications of the respective styles for the capacity of festivals to succeed in promoting the societal change they envision and to further inspire civic engagement among the public.

RS08_05 | Engaging with the migrant question across sectors

The Voices In The Plural Of Syrian Refugees Students: Groping (Un) Known Arenas

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The public arena observes the rise of voices, previously hushed, crying out for recognition. "The political and moral voices arose, inevitably, from an appeal to the virtues of citizenship and to the call to responsibility" (Caetano, 2014). These multiple voices claim a better intercultural interlocution. Other voices, which also invest in this arena, oppose such actions. In these multiple moments the public arena is constituted (Cefai, 2011). Multiple voices echo in the public arena. Others remain silent. Others avoid competing for their place. They get involved in acquainted and nearby spaces. Portugal has been welcoming innumerable immigrants and refugees. The voices are now multiplying and entering the public arena to be listened to. This communication intends, on one hand, to discuss theoretically the very construction of the public arena, raising the questioning about the requirement of the participation of the various existing voices; on the other

hand, to question the making of the commonality of these multiple voices (Thévenot, 2014), from the figure of the foreigner, represented by the person of the Syrian refugees who study in Lisbon and Évora. In the follow-up to this intention, the communication also questions about the problems arising from these interlocutions between the existing arenas and the voices that dwell in them, concerning the corporality of the Syrian alien refugee in the figure of University student. Key words: public arena; multiple voices; Commonality Foreign.

On The Translation Of Citizen Needs Across Regimes Of Engagement - Co-Production In Cross-Sectorial Collaborations

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In the wake of the polyphonic critique of the New Public Management paradigm launched by academics, public employees and politicians alike, notions of trust-based governance, actively engaged citizens and cross-sectorial organizing have gained political momentum and caused ambiguous concepts like co-production and co-creation to resurface along with their promises of democratic, innovative and cost-efficient public services. While the role and representation of citizens in the provision of public services have received ample scholarly attention, the representation of citizens in cross-sector collaboration needs further exploring. More specifically, we need more empirical evidence on whether and how the ideal of representation and active participation in practice extends to citizens without the cognitive or deliberative skills necessary to access, navigate and influence the spaces where policy is planned and justified. Based on a qualitative research project that study the role of vulnerable elderly citizens and refugees in cross-sector co-production between public and civil society agents this paper contributes knowledge on the topic. With the work on plural cognitive formats and regimes of engagement by Laurent Thévenot as orienting framework, we trace how the needs of citizens without resources to engage in public justification travel from the familiar to the public regime of engagement by way of volunteers and front-line staff who attempt to translate individual needs into causes for collective coordination in public spaces. Based on interviews, observations and document analysis, we then develop a repertoire of inter-, or intra-organizational blockages and facilitators that hamper or sustain cross-regime and cross-sector translations

“Giving a Voice”: Negotiating Political Engagement between Civil Society Organizations and Young Immigrants in a Liberal Democratic Context

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As part of current migration processes, there is burgeoning scholarly interest in the political practices of non-citizens. While some scholars scrutinize the subversive potential of “acts of citizenship” (Isin) by non-citizens, prefiguring radically different modes of political organization, attention should also be drawn to more institutionalized processes of political socialization of immigrants, as aspiring citizens within the receiving nations. In light of critical scholarship that considers citizenship a disciplinary technology of in- and exclusion, advocating full participation on behalf of and by immigrants involves complex processes of negotiation and legitimation of desired/effective forms of ‘becoming political’. To gain a more systematic and in-depth insight in the actual process of political socialization of immigrants, we conducted an ethnographic study of a project of a Belgian NGO specifically aimed at stimulating political engagement among young immigrants. Based on 2,5 years of participant observation and 23 in-depth interviews, we scrutinize what kind of political engagement the organization and the participants aim at. Building on Lichterman and Eliasoph’s (2004) civic action approach, we analyse how different legitimations are constructed and negotiated through different scene styles. We reveal tensions between the styles of the organization and of the participants and within the group of participants itself. In the beginning, the majority of the participants are less directed at radical political actions but instead are focused on having fun, sharing experiences, and helping others in order to deal with the difficult circumstances of their liminal situation. Thereafter, we observe shifting styles through participation in the project.

Service Contracting and the New Politics of Welfare Provision in China

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Over the past a few decades there has been a rapid growth of demands of welfare services in China, as well as an increasing recognition of the importance of civic participation. To respond to these, the Chinese government has rolled out a national programme of contracting services to NGO since 2013, which introduces civic forces into welfare provision and local governance. This has complicated the politics of engagement especially at the practical level. Drawing upon an ongoing ESRC-funded research on service contracting to NGOs in China in three sectors, namely, migrant workers, people

living with HIV/AIDs, and with disabilities, this paper presents how local commonality is being defined and contested by the new methods of welfare provision. These include: 1) a top-down governmental implementation of the contracting policy, during which different levels of government and various departments prioritise their own interests; 2) the transformation of social organizations’ targets, mission and vision as they become front-line service providers; 3) the intervention of academic forces, local communities and enterprises, which play a more dominant role when civic organisations have not been well developed; and 4) the marginalization of individual citizens/service users, who seldom had opportunities to make their voices heard.

RS08_06 | Ways forward: Advancing the theory of sociology of engagements

Proto-jurisdictional Engagements: Rethinking Change in Professional Authority via Pragmatic Sociology

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Amid sociological discussions on purported pressures facing professional expert authority under new public management regimes, this paper argues the need for grounding and challenging such claims via stronger conceptualization of the situated relations and processes of coordination underlying change in professional authority. Mobilizing on-going empirical studies into professional change in current-day Denmark, the paper pursues this argument at the intersection of two important resources for the sociology of professions, namely Andrew Abbott’s notion of professional jurisdictions and Laurent Thévenot’s sociology of engagements, respectively. While neither theoretical framework pertains explicitly to professional authority, their shared interest in how dynamics of power and legitimacy jointly shape collective action coordination in and across professional work situations and organizations contain the seeds, the paper argues, of a more integrated conceptualization. In particular, whereas Abbott stresses how professions struggle for jurisdictional control and alliances across socio-organizational arenas and ecologies chiefly by way of their science-backed expertise, Thévenot’s distinction of engagement regimes allows one to grasp the equally important role of professionals’ public-political work of moral justification and embodied routines of experience-based judgment. Such a rethinking of professional claims-making and authority via multiple registers of morally laden engagement is particularly useful, the paper argues, when studying how professional groups vie for control over emerging task arenas or ‘proto-jurisdictions’, in which conventions of inter-professional coordination and problem-solving are yet to stabilize. Illustrations are drawn from expansive and multi-sited qualitative studies into professional and political coordination around challenges of urban climate adaptation, lifestyle disease prevention, and innovation management.

915

Interoperation, Exploration, Serendipity: On the 'Machine Readable' Grammar(s) of Commonality in a Data-Driven World

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Conceptual and methodological innovations in the pragmatic sociology of critique have expanded the scope of social scientific research beyond analyses of justification and orders of worth alone. Attention is increasingly focused on examining and characterizing the myriad ways that actors engage with the world within and outwith the public, as well as the means through which individuals compose 'common worlds' (Thévenot 2011, 2014). Yet despite the presumption of a limited plurality of 'regimes of engagement,' there exist persistent limitations to this approach. First, while information and communication technologies are said to be central to explorative engagements (Auray 2011) -- and although the material environment and the formatting of information figure prominently in his conceptualization of engagement writ large -- Thévenot's recent articulation of 'grammars of commonality' seemingly privileges the role of dialogical language and/or human attachments in sustaining collectives. Moreover, little work has been done to explicate the contours of a grammar which corresponds to the exploratory regime and the commonality it supports. Together these threaten to foreclose analyses of more socio-technically distributed modes of communicating and differing in an increasingly data-driven world. The present paper serves as a provocation and intervention into this discussion, drawing from ongoing ethnographic fieldwork with a group of researchers and software engineers deploying data scientific techniques in developing an expert system in the biomedical domain. In so doing, it situates the infrastructural work of rendering data and other computational resources interoperable as an instructive site for (1) elaborating upon emerging versions (Mol 2012) of socio-technical commonality and (2) unpacking the theoretical affordances opened up by considering the possibility of 'machine readable' grammars of exploration that are propitious to achieving serendipity.

Public Justification as Agonistic Pluralism

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This paper presents a way of combining two influential, but hitherto unrelated, strands of theories about democracy, which, we argue, when taken together, give us a robust, tested

and usable framework for understanding the political in its all different shapes and sizes. These two are 1) the theory of justification and the following theory of sociology of engagements, by Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot (Boltanski & Thévenot 1999, 2006; Thevenot 2015) and the post-foundationalist political theory of Chantal Mouffe, especially the idea of agonistic pluralism (Mouffe 1999, 2000). While the French pragmatic theory provides us with clear tools for understanding political culture, it only vaguely situates the political discussions it usually analyses within the broader framework of democracy and politics -- passing mentions are made to Habermasian public as the locus of political justification. Mouffe defines agonistic pluralism as an understanding of the politics as a struggle where enemies are thought of as adversaries, whose ideas are to be fought but whose right to defend those ideas we do not put into question. For agonistic pluralism, the theory of justification can provide the detailed descriptions of how this "fighting" is done, understanding of what is it that is plural, and why different actors might remain committed to a political arena.

Politicization, Depoliticization, and Grammars of Commonality.

Addressing Plurality in Politics

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The paper sets the objective to clarify the theoretical axes necessary to understand and empirically address politicization and depoliticization. Examining democracy as a setting for multiple processes of politicization and depoliticization enables to see it as a pattern of commonality, or the "common ground", instead of a stable institution or a structure in which simple chains of cause and effect could be detected. From the viewpoint of democracy as a pattern of commonality, following specific processes of politicization and their conditionings in activist groups and more formal participatory settings is the key to making sense of what and why seems possible, desirable, and feasible to change in a given context. However, the process of politicization is not a one-way street. To fully understand the issue, we must also follow places and practices of depoliticization. Laurent Thévenot has suggested that three grammars of "commonality in the plural" format the processes of working the shared people engage in: the grammar of public justifications, based on competing, yet recognized and legitimate conceptions of the common good, the grammar of individual interests (for terminology see Eranti 2018) based on stakeholder interests, negotiations and deals, and the grammar of familiarity based on intimate attachments to shared "common-places", recognized yet often non-verbalized loci of ease and comfort (Thévenot 2007; 2015). These three modes of communicating and composing the shared and acknowledging difference have proven useful tools to analyze a plethora of contexts in the current complex governance, and thus instances in which "democracy" as a form of governance is forged into being.

916

RS10 | Practicing the Future: Social, Material and Affective Futures

RS10_03 | Young people practising the future

Practicing The Future In A Time Of Crisis. Young People Facing Social Acceleration

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At the centre of the analysis proposed lie contemporary processes of social and cultural change, starting from the crisis of the future and the dynamics connected to the redefinition of historicity and memory. Not only the future is shortened, but the present itself contracts – a process whereby “the space of time for which we can calculate our living conditions with a degree of constancy is shortened” (Lübbe 2009, 159). In this latter context, the present itself cedes the way to a simultaneous and, de facto, de-temporalized dimension, provoking questions about how contemporary young people construct their experiences and shape their everyday lives. The paper proposes to consider young people’s ‘situational identities’ as the joint result of social acceleration on the one hand and the processes of contemporary individualization on the other (Rosa 2002). Through these identities – based on the present, and constructed around it – young people construct new biographical and everyday practices to face the growing uncertainties which characterize the future. These practices can be considered as an expression of social resilience which is exercised in order to avoid the risks connected to the loss of manageable life projects. Moving to this particular forms of agency young people succeed in taking decisions even though the medium- to long term future seems closed in a fog bank. In a nutshell, young people are able “to use time against time”: to reconquer agency even though the accelerated contemporary temporal scenario tends to hinder them from implementing their choices.

Young People and the Anthropocene: Futures Past and Present?

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Our present is marked by profound and highly consequential crises in multiple earth systems - oceanic, atmospheric, terrain and capitalist. In *Staying with the Trouble*, Donna Haraway (2016) highlights the crises of earth systems that situate us, all,

‘in the midst of the earth’s sixth great extinction event and in the midst of engulfing wars, extractions, and immiserations of billions of people and other critters for something called “profit” or “power” - or, for that matter, called “God”.’ Neo-Liberal capitalism has gorged itself on the ‘four cheaps’ - food, labour-power, energy and raw materials (Moore 2015) - and is now devouring its young and their futures. Our present is marked by a growing awareness - in various symbolic, discursive and material spaces and practices - that our futures, young people’s futures, have already been used up, consumed, exploited. That the crises that we encounter in our presents both portend more profound crises to come, and foreclose any sense that we can do anything about our probable futures. In this presentation I will develop recent work on a political economy of youth, and the rethinking of young people’s marginalisation, to consider how orthodox sociologies of youth can move beyond human exceptionalism and methodological individualism. The aim here is to make a modest contribution to re-imagining the thinking technologies and knowledge practices that sociologies of youth can bring to the task of ‘staying with the trouble’ that we and young people find ourselves in. In our future presents.

Securing a Future: Youth, Future- making and Temporal Pressure under Neoliberalism

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Beyond assumptions of a self-evident relationship between youth and future, in which the process of growing up appears as at all times future-oriented, the lives and aspirations of working-class young people in two state schools in a deindustrialised city in Chile calls into question the different temporalities at stake in future-making. These young people cope with the uncertainties of structural economic transformations by asegurar (securing) short-term educational and labour-related goals, bringing certainty into the present. Their elaborations and practices regarding future possibilities then draw ethnographic and analytical attention to the interactions between short- and long-term projects of a good life towards which they work in the present. This “temporal pressure” shaping their trajectories illustrates how a focus on futurity navigates the space between creative agency and socially structured possibilities.

Reading Young People's Imagined Futures with Affective Tools

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This paper reflects on a series of interconnected projects about young people's imagined futures that I undertook (with colleagues, Graham Crow, Giulia Carabelli and Peter Hatton) over the last 10 years. We worked with essays written by young (15 to 18-year old), working-class people imagining their futures as if they were already at the end of their lives. The first set of essays had been collected by sociologist Ray Pahl in 1978, on the Isle of Sheppey, Kent, UK. The Living and Working on Sheppey project then gathered a second set in 2010 as well as reanalysing the first. A further project, Imagine Sheppey, departed from the essay format and created audio-visual documents of young people's future orientations in 2014. At the time of writing, I hope to come full circle as I collaborate with a film-maker to trace the original essay-writers and document how their lives have unfolded. We have previously analysed the content and themes of the essays and images, exploring how these young people's hopes and expectations were inflected by the class, gender and other social relations of the day. However, I have long felt that our content and (limited) narrative analysis did not fully capture their sense. As ideas of 'the half-life of deindustrialisation' (Linkon 2018), 'haunting' (Gordon, 2008), and 'affective history' (Walkerline, 2015, 2016) have gained prominence in recent years, we now reread these essays with new affective tools which enhance our grasp of these young people's future accounts.

RS10_04 | Imagining Futures

Avoiding Future Imaginaries Of Professional Failure And Shame: The Relationality Between Temporality And Teleo-affectivity In Interpreters' Professional Practice

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Practice theory research argued that practices configure temporality, and that future imaginations are mediated by the practices through which that time is experienced. However, few studies examine how teleo-affectivity of practices relate to their temporalities, and particularly to how issues of negative emotions and failure may direct everyday protentions towards avoiding a negative futurity. This presentation explores how future dimensions compose the teleological and affective structure of human activities: future is implied in them because action is always for an end, and imbued with certain emotions. It argues that there is an unexplored relationality of teleo-affectivity and temporality which leaves open what role

they might play in (re)producing or avoiding futures, and how future imaginaries empower agency through performances. To understand this relation, I examine an empirical study of the professional practice of "interpreting", performed globally to allow multilingual communication e.g. in institutional, governmental, and business settings. Interpreters are normatively bound to perform as the voices of their clients, providing seamless communication through simultaneous ("live") translation as if they were invisible in the interaction. This codification of invisibility helps interpreters to avoid failure which, when it occurs, happens in real time and publicly under clients' eyes, with potentially damaging consequences for future reputation, stigma of incompetence, and for the outcome of clients and institutions' practices. My research shows that interpreters inhabit the future through a 'reversed teleology' and 'negative affectivity': rather than pushed by professional success, they work empowered by fearing negative future imaginaries - public failure, loss of assignments and expert standing. Everyday protentions are hence made possible in the interpreting practice by this relational temporality/teleo-affectivity, which interact with long-term futures of career advancement.

Imagined Futures of Consumption: Lay expectations, speculations and protensions

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The paper reports on analysis of data produced from a Mass Observation Directive commissioned as part of a project called "Imagined Futures of Consumption" (funded by the UK's Economic and Social Research Council). Mass Observation Directives enable researchers to present a panel of volunteers (average response n=250) with a brief, lay introduction to the project theme followed by a series of prompts and questions to which they provide open written responses. The project Directive asks the volunteers to "imagine the consumption of goods and services in the future—for yourself, for younger generations and for society as a whole" and frames consumption in lay terms compatible with practice theoretical understandings of consumption. Volunteers are prompted to speculate on questions such as: the degree of change in consumption in everyday life in 50 years-time; change or stability in specific consumption domains; expectations of their own consumption in the future; and expectations of standards of living for future generations. The analysis deploys Mische's (2009, 2014) notion of "dimensions of projectivity" as a starting point to investigate lay expectations and imaginaries of consumption. The teleoaffectivities of social practices in which consumption takes place are also explored (Schatzki 2002; Warde 2005). The research is framed by the wider project. This seeks to explore the place of imagined futures of consumption in the context of the contemporary crisis in political and economic imaginaries and, since the financial crisis, the substantial undermining of expectations of continuously rising standards of living (Ipsos Mori 2011, 2017).

918

A Social Network Approach of Visions of the Future

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In this paper we attempt to identify, visualize and analyze the social structures underlying and shaping visions of the future of young people. We use textual narratives created by University students regarding their visions of social and personal futures in 30 years. We extract and code the most relevant information characterizing each narrative. Then we transform that information into relational matrixes and we use Social Network Analysis tools to see those narratives as social networks. We see narratives as the space where interactions between concepts shape visions of futures. We will use narratives of two groups of undergraduates and a group of Master students extracting information regarding their general positive or negative outlook of the future, their work and professional life, their family life and structure (spouses, children, parents), occurrence of environmental, political and or social crises, actions to deal with environmental decline, social and political reorganizations, Artificial Intelligence and Robots, health, life expectancy, happiness and wellbeing, technological progress and social improvements, the level of connection to virtual worlds or and technologies, space and life in other planets, etc. Differential combinations of items produce diverse scenarios, diverse causal models and paths, as well as diverse levels of life enjoyment and happiness. They are combinations of probable, possible and preferred futures.

Sensing the Future – Money and the Embodied Agency of its Temporal Structure

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How it is possible that futurity acquires agency in subject's present action? In order to itemize this paradox intertemporal entanglement in social practices, I will focus on money usage from a neo-phenomenological perspective. Money essentially consists in a temporal interlocked context of references, namely in the structural conflation of the possibility of present exchange and the confidence in stabilizing continuity. Thus, money arises as a contradiction of a processing futurity that is reliant on the continuous present realization. The usage of money, I will argue correspondingly, is always an individually carried collective practice of self-sustaining in face of the present as the threatening intersection towards a projected, but inherently uncertain future. From a neo-phenomenological perspective, this social self-perpetuation, though it is based in conscious abstractions, needs a vitalizing realization. It is particularly the bodily sensation as a form of pre-cognitive being-in-the-world which can be seen as the medium of transforming future into present social practice. This process of vitalizing futurity unfolds its efficacy, beside cognitive narratives, by an atmospheric embeddedness that

affects the subject involuntarily. Even the dynamics of mass hysteria on financial markets arise accordingly as an atmospheric driven agency of an euphorogenic or devastating consciously presumed future. It is particularly the subject's character of a bodily sensing entity, I will argue, which enables the consciously envisioned future to realize itself in present action. The vibrancy of atmospheric embedded sensations thus is the medium of enacting futurity; it is where the agency of future takes place in subjective action.

RS10_05 | Enacting Futures

Enacting Drone Futures: Socio-technical Imagineering of the Civilian Drone Industry

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This paper investigates socio-technical imagineering - i.e., the (re)production and circulation of socio-technical imaginaries (STIs) - as an enactment of the future. While previous research has foremost looked at STIs as relatively stable formations manifested through "active exercises of state power" (Jasanoff and Kim 2009, 123), we wish to draw attention to the ongoing work of various imagineers who have a stake in the development of technology markets and industries. We thus investigate the manifestations of socio-technical imagineering by firms, consultancies, and other actors who envision technology futures. We use the case of the emergent civilian drone industry to address the following questions: Who are the imagineers that craft and circulate (sometimes competing or conflicting) visions of how drone technology and the development of the civic drone industry will change society and our daily lives? How do these actors enact drone futures? We address these questions through qualitative analysis of the discursive manifestations of socio-technical imagineering (e.g., industry promotion, consultancy reports, media texts). We outline four modes of imagineering through which drone futures are enacted: 1) Presenting the future (relating the future to the present, and establishing the certainty of the future), 2) Questioning the future (establishing and addressing concerns related to drone use), 3) Prospecting the future (establishing the prospect of drones as a technology for good, an efficient and transformative technology of endless possibilities), 4) Enjoining the future (embedding/detaching the drone future into/from other futures).

Epistemological Synergy: Futuring As Sustainable Enactment Through A Public Sociology

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Public sociology raises issues of the public roles it plays, accountability and integrity of the various epistemologies used, and disciplinary constraints through the ever increasing complexity of social issues at the intersection between local/global. Nevertheless, specializations within and across the social sciences present possibilities of multidisciplinary perspectives and levels of engagement with the public (Bridger and Alter 2010). Negotiating disciplinary boundaries is necessary to remediate “wicked problems” inherent in contemporary and future social ills especially in terms of futuring within the public sphere. Paraphrasing Bell (2009), we address the question “How can social scientists (and others) enter this public sphere working effectively with wicked social problems and questions of futuring across allied disciplines?” We propose a synergistic engaged scholarship (Kleidman 2006) through the crossroads of public sociology and “design as social innovation/transition design” (Manzini 2015, Irwin 2018). This shifts the focus away from the maintenance of each discipline’s identity to leveraging epistemologies within the social “context-at-hand.” Public sociology and social innovation/transition design provide a range of theoretical and applicable perspectives under the rubric of sustainability, tracing connections back to initiatives such as the “Transition Town” movement (Seyfang and Smith 2007). Such practices are envisioned as communal between multidisciplinary experts and “diffuse” local knowledge (Manzini 2015), a form of collective futuring that catalyzes community self sufficiency as an ongoing iterative process. Lastly we will show the application of various methods used to discuss and negotiate different epistemologies in our current work with service learning and public sociology/design as social innovation.

Future-Forging the Networks of Tomorrow: Building the Quantum Internet

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This paper analyses how the future is mobilised in global efforts to define the use-value and application spaces of the quantum internet, a novel network in the making. Based on a radically different computer architecture, the quantum internet promises an exponential rise in computational capacity and processing power. Recognising the strategic potential of quantum tech, governments across the world have begun investing heavily in this technology. In the burgeoning quantum arms race, China has quickly established a leadership

position, which is causing considerable anxieties in the West. This paper first introduces the fundamentals of quantum computing to a non-specialist audience. It then presents results from a qualitative study of popular science magazines, government and industry publications that investigates how quantum futures are mobilised in the present. It will be argued that actors strategically circulate ‘heavy futures’ in order to gain the upper hand in defining what a future quantum internet will do. Quantum networks are either portrayed as unimaginably destructive or as solving many of the world’s pressing problems. Discourses of quantum tech attest to complex practices of future-forging by which the not-yet becomes materially active in the present; the global quantum arms race attempts to mould technology futures even before they emerge. Reflecting on conceptual and methodological concerns in STS and sociology, the final section of this paper argues for considering future-forging a powerful practice that aims to cement the trajectories that potentially highly disruptive network technologies of the future can take.

Re-imagining Domestic Futures as Collective Temporal Rhythms: A Critical Analysis of Smart Home Technologies

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Ideas of the smart home are not new but have been re-energized given recent innovations in digital technologies, algorithms that capture micro data about personal preferences and habits, and digital platforms that offer new ways of provisioning goods and services. This paper explores representations of future domestic lives found in accounts of electronic personal assistant devices and automated kitchen appliances. Such representations reveal three fundamental assumptions about the social world, that: a lack of time persists as a major threat to everyday well-being; technologies are the solution; and, consumption is a matter of individual decision making. Smart homes promise greater individual control, autonomy and automation of the micro-coordination of (routine) actions in objective time (time conceptualised as independent of human activity) and are therefore assigned to the future as inevitabilities. In turn, significant business and policy resources are mobilised, often legitimated as matters of ‘progress’ towards more sustainable (in terms of well-being and resource efficient) forms of social organisation. Insights from social practice theory undermine all three fundamental assumptions about the social world by insisting that: time is not independent of human action; materialities (including technologies) are always contingent on the configuration of practices; and, consumption is shaped (or constrained) by the interconnections of social practices. This paper argues that it is these processes that shape domestic lives today and will do so in the future, that they can be usefully analysed as collective temporal rhythms, and that doing so present very different ‘future potentials’ for smart home technologies.

920

RS10_06 | Practising Medical Futures

"It will be better than before": The Practices of Future Hope in the Constituting of Personalized Medicine

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The paper focuses on the politics of hope, a less explored dimension in the constituting of futures. Hope is a set of key practices in the construction process of "Personalized Medicine" as a scientific object. This object is an incomplete one, and as such, the practices of hope enable it to become a whole entity by using imaginaries. Personalized Medicine is a shared field of medical and scientific innovations. It is in the making, and therefore imaginaries are embodied in it. Imaginaries are future possibilities that are a part of social organization and practices of science and technology. Actors of this field use imaginaries, to fill the missing parts of this scientific object. The imaginaries characterize and shape the scientific objects through a wide range of practices of hope, such as creating a "discourse of hope". This kind of discourse effects policy formulation, resource allocation etc. The paper will show how imaginaries create practices of hope by using images and promises of medical and scientific innovations or creating promissory communities to protect us from future potential pathology. The findings are part of my PhD dissertation that is based on qualitative methodology, including semi-structure interviews with professionals in the field of Personalized Medicine, observations in scientific conferences and analysis of scientific and popular papers.

The Narratives of the Future in Fertility Decision: Theoretical and Empirical Insights from Europe

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In the last years, the period total fertility rates (TFR) declined or levelled off in most Western European countries. While explanations of fertility decisions based on structural constraints may account for several country differences in fertility, important questions remain unanswered. For instance, in 2009, Northern countries resumed their economic growth, but their TFR started to decrease substantially. What are the driving forces of this fertility decline after a Great Recession that, in "hard numbers", they really never experienced to any relevant extent? We argue that fertility

decisions under structural uncertainty are shaped by narratives of the future cannot be deducted solely from objective indicators. These narratives rely and react both on relevant others' narratives and on shared narratives of the future, especially coming from the press and the social media, but their influence cannot be predetermined in a single mode. To investigate the narrative of the futures we propose the use of the framework of the Conviction Narrative Theory together with the DBO action model. Decision-making in fertility is a specific social mechanism where personal narratives of the future create possible worlds by merging together structural elements (labour status, family and labour policies, etc.) and shared narratives (parental, peers and press narratives). At the EU-FER premises (ERC n. 72596), we employ both an experimental approach and an online survey to assess the different possible futures underpinning fertility decision across five European countries – Italy, Germany, Poland, Norway, and the UK. First results from the comparative research will be presented during the conference.

Imagined Futures Of AI In Healthcare: The Cure For All Diseases?

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While entrepreneurs' promises that Artificial Intelligence (AI) will replace doctors with intelligent machines have attracted immense investments in digital health start-ups, it is poorly understood how those futures of AI are imagined and how they affect contemporary social realities. In the tradition of scholars in science and technology studies who showed how futures are formed in and emerge from specific social and cultural contexts and how future-oriented discourse shaped by values and beliefs can be performative (Jasanoff & Kim 2015), this study uses the UK-based digital health start-up Babylon Health as a case study to explore how entrepreneurs imagine the future of AI in healthcare. Founded in 2013 in London, Babylon has received substantial funding by venture capital investors enabling the company to expand operations quickly. It has also gained political support from the UK Government to provide health services to patients in the UK in partnership with the National Health Service. The AI-based chat-bot at the core of Babylon's services already gives health advice to over 2 million patients in the UK, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia and China and is imagined to autonomously make diagnosis to enable access to healthcare for everyone, everywhere. This study asks how Babylon and its venture capital investors imagine the future of AI in healthcare in the UK, and how this future is translated from the national to the global scale. The sources of data on which this study draws include preliminary interviews with Babylon's employees and venture capital investors, multi-sided ethnographic field work at public events attended by Babylon representatives and publicly available documents from the company's website.

921

Experiencing The Chronicity of Illness in Switzerland: Women Negotiating The Future of Their Long-Term Conditions

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The chronicity of illnesses affects the lives of people in multiple emotional, material and social ways. As conditions of Modernity – which are partly constituted through current environmental and economic dynamics and ways of life – chronic illnesses and their impairment effects confront contemporary societies with tensions arising from the discrepancies between scientific, therapeutic, socio-economic and individual temporalities. This contribution is grounded in a project which aimed at understanding the narratives of 52 women living with various long-term illnesses and who reside in Switzerland, as well as of local health care providers. It discusses how these women negotiate experiences of their diagnosed condition(s), and analyzes the strategies they adopt in formal and informal care settings in order to live as close to their aspirations as they can. The presentation suggests that, by inscribing therapeutic tools, practices and skills in their day-to-day life, these women learn how to deal with the uncertainty of their future health conditions through routinization. Thus the process of getting used to the temporalities of persistent illnesses both takes place in and constitutes the complexity of personal biographies and individual rhythms. The daily making of chronicity is however more than a matter of individual adaptation to an altered life condition. One of the interviewed doctors pointed out, "I do not use the term chronic. It puts my patients in a situation of failure and gives them no will, no hope". His remark reflects the argument put forward in this contribution, namely that the lifelong making of chronicity is intrinsically relational, embedded in therapeutic interactions, tools, spaces and institutions, as well as in daily opportunities for individuals to take part in society.

RS10_07 | Negotiating Futures

Futures Guidance - Agency for Making Futures

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This paper presents findings of several projects and initiatives on futures guidance. The futures guidance framework combines two fields of theoretical approaches: futures studies and sociodynamic guidance and counselling. Futures guidance applies concepts from futures research to career and life guidance contexts. The basic assumptions of futures guidance

start from the notion that images of different possible futures create a space where individuals and social groups can test and simulate their beliefs, values, and decision making in safe environments. Firstly, the paper focuses on methods of promoting futures thinking and learning amongst different social groups like young female immigrants, job seekers, and higher education students. The futures guidance methods and tools are designed to foster individual and group level futures imaginaries and proactive agency as well as consideration on the social and physical environment. Secondly, we investigate concepts related to future orientation from the fields of sociology, psychology and futures studies. The concepts on futures thinking, learning for and from the future, futures consciousness, prospection, projectivity and futures literacy. Our aim is to analyse the interconnections between these concepts and their significance for the futures guidance framework. Our data consists of altogether over 1000 responses to questionnaires, observations and experiences, and workshops with over 50 participants during the years 2010 to 2018. Our research makes two contributions. First, we contribute to the field of futures guidance by discussing different concepts and their relationships. Second, our study gives a practical contribution by providing a set of tools for promoting futures thinking and learning both on the individual and group level.

Activating Imaginaries of the Future in Local Development Processes in European Rural Regions

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In the last decades, many rural regions, both in Europe and globally, have been faced with challenges when it comes to both demographic and economic development. As the regions are faced with downwards development trajectories, imaginaries of the future plays an important part in if, how and which actions are taken to overcome these. This contribution will present how the challenges of rural regions are discursively constructed in local media and local participative planning processes, and to which degree "the future", as something that can be changed or not, is portrayed. As these processes sees local residents, policy makers and politicians come together to develop new ideas for developing their communities, we can analyse these visions of "the future" as they appear, are articulated and negotiated. At the conference, the preliminary results from the regions from case studies in the Austrian region Mühlviertel and the German region of Uckermark will be presented. These regions have been faced with both negative developments and perceptions, but have to some extend also either overcame these, or are in the process of negotiating new visions for the future.

922

Exploring the Water-Energy-Food Nexus in a Changing Society: A Method for Rich Scenario Narratives and Participatory Critical Analysis

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Many studies and models regarding sustainability transitions are highly reductive in their treatment of social practices, with integrated assessment models a high-profile example. By poorly characterising the actors and processes involved in transition, and the dynamics of domestic, professional and institutional routines, such studies perpetuate a narrative that technologies offer more probable, feasible and acceptable solutions to global challenges than those requiring transformational changes throughout society (Urry, 2004; Watson, 2012). We develop a transdisciplinary method for scenario development that accentuates the dynamics of social practices involved in the water-energy-food nexus. This method is used to examine the implications of social, technological and climatic developments for innovations that have potential benefits across the nexus. We seek to understand how the effects of such innovations may be amplified and accelerated, and where agency for such achievements lies. We demonstrate that this method promotes critical reflections on purposeful sustainability transitions. It allows stakeholders with different experiences to imagine the future with a broader perspective on socio-technical change. Participatory analysis of narratives grounded in everyday practices helps articulate why technologically-focused solutions to grand challenges are failing society, and unravel the opportunities for systemic change. We also demonstrate that this method increases capacity for integrated management of so-called super wicked problems by increasing capacity for boundary crossing and joined up problem-solving. Specifically, participants develop mutual tacit understandings, stretch normative boundaries of what is possible and actionable, and engage in instantaneous pseudo-experimentation with the possibility to direct onwards action.

Negotiating the Future of Security: The Berlin Future Security Lab (FSL)

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While the field of security was determined by privatization processes for a long time (Baumann 2007), we now face a new period of the mechanization and digitalization of security that will largely take influence on future developments in the context of security. Decisions on how to secure people, areas or societies are delegated to information technologies (Gerhold 2017, Kaufmann 2013). This contribution addresses the question how future developments in the field of security can be displayed, discussed and elaborated in an adequate manner. Based on the theoretical concept of Daase (2010) we define that security culture encompasses those ideas, norms and practices of individuals and organizations that define phenomena as threats and prescribe countermeasures. Therefore, security is the result of a negotiation process between different stakeholders like representatives from politics, civil protection, science and society. As this negotiation processes do not follow explicit rules or take place on specific times or locations we developed the Future Security Lab (FSL) as a new methodological approach. Within the FSL we use scenarios to display how the future of security might look like. Therefore, the FSL is equipped with tools and technologies that display results of security research projects, (e.g. surveillance technologies, empirical findings on technology acceptance e.g.) that were used to create pictures of potential futures. Stakeholders are invited to the lab to discuss the probability and desirability as well as potential impacts and (un-)intended effects of future security technologies within moderated and documented sessions. Within the talk, we present the concept as well as first evaluations of the FSL and give insight to the lab by pictures, videos and a VR.

RS10_09 | Futures, identities and biographies

Disconnected: The Difficult Construction of Future Time Perspectives By Youths In Jail. A Case-Study In Sardinia, Italy

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On the basis of a research-action launched in 2017 at a juvenile detention center in the province of Cagliari, Sardinia, the paper aims to investigate the mechanisms of imagination and representation of future implemented by minors imprisoned because of serious crimes for which the probation or work-release measures are not provided for. The narratives collected among a sample of 13 prisoners, aged between 14 and 21, reveal a recurring pattern of "disconnection" in their biographical pathways, which are marked by the expiation of the sentence within a total institution (Goffman, 1961). Four main effects can be identified: a) A fragile projection capacity in the medium term, outside the prison, due to the weight and stigma associated with the deviant past that continues to act as a persistent disinvestment with respect to the possibilities of social reintegration (Carvalho et al, 2018); b) A segregation with respect to the standard life context of their peers, that compromise the usual processes of identification and mimesis that accompany the definition of the self and one's adult image, and that also extend to social applications, due to the prohibition of using social networks such as Facebook or Twitter in prison; c) A scarce possibility of individuation in the formation of one's own specific identity, due to the total control of bodies (Foucault, 1975), preferences, sensory expression, mandatorily homogenized by the organization of prison spaces, with the impossibility of customizing their cells for security reasons; d) An extreme presentification (Leccardi e Ruspini, 2006) imposed by the high turn-over and frequent transfers, which often interrupt the training and apprenticeship projects, jeopardizing the rehabilitation intent to the advantage of the punitive one.

I could, I could have done, I can: The Role of Narrative in Futures-Making and Subject Formation

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Social sciences and anthropological accounts around futures and futures-making are marginal, in a field that sees a majority of futurologists, companies and technologists taking the leading role. This paper and presentation argue for social sciences and humanities to reclaim a central role for an explicit

activist and future oriented research approach. I will draw on my practice, using design anthropology with local communities in the UK, to present design as a potential conceptual tool, that could play a role to perform the new task of materialising new and alternative possibilities. I will present a repertoire of existing tools in 'research through design' that focus on 'futures-making' and will draw on my projects and field-work to argue for a practice of design that creates a shared 'space' to enable participants to materially and discursively engage with futures possibilities in a shared language that is not "owned" by any one professional group. I will particularly focus on the role of narrative, and its impact on subject formation, through the weaving together of past, present and future experience and ambitions.

Becoming a Mother. Practicing the Future by First-time Pregnant Women

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The first-time pregnancy is a transitional phase changing a childless woman into a mother. This transition can be described as a phase of becoming, and the changing body symbolizes this becoming. When pregnancy is realized, the body is treated and observed differently. Physical changes represent a new stage in life in the future. The belly carries a special weight during that period. It materializes the status of the expecting mother for the women herself and makes it perceivable for other people in the setting. A pregnant body is a kind of "material future". This leads to the questions of this paper: How do pregnant women enact futures in their everyday practices? How do they anticipate and inhabit the future through bodily affects and sensations? This paper is based on an empirical study including participant observation of prenatal classes and thirteen narrative interviews with women who are pregnant for the first time. Data was hermeneutically interpreted in a reconstructive manner. The study shows: Pregnancy causes feelings of joy and pride as well as such of uncertainty and ambivalence. Pregnancy is not only the pleasurable experience that booklets and magazine for moms-to-be might tell; it is also irritating and changes the daily routines of women in different dimensions. These changes refer to a new future – as a mother. The changing body makes this future imaginable and prepares it at the same time. In their everyday practices, pregnant women try to gain certainty. For example, by changing the way they deal with the challenges of everyday life, buying baby supplies or arranging a child's room, they practice their future social role and are "doing family".

RS11 | Questioning Precariousness: Labour, Collective Organising and Everyday Life

RS11_05 | (De)Constructing precariousness: Theoretical and policy considerations

The Precarious Concept of Precarity

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There has been an extraordinary rise in discussion of precarity in Anglophone academia. This paper traces the roots of precarity as a concept, emerging out of an earlier French sociological discourse, and then permeating through radical networks, informed by Italian autonomism, before re-emerging in the sociological writings of figures such as Guy Standing or Arne Kalleberg, whose main focus is precarity in employment. Precarity in this sense is viewed as a loss of guarantees of ongoing employment that were seen as characteristic of post-war job market in some advanced capitalist countries. The discourse of precarity assumes that this stability of employment has been replaced by a new contingency. However, it can be shown that, despite the far-reaching claims of the literature, precarity in employment is not especially widespread in the UK labour force. Here temporary employment is far from the norm and employment tenure remains extremely stable. This surprising result can be best explained by radical strands of political economy, particularly those rooted in Marxism. In this view, capital does not simply hire and fire labour power, it is also concerned with how can be retained and how it is reproduced in the long run, leading to contradictory imperatives. The resonance of the narrative of precarity nonetheless reflects a long “retreat from class” and the insecurities and manufactured uncertainties present in working life today.

Appropriating and Performing – Student-Migrant-Workers' Strategies of Countering Precarization

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Research on precarization and precariousness is gaining width, reaching beyond a mere conceptualization of precarity as the counterpart to standard forms of employment. More broadly, precarization involves the processes of losing the grip over the future. The paper maps the precarious experiences of student-migrant-workers shaped in the intersection between the flexible and ‘hybrid’ (Armano & Murgia 2017) work settings they are involved in and the precarizing effects of the global border regime. The paper asks what strategies student-migrant-workers develop in order to subjectively counter the immediate effects of precarization. The paper is based on a data consisting of in-depth interviews (N=33) with migrants holding a student-visa in Finland conducted in 2017-2018 with focus on the effects of the one-year student visa and its associated work limitations (25h/week) and requirements of sufficient means of subsistence (6720 €/year). The paper brings forth two strategies of handling the precarious situation emerging in the data; appropriating the tools of migration administration and performing the flexible student-migrant-worker in order to secure a successful visa-renewal. The paper suggests that these strategies are constitutive elements of the production of subjectivity of the student-migrant-worker, as the subjective drive to actively shape one’s own life, including one’s education and work aims, is confronted by the constraints of the Postfordist production system and the border regime, hence, despite resistance, resulting in the production of flexible labour-force to capitalize upon. The paper contributes to the analysis of the multiplication of precarious subjectivities emerging in the context of contemporary Postfordist capitalism.

One Council, Two Worlds: Diversity In Staff Experiences of Local Authority Restructuring

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Since 2010, as part of the austerity programme, UK local council budgets have been dramatically reduced. To cope, councils have tried to make the delivery of services more efficient through (amongst other means) staffing restructures and redundancies. As demands for further savings continue, local government employees endure ongoing uncertainty around their jobs. This uncertainty goes beyond the risk of redundancy; those who retain their jobs must compensate for those 'let go' which can mean new and increased responsibilities, longer work days, and the pressure of delivering services with less expertise. So how are local government employees managing this type of insecurity? And what effect does it have on other aspects of their life such as family and emotional wellbeing? This presentation draws on findings from a case study of a Greater Manchester authority which has undergone huge staff changes. Based upon semi-structured interviews with over thirty employees, it discusses how the remaining workforce manage new levels of precariousness at work. Our findings show massive diversity in how staff experience restructuring. Some welcome a smaller workforce, regarding redundancies as a necessary way of removing 'dead wood' and thus reducing waste. Others, typically social workers, are at breaking point, unable to cope with a 'cheaper' and so less experienced workforce. We explore possible explanations for these variations in experience, including the different effects restructures have on 'back office' versus 'front line' employees, the age and expertise of employees and how long they have been at the council. As a general point, one should not make generalisations about the effects of restructuring on employees; the experiences of those working even for the same council can be worlds apart.

Precariousness In Relation: Collective Sense-Making As Cruel Optimism?

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Our paper contributes to the debates around precariousness and its connected collaborative and affective relations (Neilson/Rossiter 2003). Distinguishing precariousness as relational, shared and 'being-with' with others, and precarity, the social positioning in regards to material resources (Butler 2004), we were interested in how workers themselves perceive what is seen as precarious work and life. How (if so) are processes of 'othering' constructed in workers' narratives? What is their understanding of precarity? Our aim was to overcome the reproduction of the individualizing moment engrained into neoliberal politics. We were interested in the collective sense-making of precarity, the shared understanding, and the relational lines of precariousness. Choosing group discussions within homogenous sectoral groupings (e.g. retail, logistics), reflects the partisan nature of our research, designed to create space for reflection on struggles and strategies, to develop ideas on what shared grievances and aspirations were. Local examples of action focussed the discussion on if and how the participants could similarly organise and act. Our preliminary findings show that the lack of control over time in terms of when and how long to work, when and if being paid, in essence experiences of arbitrary dismissal and deactivation was the defining characteristic of precarity. Narratives included how workers constructed 'others' seen as more or less vulnerable. We experienced a strong sense of affective relations built in, around, and beyond work, in everyday life. Whether this is due to the social desirability in the group setting, justifying the meaning of work against the devaluing notion of precariousness, or if this is a sign of cruel optimism (Berlant 2011), is what the paper will also discuss with regards to collective organising.

926

RS11_06 | 'Precarious families'

Precarious Working Lives, Precarious Family And Social Lives? A Qualitative Study Investigating The Interrelationship Of Life Spheres

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In the current political-economical context, labour market flexibility is increasingly presented as a pursuable goal. Certainly among lower skilled workers, this provoked the growth of insecure and precarious forms of employment. The impact of precarious employment on workers' health and wellbeing is a topic of growing interest in scientific research. However, research - especially qualitative research - on the broader impact of precarious employment on the life course, family and social life is rare. Only a handful of studies investigated the impact on family and social life. In doing so, these studies usually adopt the perspective of the 'precarious worker', while a multiactor perspective - involving other household members - would make more sense. Such an approach is largely absent, especially in Western Europe. Therefore, this study adopts a multi-actor perspective while investigating how households understand the interrelationship between two life spheres: (1) the employment constellation at the household level characterised by different forms and extents of precarious employment and (2) the life course (e.g. life planning, family transitions), family and social life of household members. The focus is on households with at least one precarious worker between 25 and 45 years old in Flanders (Belgium). A variety of qualitative methods are used, including in-depth household interviews and solicited diary research with different household members. Preliminary results of this study will be presented.

Working Families And Precarious Life

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This paper aims to discuss the impact of nowadays employment structure towards working family's possibilities to maintain personal life and paid work balance. It is seemed that working families are more and more experiencing normalization and institutionalisation of precarious work forms in market places and political dimension, and it brings a lot of social problems (such as increasing divorce's or distanced family's numbers, depression, overwork or burnout, late childbirth practices, poverty, lack of mobility and possibility to ensure appropriate life chances to live a "liveable life" etc.) to the field. In this paper I argue that individual experiences which come from efforts to combine paid work and family have not

just personal outcomes, but social as well. That's why it is so important to stimulate interdisciplinary and deeply contextual dialog including such dimensions as family, care, paid work and time. All these dimensions will be discussed in the paper trying to elaborate ideas for further discussions and to stimulate more humanistic narrative about living "a liveable life" and working balance in nowadays society. This paper will include short theoretical framework of precariousness, which will be supplemented and explained with empirical data collected in project "Families, inequalities and demographical processes" (project Nr. 09.3.3-LMT-K-712-01-0020, funded by EU Structural Funds programm 2014-2020) - 80 biographical interviews with various families from Lithuania and Lithuanian family survey data of 3000 respondents. The aim of the project is to identify the mutual interaction of family changes and socio-economic inequalities structures formed in the context of specific aggressive neoliberal capitalism in Lithuania. Key word: precarious work, work feminisation, time, working family, work and family balance, welfare state, occupation, care.

Precariousness in the Memoirs of the Unemployed. Boundaries, Strategies and Trajectories

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The analysis is based on the biographical materials collected in three editions of competitions for memoirs of the unemployed in Poland during 1930s, at the turn of the 21st century and 2018. It includes all published diaries from the first edition of the competition (57 out of 774 applications), 50 from the total of 142 diaries published in the second competition (out of 1,635 applications) and 50 from among 380 works submitted for the last competition. In the given materials we have identified and analyzed the practices and activities undertaken by the memoir authors in the precarious situation of an unemployment, both in the context of looking for a job and doing small jobs, as well as coping with it in everyday life. We wanted to find out how effective these strategies were and what were the results of the chosen paths.

On the one hand, we have traced how the process of remaining in the state of unemployment and 'controlled' precariousness is changing over time, and, on the other hand, how one overcomes it, both in the successful (securing employment and reducing precariousness) and unsuccessful (losing unemployed status, intensifying precariousness) ways. We employed the theoretical notion of trajectory to describe and conceptualize the discussed problem. As a result, we created general three-stage typology of failure, duration and success, and their detailed and more problematic variants. Preliminary results of the study allow to note the specific relationship between unemployment and precariousness, and their mutual reinforcement over time.

The Gendered Experience of Fixed-Term Employment: Putting the Consequences of Precarious Employment in Context of Gender and Household

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This study investigates differences in the effects of fixed-term employment on subjective job insecurity (SJI) by gender and household context. Previous research argues that gender differences in the subjective perception of objective precariousness, e.g. fixed-term employment, stem from gender inequalities on the labour market and, in particular, from the poorer labour market positions of women. Existing findings from diverse national contexts are, however, ambiguous. We argue furthermore that gender differences in SJI are moderated by the existence of partner and children because, then, traditional gender roles are important for the perception of fixed-term employment. We examine two research questions: Do the effects of fixed-term employment on subjective job insecurity differ by gender and household context? Can differences be explained by individual labour market positions and household status? We use the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) for a sample of 20- to 45-year-old employed men and women. We identify the effect of fixed-term employment on SJI by applying linear Fixed Effect (FE) probability models in separate models for the household context and interaction-effects with gender. We test whether these effects are mediated by a set of labour market and household resources. Results indicate that women are in general more affected by fixed-term employment than men. Gender differences are strongest in single households. Women's vulnerability is reduced by having a partner and, even more, by having children. Labour market and household resources cannot explain this gender gap across household types. Obviously, temporary employment is worsening existing gender inequalities on the labour market.

RS11_07 | Young workers under precarious conditions

Living with Precarity in Germany and Poland. Comparing the experiences of Young Workers

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In the context of debates on the meanings of precarious employment, this paper explores the varied ways young workers in Poland and Germany are managing precarity. Biographical narrative interviews with 121 young people - either employed in insecure and low-paid jobs, who were unemployed or who were in precarious vocational educational training (VET) - were conducted and the data analysis revealed four different ways interviewees were coping with precarity. These different ways of coping reflected the varied ways in which interviewees were orientated to work, the meanings attributed by them to precarious employment and the material and cultural resources they possessed. It is argued that despite institutional differences, the ways of managing precarity in both countries are similar and represent a tendency to endure precarity and cope with it by individual means. Simultaneously, the cases of calling precarity into question were more typical of young Poles than Germans. Cross-country differences are explained by the mechanisms of institutional support for young workers and the greater belief in meritocracy in Germany.

Portraits of Young Workers: for a Sociological Understanding of Precariousness

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The European labour market has undergone significant changes in recent years. One of the most recent trends has been the significant growth of precarious contracts among young people. The low demand for labour and the reduced household income have meant that individuals in the 18-30 age bracket become particularly vulnerable to precarious working conditions. With this presentation the authors aim to discuss the results of a qualitative research analysis based on in-depth interviews conducted to Portuguese young workers with degrees in different scientific areas, living in Lisbon (aged until 32 years old), which found themselves in professional and contractual uncertainty. We will present seven sociological portraits of young workers interviewed within 2016 and 2018. The sociological portraits were able to characterize the evolution of the professional and personal trajectory of the interviewees, within a time interval of two years. With this methodological approach, inspired by the work of Bernard Lahire in *Portraits sociologiques* (2014 [2002]), we sought to understand the social and individual impacts of precariousness on the way of life of young people. Based on the analysis of a varied set of objective and subjective dimensions that reflect the individuals' perceptions about their life paths in the present and the future, it was important to comprehend if precariousness continued to characterize professional trajectories identified in the first interviews, and what their implications in everyday life and the future expectations of young people.

Trapped in Precariousness? State Dependence of Employment Precariousness among Young People in Germany

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This study examines whether young people experience path dependence of precarious working conditions resembling descents into precariousness during their labor market entry. As studies reveal, labor market entries of young people have gained complexity and insecurity. They change faster and faster and they increasingly contain phases of unemployment, transition measures and precarious employment. While growing insecurities affect the majority of young people, those with low qualifications and scarce social resources experience especially risky transitions into employment. So far, it has remained an open question whether processes of cumulative

disadvantages start during the labor market entry. This study tests the assumption that precarious employment causes true state dependence in the form of a higher risk for young people in precarious employment to remain in precarious employment. Methodologically, the statistical model differentiates between path dependence as true state dependence and spurious state dependence where remaining in precarious employment is explained by labor market related individual characteristics like educational level or social background. I use data from the German Socio-Economic-Panel (GSOEP 1993-2016) for the analysis. The sample consists of young people in the beginning of their employment careers. An index of seven dimensions of employment operationalizes precariousness including income insecurity, lack of social security protection and job uncertainty. The index permits to analyze true state dependence regarding employment precariousness. The results show that episodes of employment precariousness increase the risk to remain stuck successively in precarious working contexts.

Being Artist in Milan: Young Women Between Entrepreneurship and Precariousness

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This paper aims at bringing a contribution to the current debate on neoliberal subjectivities and precariousness by investigating the case of young precarious women in the performing arts' sector. Scholars in the Foucauldian tradition have analysed how neoliberalism transforms subjectivities into an "entrepreneurial subject" devoted to grow its personal and competitive human capital (Foucault, 2008). Nowadays, the ways workers' subjectivities are constructed are significantly affected by the current process of precarisation, which is not just about work, but about the life of subjects themselves (Butler, 2006). Building on these theoretical frameworks, this paper focuses on the construction of neoliberal subjectivities in the Italian's performing art sector. The findings are drawn on a series of in-depth interviews with performers aged under 35, working in Milan between 2018 and 2019. The analysis contributes to the current debate, firstly by exploring the performing arts' sector, characterised by a high degree of informality in the job market's access, and by narratives that explicitly emphasize self-realisation and competition (Menger, 2014). Secondly because it focuses on young women, who have recently been considered as neoliberal subjects par excellence (Gill, Scharff, 2011). In the discussion, particular attention is given to the forms of resistance to both precariousness and the dominant neoliberal model based on self-entrepreneurship and competitiveness. References: Butler, J. (2006). *Precarious life: the powers of mourning and violence*. London; New York: Verso. Foucault, M. (2008). *The Birth of Biopolitics: Lectures at the Collège de France 1978–1979*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. Gill, R., Scharff, C. (Eds.) (2011). *New femininities: postfeminism, neoliberalism, and subjectivity*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. Menger, P.M. (2014). *The economics of creativity: art and achievement under uncertainty*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

RS11_09 | Emerging forms of precariousness: Hybrids between employment and self-employment

Fighting The Precarious Conditions Of Platform Workers. Calls For A Renewed Social Dialogue In Europe

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Digital platforms are redefining the structure of the society as a whole, reshaping both economic and social practices (Van Dijck, 2018). The expansion of work organised through online platforms has facilitated the increase of a precarious and hyper-individualised workforce, mainly self-employed. This phenomenon has led unions to reconsider their position on organising digital labour, and has brought to the emergence of other collective actors that support such category of workers (Conaty et al, 2015). The power-resources approach allows to understand how unions are renewing themselves by mobilising existing power resources and developing new ones (Schmalz et al. 2018). In our contribution, we took inspiration from this theoretical framework to analyse how different organisations are supporting platform workers. The study is based on empirical material gathered through a cross-national ethnography (Mangen, 1999) conducted in France, Italy and Slovakia. For four months (September-December 2018) we investigated fifteen organisations, including trade unions, professional organisations, cooperatives and groups of activists. The findings show the different combination of structural, organisational, institutional and societal powers mobilised by these organisations to support gig workers. Finally, how these collective actors are pushing for a renewed social dialogue will be discussed. References Conaty, P., Bird, A. and Ross, P. (2015). *Not Alone: Trade Union and Co-Operative Solutions for Self-Employed Workers*. Manchester: Co-Operatives UK. Mangen, S. (1999). Qualitative research methods in cross-national settings. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 2(2), 109-124. Schmalz, S., Ludwig, C., & Webster, E. (2018). The power resources approach: developments and challenges. *Global Labour Journal*, 9(2), 113-134. Van Dijck, J., Poell, T. & Waal M. d. (2018). *The platform society*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Employment Quality As A Health Determinant: Cross-Cutting Boundaries Between Types Of Waged And Self-Employed

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The aim of this study was to research differences in mental well-being and general self-rated health between different forms of waged- and self-employment, using the concept of employment quality. Employment quality refers to the conditions and relations of employment and is an understudied component of broader 'job quality'. For that purpose, data from the European Working Conditions Survey, round six (2015) was analysed. We restricted the analyses to the EU27. Latent Class Cluster Analysis was used to construct typologies of employment quality for both the waged- and the self-employed. Then, the association between the constructed typologies, intrinsic job quality and the health outcomes was studied (using logistic regression). The cluster analyses revealed ten types of jobs with clearly diverging levels of employment quality. Workers belonging to low-quality types of work experienced poorer health and well-being. This was especially the case for self-employed with low employment quality. These results remained, controlling for intrinsic job quality characteristics. The findings of this study implicate that employment quality should be taken seriously as a health determinant – and is cross-cutting traditional distinctions between waged- and self-employed.

Perceived Employment and Life Precariousness: A Study in Croatia, Italy and the Netherlands

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This contribution presents the results of a quantitative research on perceived precariousness and concealed/vulnerable self-employment in Europe. In particular, the study focuses on four dimensions: income and welfare, work conditions and disempowerment, vulnerability in current life and future-oriented self-perception, and representation and rights exercising. The data are to be collected between February and May 2019 via online questionnaires (one for precarious employees and one for the self-employed, yet with largely overlapping or similar topics and questions). Empirically, the research covers Croatia, Italy, and the Netherlands, as it is part of the H2020 Commonfare / PIE News project, whose activities involve those countries as representatives of Eastern, Southern, and Northern Europe respectively. This also means that the results of the quantitative study will be interpreted on the basis of the qualitative research conducted within the above mentioned project from October 2016 to June 2017 with people in precarious life conditions. The goal of the quantitative study is to offer a typology of precarious and vulnerable workers by way of cluster analysis, yet this is grounded on a deeper understanding of the ways in which employment precariousness and the general deregulation of work arrangements affect people's everyday life, relationships, and long-term plans. The fourth research dimension, moreover, aims to tackle the in/adequacy of traditional union techniques and strategies, and the ways in which people experiencing precariousness regard union representation.

In the Name of Passion: Passionate Work and Precariousness in Food and Beverage Italian Micro-entrepreneurs

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Thanks to a sector characterized by a rapid transformation toward an omnivorous taste for authentic experiences and a historically rooted tradition of coffee bars and food, to open a small food or drink business in Italy has become one of the most accessible entry-points to a humbler and labour-intensive variant of the «creative economy». This study analyses micro-entrepreneurs in food and beverage sector in Milan, Italy through ethnographic material composed by 40 interviews and participant observation at events hosted at their businesses, using the concepts of passionate work and precariousness as theoretical lenses. Three main results are discussed: micro-entrepreneurs in their everyday work realize a «passionate sacrifice», as they declare themselves willing to sacrifice economic value for ethical value in the production of the goods or services sold to the customers, that is both a voluntary act that tries to transform labour into attractive labor and an obliged ritual to be a recognized member of the market niche and survive as micro-entrepreneur; to frame their work as fulfilled «in the name of passion» becomes fundamental to identify themselves as a different category from more traditional businesses in the same field and to offset the more manual-intensive component of their job that persists and the stress related to precariousness and the generally low economic earnings; the choice to become a micro-entrepreneur, facing high risks and precariousness, depends on the desire to achieve a satisfying job in comparison with employed labour, considered often similarly precarious but without the benefits of being «employers of themselves».

RS11_10 | Who is at risk of precariousness and where?

Understanding Precariousness in the Journalistic Sphere

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This communication regards the ambiguity related to the definition of labour precariousness at two different levels: a) the complexity of its theoretical definition and b) the existence and impact of different kinds of precariousness in the journalistic sphere. Quantitative data collected by CIES and OberCom over the course of two years, shows that theoretical difficulties behind the definition of precariousness are mirrored by the reality of the news sector where precarious labour relations are still the reality for many professionals. Collected data also suggests that there are many forms of precariousness: while the vast majority of surveyed journalists are currently working, the overall situation of the sector is very diverse in terms of contractual. Other factors, such as unpaid extra hours and working for several employers are also influential in building a wider conceptual chart about what precariousness in journalism is about. Analysed data supports the idea of the current state of labour precariousness in journalism being an echo of a much wider discussion going on in contemporary economic systems: the wide range of concepts, not all emanating from the academy but also from the private and public / political sphere is a symptom not only of uncertain personal and professional prospects but also of our underlying inability to mitigate labour precariousness through effective and reflected governance. We believe that this uncertainty is particularly nefarious in the journalistic sphere, given the close and historical dependence of democratic societies on a strong, stable and prosperous news sector.

Working Carers In The UK : An Experience Of Precariousness

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This presentation focuses on the pertinence of using the category of 'precariousness' to understand the struggles faced by working carers in the UK. In the context of an ageing society, with consistent cuts in adult social services (Fernandez, 2013), more people are providing informal support to an elder, disabled or sick relative, while at the same time undertaking paid work. Therefore, they often face acute financial, physical

or mental health problems. These challenges, and the lack of support and recognition at their workplace sometimes push them to drop out of work, become trapped in jobs of poor quality or encounter difficulties with engaging in long-term projects. As both vulnerable conditions of work and care interrelate through working carers' experiences, the concept of 'precariousness' as an 'existential state of unpredictability of living without security' (Hundle, 2012: 288) thus is relevant to capture the relationship between unsupportive work in an uncertain labour market and unpredictable life (Millar, 2017). This presentation will analyse the various structural and cultural factors which can contribute to better understanding and identifying the experience of working carers as indeed being one of 'precariousness'. It will draw from empirical findings from interviews conducted with working carers about the potential workplace support, or lack thereof, that they can expect to receive from their organisations, as well as their abilities to organise themselves and to express their voice. It will also draw on theoretical considerations of precariousness (Butler, 2004, 2009; Millar, 2017). Therefore, this presentation will contribute to expanding our understanding of precariousness, by illustrating it through the experience of working carers.

Precarious Situations of Farming Occupation

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In the public there are intensive discussions held on the importance of safe, quality produced food to the preservation of health and well-being of the populations as well as the crucial importance of agriculture in food provisioning by sustainable use of natural resources. However, in these discussions the working conditions of those who are working in agriculture and contribute to the food provisioning of the populations are mostly absent while the statistics on farm injuries and accidents from all over the world demonstrate that farming is one among the most hazardous and risky occupations. Moreover, the farming population in the developed countries is hardly ever described as precarious, unless referring to migrant workers. There are, however, multiple groups of people in agriculture whose vulnerable situations could be examined in the frame of precarization. Bearing in mind yet weak public and research interest in this issue, the proposed paper is dealing with the question on how do farm family members experience and resolve their own disability or the disability of their family members due to occupational injuries/illnesses, specifically what social/labour support (institutional, formal and informal) is available to them when labour loss on a farm occurs. The consideration on these issues relies on the results of the interviews conducted with the members of 60 farm families of both genders and across generations in autumn 2018 in Slovenia, the country with specific agricultural context dominated by small family farms, socialist legacies and radical changes in agriculture over the last twenty-five years.

RS12 | Simmel and Beyond

RS12_04 | Strangers, Barriers and Bridges as Social Forms of Collective Life

Roma/Gypsies in Portugal and the Condition of Internal Strange: Distance vs. Proximity

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In Portugal, since 1526, Gypsies have been subjected to state measures of repression, expulsion, punishment and condemnation. Since his arrival in Europe, they have always been treated with suspicion and a target of rejection. In Portugal, Spain, Germany, Austria, Hungary, France and Britain discriminatory measures were implemented, from the death penalty, deportation to the colonies to the obligation to move from place to place, city to city, and from country to country. Even today in Portugal and other European countries, Romaphobia is a well-established phenomenon in institutions and daily life. They are the "Intern Strange", although they have no other homeland of reference. Simmel (1908), addresses the tense relation of repulsion, distance, but also of approximation between the strange and the non-strange, a situation that contains important dualisms to be unveiled, such as identity vs. alterity and distance vs. proximity. In fact, there is a tendency to emphasize the general qualities we have in common with the foreigner and to accentuate the particularities, but we can also deny the factors of similarity, as is often the case with Gypsies. Through the case studies carried out by the authors, it is intended to explain how Gypsies embody this metaphorical figure and as such indicates a constant relationship of strangeness and tension that marks the history of the interaction between the majority and the Gypsies.

The Mutual (Dis)Comfort When the Stranger Inhabits the School

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"I believe that, not only in school, but in society in general, the first impression counts a lot." The remark is given by Sérgio, a Romanian student. Therefore, the arrival of someone new to a space is a time of confrontation between its person as an outsider and those inside. The figure of the newcomer realizes that it is examined from his first impressions left on others. He who arrives finds strange and causes strangeness. In this sense, what counts is the appearance of first impressions. If counting on someone's look for an immediate and superficial appreciation is returned critically by those who arrive, this disqualification serves also to others as an asset that helps not exposing themselves before the others. Thus, being welcomed and knowing how to welcome is a mutual discomfort from which it is possible to outline multiple tensions. And these disputes, with sometimes vague, obscure, visibility, allow to look at hosting and hospitality towards the newcomer through an economy of mutuality. This talk, based on data collected from 18 interviews, from observations of classes, extended permanence in school space and in contiguous territories to two Secondary Schools, aims to reflect on the notes left by Simmel on the figure of the Stranger. But the purpose is also to go beyond what this German sociologist left us as analytical legacy. The interference of the economy of mutuality in the processes of hosting the guest perhaps allows us to perfect the grammar of hospitality.

Building a 'Bridge' of Justice: Simmel's View To Overcome Otherness Towards a Democratic World

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With the purpose of contextualizing in sociological terms the pervasive discrimination that Gypsies/Roma people are continuously suffering in Portugal, we explore here some contributions of Simmel's epistemological analysis, mainly from his texts *Bridge and Door*, *Excursus on the Stranger* and *The Lye*, the latter concerning secret societies. In this sense, it is examined how the spatial and social segregation of the Gypsies fosters the conservation of two perfectly rooted and separated moral orders. On the one hand, the Gypsy moral order, bearing on moral precepts that are based on Gypsy origins and traditions; some of them configuring a device marked by intra-ethnic secrecy as clear identity defence strategies against the assimilationist threat. On the other hand, the wider social order that penalizes gypsy people as an unreliable people. Furthermore, Gypsies also do not trust non-Gypsies. Notwithstanding, and following Simmel's essay on lying, where he called on "enlightenment" to "the removal of the untruths operating in social life" as "entirely democratic in character", we argue that the existence of more social and educational opportunities for Gypsies is indispensable for the creation of a more just and solidary society. In order to investigate the conditions of possibility of a fairer and more inclusive society, we discuss the findings of an empirical investigation using a scenario-based questionnaire in 3 Portuguese secondary schools, with non-Roma students, about the best way to accommodate Roma school children in their own school. These findings point to two broad perspectives: the assimilation and individualization of the Gypsies.

Real Bridges and Mental Borders in a Transylvanian Ethnically Mixed Community

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"The human being is likewise the bordering creature who has no border". Simmel 1997:69 We are overwhelmed through different channels that we are "different" from the "Other", and that the "Other" believes in something that does not conform to our cultural or social norms. It seems that the broader society struggles with different forms of alterity. Being categorized as "different" is more than a frame through which we understand the world, but it is one of the factors which define, cause, etc. different social processes on local level. This article deals with formal and informal strategies of dealing with the Roma/Gypsies in a rural Transylvanian locality. Although, nowadays there are no clear spatial borders between the old Hungarian majority and the Roma communities, the mental map of the local's still bear this separation (Migdal 2004). The physical (river) and symbolic (ethnic) borders are continuously crossed, more or less successfully. While the bridge materializes the illusion that the two sides of the river now form one single locality uniting old inhabitants with the newcomers, more subtle and symbolic bridges ensure a more valuable connection of separated communities. This symbolic bridge is the ritual kinship between Hungarians and Roma through Godparenthood (G. and P. van Berghe 1966, Mintz and Wolf 1950, Goody 1970). Godparenthood relations in one hand extend the social network of the Roma families; on the other hand contribute to the maintenance and reinforcement of social cohesion in the community by granting new content to the work relationships between different ethnic groups.

RS12_05 | Making Sense of Belonging: Nature, Culture and Space

Back To Simmel: A Renewed Approach To Third-Party Reproduction

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This paper addresses the attitudes of couples using Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART) towards the third party involved in their parental project – either a surrogate or gamete donor – through Simmelian concepts (“door”, “bridge”, “stranger”, “third party”). I base my analysis on 66 in-depth interviews with different ART actors (from beneficiaries to professionals) in France and Portugal, focusing in particular on 19 interviews with heterosexual and homosexual couples who used third-party reproduction in Europe and the United States. Neither gamete donors nor surrogates belong to the unit formed by the recipient couple, but they do bring reproductive capacities (oocytes, sperm, uterus) into it that were not initially there. Like strangers, they engender distinctive combinations of both closeness and distance, involvement and indifference. The third-party donor intrudes as a supernumerary into the heterosexual or lesbian couple considered as a bounded group, where all parental positions are already occupied. Chosen almost at random, the anonymous donor becomes connected to the recipient couple via medical staff, but he/she is not “bound up organically” with either spouse. Heterosexual and lesbian couples close the door to the third party: they do not wish to know his/her identity and avoid any situation that could entail proximity and thus lead to discomfort or disruption within the family. Conversely, gay couples wish to connect initially separated parties and build a bridge with the surrogate, overcoming both spatial and emotional separation. They develop friendship bonds and family ties with the surrogate by making their relationship visible and concrete, going far beyond the practical purpose behind its original creation. Simmel’s distinctive concepts and theoretical contributions are both original and fecund for rethinking third-party reproduction.

In-between the Visual and the Subtle. From Simmel’s Concept of Spatial Boundaries to Contemporary State Bordering

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Only few sociological-theoretical approaches to state borders exist. An essential contribution is without doubt Georg Simmel’s essay ‘The Sociology of Space’ (Simmel 1908). In this essay, Simmel takes a social-constructivist perspective on spatial boundaries and highlights their ‘sociological function’ in differentiating spheres of power and justice. Simmel’s study of spatial boundaries stands out because it plays close attention to the interrelation between the material and the symbolical, between the visual and the subtle. It provides an idea of state borders as artificial and arbitrary, while, simultaneously, indicating their importance in reproducing and reinforcing senses of belonging. The paper draws on Simmel’s concept of spatial boundaries, including his perspective on political borders as ‘geometrical lines between neighbours’, to gain a better understanding of contemporary state bordering practices. It explores the role of ‘the spatial’ in boundary-drawing processes, and discusses how the reproduction of state borders is linked to essentialist notions of space. More specifically, the paper takes an interest in analysing the moments of tension inherent to state bordering: Far from evident, the shift, extension, or conjunction of state borders indicates the conflictual nature of boundary-drawing. Here, the paper demonstrates how Simmel’s approach offers a promising perspective on how contemporary state bordering processes facilitate the imagination of bounded spaces, and engage in the production of ‘difference’.

Nature and Culture : Simmelian Reading of the greening of cities and its functions

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While this communication focuses on the growing interest for cities' vegetalization, it recalls the actuality of Georg Simmel to think contemporary environmental and cultural stakes. Some writings of this German philosopher and sociologist enlighten the use of natural objects, here greenways, in urban systems nevertheless rooted in a modernity recommending the artificial and the technical. Once exposed the functions played by such urban green infrastructures - with French and european examples -, their Simmelian characterization is discussed: his developments exclude greenways from the technical field and make them natural objects or "cultivated nature". This allows to relate in detail how Simmel comes to define the cultural process and the specific role played by human creations in what he names the "tragedy of culture". However, we can propose a Simmelian reading of the use of nature in the cultural process as a palliative to this tragedy. Greenways are part of this nature and are one of the markers of the limits of technology and of the major role that natural elements take in our modernity.

RS12_06 | Social Spheres and Its Boundaries: From the Secrecy to the Public

Simmel's Formal Sociology and the Analysis of Mass Society

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Simmel's formal sociology understands the social actor as a crossroads of her/his various membership circles. And accordingly, the society can be perceived as a structural configuration of these social circles. Because personal combinations of social circles are unique, all actors in a way have a society of their own. The subject of formal sociology, social forms can be divided to two subtypes: 1. social circles (such as class, institutions, parties, associations, media) and 2. social processes which determine the nature of these circles (e.g. solidarization, (dis)trust, exclusion/inclusion, deprivation, (dis)empowerment). In this paper I will adapt Simmel's theoretical ideas to the analysis of ongoing massification of Western democracies. The main argument of the presentation is that the pluralist political governance, based on citizens' more or less frequent, cross-cutting memberships, transcending class boundaries is transforming towards societies dominated by old and new kinds of overlapping,

class-based memberships. The weakening role of voluntary associations and other intermediating instances between the ruling elite ("the centre") and the "ordinary citizens" ("the periphery") opens a fertile soil for populist mass-movements, the polarization of society and political fluctuations. Simmel's discussion of the importance of cross-cutting voluntary associations and their driving force, middle classes enabling – in ideal case – the inter-class communication and the re-coding of the communication between the "centre" and "the periphery" is still adequate and of topical interest at the present political situation. These theorizations are backed up by empirical studies on civil society transformations.

The Fruitfulness of Simmel's Legacy in the Analysis of Contemporary Conflicts

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Besides Karl Marx and Max Weber, Georg Simmel belongs to the classics of sociology of conflict (Turner 1975). Moreover, he is often praised as the father of sociological network theory (Emirbayer 1997). For the analysis of social conflicts, two of his writings are of particular importance. In "Der Streit" (Conflict) (1908a), which can be seen as the counter-thesis to Durkheim's—and later, structural-functionalists'—focus on social harmony (Coser 1956), Simmel argues that conflicts do not have a priori a disintegrative or even a destructive impact on society, as external enemies often promote internal cohesion of communities. In "Die Kreuzung sozialer Kreise" (The intersection of social circles) (1908b; cf. Nollert 2010), he offers an individualization theory of modernity, according to which individuals in modern societies act as bridges between social networks. Inspired by this thesis, some scholars have argued that role conflicts caused by cross-cutting social networks foster social cohesion, as members of such networks develop rather multiple—and, hence, tolerance-promoting—identities than solitary ones (Nollert and Sheikhzadegan 2016; see also Sen 2006). Applying Simmel's theses to current conflicts, the second part of the paper shows, firstly, that conflicts with out-groups (be they real or imagined) lead to in-group cohesion. Therefore, ruling elites often use the rally-round-the-flag effect to divert from domestic troubles. Secondly, it shows how emerging nationalist and religious movements transform liberal societies by replacing universalistic values with particularistic ones. Thirdly and finally, the author's own research on religious (re-)converts suggests that members of close-minded communities tend to evolve solitary identities.

Family Secrecy in the Information Age: A Re-Examination of Simmel's 'The Sociology of Secrecy and Secret Societies'

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Discovering an unexpected major family secret typically has significant, ongoing personal and psychological consequences for those involved. Reproductive family secrets, such as those associated with conception and birth, are arguably more difficult to keep in an information age. People are now able to access their family history and biogenetic information in unprecedented ways due to factors including more open policy and legislative trends regarding donors and donation in reproduction, and enhanced opportunities to identify and connect with family members online. Further, sales of DNA home testing kits are expected to reach 100 million by 2021, and family history searches are the second most popular use of the Internet. This talk is based on stories from an empirical research project entitled 'Family Secrets, Secret Families'. Secrets discovered by participants included adoption, donor conception, hidden or secret children, and mis-assigned parentage. In the talk, we reflect on Simmel's essay 'The sociology of secrecy and of secret societies' and assess its contemporary relevance for how knowledge, power, truth, silence, disclosure, and trust play out in families with reproductive secrets. We argue that Simmel's insights continue to offer a valuable framework for understanding the power and function of knowledge and information management in family life in the era of the Internet and home DNA testing.

The Politics Of Everyday Life: Simmel And The Public

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My purpose is to focus on the citizenship and the democratic issue from the perspective of the stranger's experience, and to explore how this ordinary experience can refine the conception of the public. In particular, I would like to consider the creative tension that characterizes the simmelian approach, this movement that carries and creates new forms; and to apprehend it in terms of a daily political and democratic spring. For doing this, I will discuss the concept of public, as it is ideally conceived by J. Dewey: as a set of stranger people, who don't know each other; but also as a "ferment" of citizenship through the process of social inquiry it carries in order to define public problems. Here, I will insist on the fact that any inquiry conveys two kinds of knowledge: concerning a problematic situation ("facts"...); but also in terms of

encounters and relationship (to meet/know each other, to talk with/about, to take news...). I will indeed consider an encounter as a promise rooted in public spaces and moments, where people used to stay in a relative strangeness. And, on this basis, I will underline: 1/ the political potential carried by the interrelations and interactions; and 2/ that this potential is as much conveyed by encounters, as by what rejects and problematizes the relationship, re-injects reserve, distance and ignorance (to avoid a known person, to become a stranger...). In the end, I will show how this reserved and wandering public paradoxically ensures an ideal of publicity, reinforces and "re-potentiates" itself, and expresses a power, i.e. a possible, or what comes to reopen the possibilities.

RS12_07 | Beyond the Social: Life, Spirituality and Individuality

From Modernity To The Postsecular: Georg Simmel On Religion and Spirituality

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Simmel's relevance for the sociology of religion has been more and more appreciated for the last two decades (cf. Helle 1997; Lee Erickson 2003). He can now be said to stand together with Max Weber and Emile Durkheim as another founding father of the discipline. Moreover, he is sometimes considered a forerunner of both the postmodern reflection on culture and society and of today's "sociology of spirituality" (Varga, 2007). In my paper I would like to concentrate on two aspects of Simmel's thought related to this latter point. The first aspect is his conception of religiosity (or religiousness) as a "bridge" or "third realm" between the subjective sphere of individual experience and the objective sphere of social relationships. This makes religious transcendence the inconspicuous matter of everyday life – much as it is considered in contemporary research on spirituality (cf. the notion of "little transcendences" in Luckmann 1990 and similar concepts in Joas 2014). The second aspect deals with his consideration of art and eroticism as having a special relationship with religiosity. Whereas both domains were usually considered in Simmel's times as largely opposed to the sphere of religion his emphasis on their similarities and continuity between them as forms of life makes him herald much of the 20th century reflection on the matter (Bataille, Lacan etc.). These two aspects together testify, I contend, to Simmel's crucial position as a source of inspiration for today's "postsecular" thought concentrating on the survival of the religious element in the secularized environment.

937

Religious Identity and the Law of the Individual: The Search for the Authentic Self

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While Simmel's writings on the city, money and culture enjoy widespread attention in sociology, his writings on religion have been almost completely neglected. Indeed, one commentator has remarked that Simmel's essays on religion, which constitute as much a sociology of religiosity as of religion, have been something of an embarrassment for sociology. This paper draws on this neglected area of Simmel's thought, drawing on a reading of Simmel's essays on religion, and distinction between religiosity and religion to demonstrate how it can be fruitfully applied to understanding some forms of contemporary religiosity. To do this, the paper brings together analysis of narratives from an empirical project on converts to Islam with reflections on other trends in the literature in the sociology of religion. This, moreover, is brought into relation with Simmel's law of the individual to reflect on the wider contemporary social context and dynamics between religiosity and religion.

Life-Capital after Simmel and Freud

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In *The Philosophy of Money* (1900) Simmel has depicted a world of modern money-economy in which money became a symbolic form of life. He has discovered that a human desires lie in the background of the whole market-exchange but the living being acts according to own individual law. In other words, the most generic desire of attaining a positive balance and possibility of equivalence is a part of process of individualization. As he wrote in the posthumous essay *Life as Transcendence*: "Life finds its essence, its process, in being more-life and more-than-life; its positive is as such already its comparative" (2010: 17). The same one could say about capital, understood in the common way as historical process in which money makes money or value 'makes' value. Thus, we can say that money symbolizes the capitalisation of life. In the presentation I argue that category of desire and life-capital is a key code for understanding the phenomenon of modern capitalism. I will show that Simmel's way of thinking about the money economy and human desire is supplementary with Freud's libidinal economy sketched in the essay *Beyond the Pleasure Principle* (1922). This juxtaposition creates an important analytical framework allow to understand better the dynamic and productivity of our modes of subjectivity. Actually, it signifies a shift from the question "what we are desiring?" to much less metaphysique "how we are desiring?".

RS13 | Sociology of Celebration

RS13_04 | Politics and identity in celebration

Celebration And Politics Of Identity: Rituals, Meaning And Sacralisation Of Martyrdom

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The aim of the paper is to develop theoretical framework for understanding political aspects and political exploitation of processes of martyrdom sacralisation. First, we refer to the theology of martyrdom, looking into the religious perspective. Second, we describe relation between constructing the image of victims and celebrating them in political rituals, reaching, among others, for anthropological approaches to dramaturgy. We underline that in different cultures martyrdom plays an important role in constructing collective political identity and group symbolic (self-)image. Referring to selected examples of events and their victims from Polish history of 20th 21st centuries, we analyse political aspects of martyrdom celebrations in a dynamic perspective (indicating the stage of celebrating, e.g. whether it is the stage of establishing rituals, their institutionalization and so forth) and in their wider discursive contexts: social, historical, media, and political. We also pay attention to a spatial dimension of the celebration. The concept of the "sacral politics" which we develop assumes that the intensification of sacralisation takes place through institutionalization of the practices of commemoration and celebration related to the categories of "martyrdom", "victim" or "political crime".

Dancing to Different Tunes: Festive Gatherings as Grounds for Radical Democratic Citizenship

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Social movements tend to be portrayed as serious endeavours aimed at changing the world, but they often also involve festive, carnivalesque gatherings, which connect collective enjoyment with mockery of dominant groups, institutions and repressive social structures. Historically, such gatherings have provided marginalized groups with a space for resisting and inverting existing hierarchies (Bacchanalia, carnival), acted as a

nexus for organizing uprisings (slave and peasant revolts, 'moral economy' protests) and contributed to sustaining indigenous traditions that colonial authorities sought to eliminate (Potlatch, Corroboree). Music, dance and celebration were at the heart of the cultural uprisings of 1968. This paper argues that such grassroots gatherings provide a grounding for radical democratic citizenship as they draw together a potent mix of radical rejection of hierarchy, political resistance as well as dance and music, generating a sense of affective communitas that enables envisioning a different world. Based on ethnographic fieldwork at three gatherings in Scotland, grounded in ecological sensibilities and focusing respectively on alternative medicine, music and reviving seasonal celebrations, the paper explores how these gatherings act as festive nodes in a calendar of alternative lives and livelihoods that take people out of their everyday routines. These events provide opportunities for creating and cementing networks and sharing knowledge about such lives and livelihoods; generating and supporting alternative economies; connecting human and non-human worlds; and an informal politics of deliberation around the norms, values and activities of these communities. The article proposes that the 'collective joy' such gatherings can engender is a constitutive element of radical democratic citizenship.

Heroes To Celebrate: On The Agency Of The Cultural Trauma Of WWII

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My presentation adds to understanding of cultural trauma by reviewing its agency components. I argue that agencies of cultural trauma maintain wider variability than "the victim" and "the audience", to oppose to what Jeffrey Alexander suggests in his theorizing of collective trauma. I build my argument upon the empirical study of revising the meanings of the experiences of WWII. While analyzing the TV-streaming of the Marches for the celebration of the victory in WWII in modern Russia, I focus on the cultural work of journalist interpretations of the war-related stories. I reveal how complexity of the war experiences reduces to the agency of the category of the "celebrated hero". In my interpretation part I employ the approaches of the scholars who studied the range of alternative categories to define experiences of WWII. As I focus on classifications such as "survivor" and "victim", I follow the conceptual schema of the "therapeutic culture", developed by Arlene Stein. Finally, I suggest the revised comprehension of the process of collective establishment of cultural trauma by highlighting the multiplicity of its agency.

RS13_05 | Maintenance and re-invention in celebration

Dressed for celebration

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How is everyday life re-created for celebrations and public holidays through use of clothing and home textiles? Most Norwegian families celebrate annual holidays such as Christmas and 17th of May (the Constitution Day), as well as days related to the life cycle, such as birthdays and confirmation. Based on a nationally representative survey material about Christmas and other celebrations, we discuss how clothes and home textiles contribute to creating a holiday for women and men, and for young and old. We will look in particular at the relationship between tradition and newness or variation in dressing on one side, and the degree of formality in the dress code on the other. Clothing for festive social occasions is generally thought to be low priority in Norway in favour of clothing for work, sports and outdoor life, but homes are especially decorated for Christmas and expensive folk costumes are used for celebration of the Constitution day. Overall, we know little about the way clothes and home textiles such as tablecloths and napkins are part of creating the festive occasion.

"As Long-Lasting As Possible" Or "Until Death Do Us Part"? Humanist Weddings In Poland And Changing Attitudes Towards Love And Marriage Issues

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Humanist weddings are a relatively new phenomenon in Poland (the first marriage was conducted in 2007), however their popularity is still growing. The Polish context is interesting, taking into account the fact of the importance of Catholicism as a cultural religion in this country. Conducted research revealed, that humanist marriage ceremonies are strongly individualized. The old forms (e.g., the conventional structure of the rite of passage) are filled by new, alternative contents (e.g., love is declared by phrases such as "long-lasting as possible" and not by "until death do us part"). As masters of ceremony noticed, the performative "I vow" is increasingly being replaced by "I promise", "I swear" or "I will be for you" which indicates less power of influence. In this way, performative (causative) power of ceremony (understood in accordance with John Austin's theory) declines (which may

indicate that there is an alteration in understanding marriage and its indissolubility). The emergence of secular alternative could be also the manifestation of resistance to hegemony (e.g., the Roman Catholic Church and/or heteronormative culture – a large part of humanist marriages in Poland are concluded by same-sex couples, because of the lack of alternative). The paper is based on research which has been conducted since 2015. So far, the research process has included semi-structured interviews with masters of humanist ceremonies, participatory observations of wedding ceremonies, qualitative analysis of the content of speeches, oaths, scripts and materials made available by the masters of ceremonies (as well as collected during observations) and narrative interviews with the main actors of the marriage ceremonies (young couples).

To Feel or not to Feel like Christmas. Exploring the Festive Emotionality from a Life Course Perspective

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A worldwide phenomenon, celebrated today by billions of people around the world, regardless of their religious beliefs, the modern Christmas is often defined by social scientists as a Victorian social construct. More or less consciously, we are moving inside certain festive frames. We are concerned with observing rituals and traditions, we are consumers of seasonal products and services - the Christmas special offers! - and participants of festive events organized in the public space. At the same time, we criticize the "Christmas marketing", we deplore the fade away of the holiday spirit, expressing our sadness that "Christmas does not feel the same anymore". But what exactly is the meaning of "the same" and "anymore" in this statement and what does "feel like Christmas" mean? Is "the holiday spirit" just an overall cliché or also an embodiment of social reality? Although the concept of Christmas Spirit is often mentioned in the scientific literature, there are surprisingly few studies focused on its empirical analysis, and no consensus on its definition yet. Following a social constructivist Grounded Theory methodology, this paper explores the everyday lives of people around Christmas, trying to capture the realities behind Christmas stereotypes and to draw patterns of change in the people's festive emotionality. The paper analyzes longitudinal data collected through solicited diaries, kept by 16 participants, around Christmas time, once every 6-7 years (2004, 2010-2011, 2016-2017), providing a valuable prospective view on the research issue, and a deeper insight into the meaning of the "Christmas spirit" concept.

Re-Inventing the Slava Celebration: The Case of Serbian Immigrants in Sweden

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The slava celebration is a unique Serbian Orthodox custom where each family annually celebrates its patron saint on a certain feast day. Besides Christmas and Easter, the slava represents one of the most important celebrations in the life of each Serbian Orthodox family. Its importance lies in an occasion to reveal one's religious affiliation, and especially national identity. With the post-socialist transformation of Serbian society characterized by a newly established relationship between the young democratic state and the Serbian Orthodox Church, the slava regained its recognition. That resulted in a rapid increase of the number of people celebrating it, as well as in a transformation of the way it is celebrated. This paper focuses on the slava celebration among Serbian immigrants in Sweden. The goal is to show how the slava is practiced and interpreted by Serbian immigrant families in Sweden. Additionally, the ways in which the slava affects the identity formation, and the consequences of it for the integration into Swedish society are analyzed. The paper is based on data collected through the analysis of several cases of different generation Serbian Orthodox families living in Sweden.

RS13_06 | From margins to the focus. Metamorphoses of celebration

Cannabis Festivals: Social Protest or a Celebration of Cannabis Culture?

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Cannabis festivals represent a category of special events in an era where cannabis legalization is gaining momentum. Cannabis festival is a term that is being used in a variety of contexts. In the current study, cannabis festivals are defined as social gatherings organized by civic society movements, where people congregate to oppose to cannabis prohibition, to advocate cannabis law reform and last but not least to celebrate the cannabis culture. A survey (N = 1355) was conducted in four European cannabis festivals in Summer 2016 and May 2017. Cannabis festivals in Amsterdam (The Netherlands), Berlin (Germany), Rome (Italy) and Athens have common features but also maintain and reproduce local, social, and cultural characteristics. Cannabis festivals, as well as their visitors, represent heterogeneous categories. They can be understood as an expression of cultural politics, a

celebration of cannabis culture, or represent a protest movement. The style of the festival—music festival or march combined with music—affects the main reason for attendance by the participants. In cannabis festivals more similar to music festivals the majority of the respondents attended for entertainment while at the cannabis festivals in the form of a march combined with music, the majority attended for protest. In addition to that, increasing age and high frequency of cannabis use are factors that led the participants to attend for protest. Furthermore, regarding residency, locals more often reported “protest/activism” than expats and tourists, who most often chose “entertainment.”

The X-Rust Organization – 25 Years Of Purism

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The X-Rust Organization – 25 Years of Purism The X-Rust Organization is a non-profit organization concentrating on keeping electronic music and the culture around it alive and kicking in Turku, Finland, through activities such as organizing events, participating in larger events and festivals, offering information and equipment as well as releasing music. X-Rust was founded in 1993 and registered in 1998, which makes it the oldest techno organization in Finland. Deeply rooted to the underground, main musical focus is on non-commercial and often not so familiar genres of electronic music. 25 Years of Purism is a dive into X-Rust's identity. How and why the organization started? More importantly, how has the members come together, to form a tight group with same musical preferences, or more specific, same musical beliefs? How these musical guidelines, doctrines, passes on? What or who is excluded, and why? This exclusion is explained by the term purism. Through interviews with the organization's founding members and a long time active, former chairman of the board and the Purist of the Year 2016, with an online survey to all the other members, purism is defined and explained when and why it plays such a significant role in X-Rust.

Bullying, Pulling and having a Ride in Transgressive Techno parties. And how to deal with it

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The techno party is commonly understood as a site of good feelings, transgressivity, and togetherness with unknown, anonymous, attendance. Of course, it is also an instance with friends. So while mingling with friends and non-known visitors it is expected you maintain a confident assent to all of the attendance. This is the ideal presumed to be subscribed by any standard visitor of the ball. However, transgressions of this rule of togetherness do take place. How do the organizers of the events deal with this? How do the participants feel in the case, indeed? The paper is based on an analysis of Internet contents on the topic of abuse in partying, clubbing and festive circumstances.

Afterparties: Exploring Festive Sociability in Deviant Leisure Spaces and Times

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Sociology has long acknowledged the importance of leisure to our lived experiences, with celebrations evocatively described as the “salt-n-pepper of everyday life” (Rusu and Kantola, 2016). This paper explores temporality, spatiality and sociality as aspects of a specific form of deviant leisure (Smith and Raymen, 2018), namely post-dance music event parties, widely known as ‘afterparties’. Afterparties are absent from the research literature on post-rave dance music cultures, likely due to their largely ‘invisible’ nature which sits in opposition to other visible forms of ‘spectacular’ deviant leisure taking place on street corners, in the night-time economy, and at festivals. Previously I have explored afterparties as a (sub)cultural artefact (Moore, 2015). Here, I explore afterparties through the lens of ‘festive sociability’ as social acts of togetherness which take place in private, domestic spaces. Afterparties profoundly shape participants’ identities. They offer a ‘secret space’ in which participants’ need for belonging is expressed through the collective consumption of illegal drugs and/or the communal appreciation of particular dance music genres or tracks. I address the practical and ethical challenges of undertaking research in the private spaces of youth cultures, drawing on the work of Lincoln (2012) on teenage bedrooms and sociological thinking on spaces and times of music scenes (Nowak and Bennett, 2014). Finally, the negative underside of afterparty attendance is examined through accounts of the aftermath of afterparties, where celebration become commiseration as some party-goers struggle with drug dependency.

RS14 | Sociology of Knowledge

RS14_06 | Knowledge, Communication and Imagination

Social Illusions as a Challenge for Modern Sociology of Knowledge

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Modern man encounters, all the more often, a world of fiction, false realities, imaginations, wishful thinking and the likes. All of these descriptions refer to the state referred to in antiquity as that of illusion (mainly in the Platonic sense). Today's illusions are created in a mass way and they result in us taking part in these illusions (to a lesser or greater extent). This is particularly achieved by marketing institutions, political institutions, ideological organisations, the film industry, corporations connected with virtual reality and gaming and so on. Illusiveness seems to grow in the modern world disseminating throughout society and the experience of individuals it and in many fields of activity. Through this process, modern people live out a life of illusion more than that of reality. For a sociologist of knowledge, it is obvious that this state of functioning corresponds to a proper state of consciousness. Thus, sociology of knowledge can research all fields connected with the construction of illusion and is even obliged to do so. In this presentation there will be a short analysis of the so called "society of knowledge". It will try to answer the question: Does the above name refer to the meanings of the terms used, or is it another illusion put into circulation among the public?

Startup Pitches - a Global Communicative Genre in Economy?

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The Startup Pitch is a communicative form that is used to present innovative business ideas and has gained significant importance over the past decades. Originating in the Silicon Valley, it corresponds to a global trend of creating startup businesses that pursue innovative, scaleable and profitable business models. It plays a crucial role for the relationship between startup companies and supporting organizations such as venture capital firms, business angels and accelerator programs. This paper uses the concept of communicative genres (Luckmann) to describe the communicative form of

startup pitches. It stems from within the sociology of knowledge tradition and addresses this phenomenon by analyzing aspects of the broader institutional context (external structure) and typical situative forms of social (inter)action (internal structure) within one single analytical framework. In terms of interactional settings, delivering and interpreting pitches requires a high degree of specific knowledge that ensures the functioning of pitches (e.g. in the context of specific events): both presenters and recipients need to know what makes a 'good' pitch in terms of relevant information, sequential order and the specific terminology used etc. As it addresses innovative ideas, it processes the insecurity resulting from the general contingency of future developments. The paper argues that the startup pitch is a globally prevalent communicative genre. It is carried by a specific constellation of experts and transcends traditional boundaries (e.g. of nation states) by creating itself symbolic boundaries between realizable and non-realizable, innovative and non-innovative as well as profitable and non-profitable business models.

Emplacing the Canonization Process of Urban Models: Richard Florida's Creative Class Theory and the City of Toronto

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In recent years, the interest in urbanism has transformed from an issue of a limited professional group into a discussion of the wider public. Like other issues entering the public realm, a market of ideas has developed around cities, which includes a group of 'influencers' who carry models to new places and are sometimes called 'gurus'. To unpack the canonization process of urban models, I build on Andrew Abbott's Linked-Ecology perspective and examine the forces that enable and restrict 'space-travelers' (Liu, forthcoming) like the 'gurus' to bring professional knowledge to a broad non-professional audience. However, when using this tradition that observes the metaphorical migration of selected 'travelers' between professional ecologies, I add a geographical dimension and examine how ideas and experts are validated through space. The analysis focuses on a case that doesn't follow the expectations, inquiring why Richard Florida, the author of "the rise of the CC" (2002), who migrated to Toronto after his ideas were widely adopted by a vast urban coalition and as part of the University of Toronto's attempt to bring an academic 'rock-star', still didn't succeed to maintain his position in the city as a 'guru'. Using media coverage of Florida's affairs in Toronto between 2003-2018 and interviews with 34 local thinkers and 'city-builders', among them Florida himself, I explain why this seemingly promising match between the 'guru' and the city wasn't sustained. I point to the spatial elements that underlie the ability of professionals and the knowledge they carry to enter new realms and maintain legitimacy.

RS14_07 | Sociology of Sociological Knowledge

On The Boundaries Of "Sociological Methods"

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This paper focusses on symbolic and social boundaries perceived, adjusted and reinforced within methods teaching in the studies of sociology within Germany, Switzerland and Austria. Understanding mandatory method training as part of the reproduction system of the discipline, the notion of the performative nature of (social) scientific methods is extended to its use in constructing and de-constructing disciplinary identity. Based on collected syllabi and interviews with method professors, this contribution tracks classification processes, boundary drawings and negations through objects, practices and knowledge elements valued as relevant for the introduction of sociology students to the category of "methods". However, as Schuster and Yeo (1986) have shown, scientific methods' claims do not only (de-legitimize) boundaries within and between disciplines but also across the scientific system in general. Following Gieryn (1983), methods are used as a strong resource to differentiate science from non-science. Historical and current debates on the legitimacy of differing ontological, epistemological, and methodological perspectives within German-speaking sociology and its teaching show how the discursive distinction between science and non-science is re-introduced within the discipline of sociology. This contribution will approach questions like, what are "sociological methods"? What role does method training play in the reproduction of the disciplinary order? Which symbolic and social boundaries are being drawn? Which are not? How do these fuzzy boundaries relate to the discipline's constant struggle to defend its own "turf" (Abbott 2010) and legitimacy, facing competing interpretations of the social from all sorts of societal actors, like other disciplines, the media, corporate research etc.?

The Academic and Political Institutionalization of Sociology in the German Democratic Republic

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In the light of the social and political context of the GDR-State, the paper aims to investigate how its ideology and policies influenced over time the ways sociological knowledge was produced and disseminated in the political, scientific and academic fields. As the main indicator, the paper will consider the processing of Ph.D. and habilitation dissertations issued from 1951 to 1990. The analysis is based on a list of 1500 titles of dissertations on social science issues. The database contains

important information about: The main topics carried out over time in the social sciences; the gender of the authors; the kind of institution (academic; scientific, political) where Ph.D. and Habilitation dissertations have been issued; their geographic location (central, peripheral); the discipline(s) of the authors. This material provides meaningful cues to identify from a temporal perspective: (i) the differentiation process of sociology from other disciplines in terms of theories, paradigms and methods; (ii) the symbolic, social and political functions attributed to sociology; (iii) the degree of ideologization of sociological knowledge. The co-world analysis will be carried out according to the variables mentioned above: Gender of the authors, places of issues; disciplines. In addition, to reach a better understanding of how sociological knowledge was produced, disseminated and used by sociologists and other social actors I will take into account eight in-depth interviews carried out with scholars of sociology and cultural sciences who worked in the GDR academic and scientific institutions. The main idea of the paper is, therefore, to highlight how the scientific, symbolic and social boundaries changed over time according to the structural transformation of the political and academic/scientific fields.

'Just Enough Research': User Research as the Adaptation and Production of Social Knowledge

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The aim of this presentation is to analyze the field of user experience research as an area of production and utilization of social knowledge. User research is conventionally defined as a field of research undertaken in order to understand humans' behaviours, reactions, habits and needs in order to design better products and services. This approach has been gaining an increasing attention in the last two decades, which may be illustrated by the popularity of the terms like 'user experience', 'design thinking', 'service design', 'interaction design'. User research has been one of crucial elements of this approach and has been extensively referred to and discussed in the field of design and human-computer interaction. In spite of its growing professional popularity, user research has been largely overlooked by sociology as a non-academic field of the production of knowledge on society and its usage for (mostly commercial) purposes. This presentation will attempt to show what kind of knowledge about the social life is generated within user research, how it is produced and used. It will also discuss the social consequences of its popularity as well as the position of sociology as a discipline in the light of the relatively new non-sociological area of expertise on the social. The empirical basis of the presentation is the data gathered in the on-going research project on user research as a social practice (expert interviews, observations and secondary data analysis).

RS14_09 | Global Knowledge and Inequality

Un/Certainty in Borderland-

Discourses and Practices

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The main argumentation of this contribution will be that borderlands can be seen as areas of un/certainty if we consider: first, the border(land) as an area of physical and social transformation. Second, the border(land) as a socio-spatial construct, which is un/certain from local actors perspective according to social boundaries, different identity-formations, language barriers etc. Here, the following research questions arise: Which socio-spatial transformation processes are being discussed in time (2007-today)? Are there stronger or weaker feelings of the common spatial units (Germany, Poland) in this border region in time, or can we even observe mixed zones, like interstices? Following the Sociology of Knowledge Approach to Discourse, I consider local public discourses in media in the Polish-German border region as public forums in which ascriptions of meanings with regard to the border (region) are developed, stabilised, but also renegotiated and changed. In our DFG-NCN-funded research-project "Socio-spatial transformations in German-Polish ,interstices'. Practices of debordering and rebordering" we are focusing on local discourses, on space-related knowledge and on practices of both residents and local actors. In this contribution I will put the focus on first results of the discourse analysis on high-circulation newspapers of Germany and Poland which shall illustrate the public discourse on rebordering and debordering tendencies. Additionally, not only verbal data (e.g. newspaper articles, book chapters) will be collected, but also visual depictions of 'borders' or border characteristics.

Transgendering Knowledge. The Case of Ukrainian Minority in Poland

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Field research that I had conducted since 2014 among the Ukrainian minority in Poland allowed to conclude that private family knowledge of minority culture and its memory are relatively feminized, though simultaneously during the institutionalization into public cultural and historical knowledge undergo forced masculinization. The minority culture itself underwent feminization as a result of modernization when the traditional areas of masculine expertise and work have become irrelevant, in contrast to most of the feminine domain. However, the official documentation of the cultural presence and social activity of Ukrainian women had been marginalized, both in the

publications by the minority itself and in the sociological scientific research on the minority. In my paper I will discuss mechanisms and processes of masculinization and feminization of cultural minority knowledge and their social effects. I will also point to some further applications possible to be extrapolated to many modern societies.

Ethnic Boundaries Revisited

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Already in 1969 Frederik Barth stated that "ethnic distinctions do not depend on an absence of social interaction and acceptance but are quite to the contrary often the very foundations on which embracing social systems are built". However, the practices and discourses concerning ethnic group relations still today rely largely on the integration paradigm according to which the increased amount of contact and interaction between ethnic groups leads towards some form of an integration. Following Barth's provocative suggestion, we are interested in boundary making through which distinctions between ethnic groups are constructed, and note, as Barth suggests "often", not "always". Our data is comprised of ethnic group Imitation Games, in which participants try to imitate membership in one another's social group and identify imitating non-group members from genuine ethnic group members. It is shown that the membership-identifications depend on two issues: the out-group members' ability to cross boundaries and the insiders' ability to make boundaries. Notably, the former shows how ethnic distinctions can be overcome, and the latter how they persist. Using both quantitative and qualitative measures we analyze and detail the factors contributing towards the making and crossing of ethnic boundaries. We show that between different ethnonational groups (Christians, Finnish Swedes, Finnish Somalis, Estonian Russians) different forms of knowledge (linguistic, epistemic, axiological and experiential) step into operation with varying weight. Ultimately, we aim to illuminate the cultural foundations and groupness of the social categories involved in various configurations between different groups.

Global Boundary Making – A Sociology of Knowledge Perspective on Global Categories

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“People with disabilities”, “indigenous peoples”, “LGBTI people” – those are only some of the social categories that are institutionalizing within the realm of international politics and law. International human rights documents take into account their past and ongoing grievances and translate them into rights and claims. Those specialized sets of human rights rely on the stabilization of categorical boundaries that lump certain people (for example a white “gay” man and an indigenous person who identifies as “two spirit”) by focusing on their common characteristics and experiences and rather ignoring their differences. At the same time, the contrast to the complementary categories – like “heteronormativity” – is highlighted. As global categories they include persons from all over the world into a common realm of observation, comparison and (legal) expectations that transcend regional, economic and cultural differences. While there is a growing corpus of research that addresses categorizations of persons from the perspective of a sociology of knowledge, it is mainly focused on local or national levels. Global processes of categorical boundary making are not systematically taken into account. However, we will argue that the analyses of “global categories” is crucial for the understanding of contemporary processes of globalization. Our paper offers an analytical heuristic for the analyses of global categories that relies on and is illustrated by selected cases like “people with disabilities”, “indigenous peoples”, and “LGBTI-people”.

RS14_10 | Knowledge and Digitalization

Algorithms, Identification of Legitimation Statements, and Questionnaire Design

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The paper presents and discusses a particular multi-stage approach to use of legitimation statements and mechanisms in analysis of social institutions, relying on Berger’s and Luckmann’s work. In addition to theoretical and methodological considerations the paper particularly focuses on the technical aspects of identifying legitimation statements as propositions and using them in order to construct an instrument for survey style research. Operationalisation of institutions of property and market, which are interdependent

and combine static and dynamic aspects of institutions, was a preparatory step towards designing an algorithm which would then identify propositional forms and their frequencies in which these two institutions are mentioned. The algorithm is applied to a corpus of online, publicly available, text in Serbian language in order to identify a number of propositional statements which were then used to design items/questions for a questionnaire. Test run of the survey is conducted on the population of students of three state universities in Serbia and data processed using cluster analysis, in order to assess how identified propositional statements are structured and how the observed population articulates the shape and role of the two institutions. Finally, the results are discussed in the context of the research design process as a whole, pointing at opportunities and particular issues, including broader consequences, to possibilities for using algorithms to design empirical research grounded in sociology of knowledge.

Big Data, Social Sciences and Politics. Critical Questions For Social Knowledge

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The increasing relevance of Big data constitutes a new challenge for social sciences, since it entails transformations in social knowledge production and redefinitions of several boundaries, in particular between different research centres in Europe and in the rest of the world. We focus on the relationship between Big data and social sciences, addressing some emerging breaks and gaps, namely: 1) theoretical-methodological; 2) technological; 3) political-regulative. With this regards, social scientists are required to explore potentialities and limits of new methods based on digital information in comparison to the tradition research methods. Are Big data challenging the role of theory in social research, moving towards the “end of theory”? According to us, we are quite far from this direction since the development of new technologies requires still theoretical knowledge. Furthermore, problems concerning data reliability, which imply the necessity of control and scientific validation, and problems regarding the power of infrastructures appear to be crucial (Leonelli 2014, 2018; Kitchin 2014; Mayer-Sconbergere, Cukier 2013). In addition, we highlight some other aspects relevant to the use of Big data within social sciences, which require the regulative role of politics, such as inequalities in terms of data access, the power of big companies, the risks of personal data abuse, costs and financing of scientific research based on Big data (Giovannini 2014).

The Scenographic Construction Of Knowledge About Control Centres

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The contribution deals with recent developments in the global field of control centres as places that monitor and control an outdoor area using the latest technology. Looking at those, I address the relation between knowledge and architecture. It can be seen, that such centres mediate common knowledge about them with the help of scenographic spatial design. Especially within the framework of smart city initiatives that aim at a holistic integration of previously separated sectors, they become the bearers of increased expectations of a controllable future. The presentation will use marketing and public relation documents as well as initial ethnographic field data of such smart city control centres to illustrate how expectations are inscribed into their architectural design and how their public perception is shaped through certain scenographic assemblages.

Digitalization and the change of Lifeworlds

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The increasing relevance of technologies of communication contributes to the transformation of the social structure of knowledge. Sociology of knowledge deals with this phenomenon on all levels, ranging from expert knowledge to everyday knowledge and the undoubted ground of natural worldview. The question is if digitalization effects only the societal variable structures or if it goes even deeper and changes our (inter)subjectivity. So what are those changes caused by digitalization and how are can those be reflected in theory? The presentation takes the Schutz/Luckmann concept of lifeworld concept as a starting point for this debate and uses a number of examples to address possible changes related to our conception of the essential dimension such as time/ space / social relations etc.

RS15 | Sociology of Law

RS15_04 | Democratic Deficit and the Judiciary

Politicians, Judges and the Democratic Deficit in Transnational Institution Building: The Case of the European Unified Patent Court

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At the transnational level, the complexity of the relationship between democratically elected politicians and the judiciary includes cases where politicians from different countries are unable to concentrate enough power to build new transnational judicial institutions (such as specialized courts). In such cases, public-private technocratic elites and oligarchic networks of national judges and transnational lawyers try cross-nationally to make up discreetly for the failed politicians by building these very same transnational institutions themselves. These transnational institutions then bear the marks of the democratic deficit that initiated them and of the oligarchic process and capture that created them. This paper presents a substantive area of law in which this process takes place, i.e. intellectual property, particularly European patent law. At the national and at the transnational levels, regulation in this field is developed and enforced by a closed, self-contained public-private legal community. The latter was able to build the recent European Unified Patent Court, a public-private judiciary now part of the European judicial architecture. In many ways this legal sub-system succeeds by reducing the Parliamentary process to a quick ratification that squeezes the legislative process and debates described by Maclean and Kurczewski (2011). It is thus argued that when citizens, in turn, react negatively to this democratic deficit and when national politicians take advantage of this reaction to "scapegoat the judiciary under the guise of the sovereignty of the people and the State", a first step in reconsidering the politicians-judiciary-general public triangle should be to enforce the Montesquieu division of powers. Additional steps are also discussed.

Judicial Appointments In A Democratic Society

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Judicial appointments in a democratic society The UK sees itself as a democracy. Brexit is justified as respect for the will of the people, given new sacred status, but making difficulties for elected members of parliament who must choose either to

do what voters asked for, or behave as responsible representatives of their constituents and act in their best interests. Representative or direct democracy is a dangerous dichotomy, especially under a minority government. We rely on the ability of parliamentarians led by their speaker to maintain the supremacy of the legislature over the executive. Who will be left to pick up the pieces? The judiciary. Their wisdom and independence of thought will be more vital than ever. So, who are they? White middle class men of traditional education and high intelligence, experiences in weighing evidence and making decisions. Satisfactory? Perhaps. But how are they chosen? At no level are they elected. Not a problem, elections produce bizarre results. Not at the senior level does the Lord Chancellor "make soundings". We have an independent Judicial Appointments Commission. But who appoints these members? For the lay magistracy, the pathway is application, We reformed in haste and are repenting at leisure. Recent constitutional change achieved the separation of posers by removing the LC as speaker of the Upper House, head of the judiciary and cabinet minister. Democratic? Maybe, but the influence of the judiciary has been reduced just when most needed.

Glocal Welfare: Global Irritations and Local Decisions

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In the tradition of the theory of action and its evolution in the system theory, the change in complex organizations can occur if contextually intercepts the internal structure of decisions and the external motivation for this change. The most interesting transformation in welfare systems occurs when local administrations re-organize their procedures and contextually re-define the criteria for collaborating with local actors. In many cases this eventually happens when resources are cut (or given under certain conditions) and when local administrators perceive the re-organizations imposed as an opportunity to change consolidated (but partially inefficient) services. The perspective we assume in order to focus these changes is experimented on a specific service to poor family in a Municipality in Southern Italy during the recent economic crisis, and therefore linked to the decisional local structure, to the kind of irritations perceived on both internal and external processes and the ways through which administrative procedures become a communication media between (relatively) autonomous social systems. In this light, what seems remarkable is the emergence of new local decisional structures enforced by the hybridization of existing normative systems, new processes that guarantee and legitimize local decisions according to crossing "uses" of national and European legislation. How these procedures have enhanced re-uses in local administration, and which kind of changes have been introduced that reflect a different communication among actors, the content of the service, the expectations of clients? The results obtained by studying this service for poor families in a Sicilian town, underline the opportunity of enhancing and combining the re-construction of local decisional processes with instruments for their monitoring and evaluation.

Judicial Power And Social Claims: Confrontational Narratives And Constructive Interactions

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This paper attempts to contribute to the exploration of the turbulent relation between the judicial power and the claims of social movements and solidarity mobilizations formed within the current conditions of institutional destabilization and social precarity. More specifically, it aims at the close analysis and comparison of three high-profile legal cases that provoked the public interest in Greece in the latest years leading to protestations, campaigns, festivals and various other political and cultural forms of resistance due to serious violations of both the Greek Constitution and the European legal order, namely the case of Irianna V.L. and Periklis (2012-2018), the case of anarchist Tassos Theofilou (2012-2018) and the case of anarchist and hunger striker Kostas Sakkas (2010-2016). In this light, this paper wishes to examine the characteristics, coherence and strategies of the solidarity movements that reacted to the condemnatory judicial decisions of the abovementioned cases, as well as to detect their perception of justice and the basis of their claims towards the overturning of the firsts instance Courts' verdicts. Final goal of this paper is the observation of the dynamic dialogue between the two antagonizing, yet interwoven, narratives of the judiciary force and the social reaction in order to open up the possibility to reflect upon the constantly altering relationship between the legitimization of the judiciary and the claim for social change within the democratic societies of late modernity by processing on the habermasian communicative model, the fraserian notion of recognition and the butlerian approach of the politics of protest.

RS15_06 | Democratic Deficit and Judicial Rower: The Context for Justice

Constitutional Democracy in US

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US constitutional scholars seldom write about constitutional conventions or norms. They tend to focus on "hard law," without regard for the underlying social consensus that is essential to constitutional democracy. But our current constitutional crisis involves violations of norms, not hard law. For example, there is no provision in the Constitution that prescribes a specific process for the Senate to follow in exercising its advice and consent function when the President has made a Supreme Court nomination, but the convention has been for the Senate to conduct hearings and a vote. In the

final year of the Obama Administration, a nomination died because the leader of the Senate Republican majority refused to follow that convention. Likewise, recent presidents of both parties have regularly bypassed Congress and issued "executive orders" to accomplish unilaterally what normally would be done through congressional legislation. Finally, the Supreme Court has reached out to decide issues on the slightest pretext and often contrary to the conventions that it normally invokes to temper its awesome power to strike down executive and legislative action that a majority of the Court deems to violate the Constitution. Constitutional conventions are necessary to any constitutional system. But the enforcement of such conventions requires an underlying social consensus as to what those conventions are and why they are necessary. This paper will explore these recent breakdowns of constitutional conventions, suggest some explanations for why the breakdowns might have occurred, and explore how the conditions that gave rise to them might be altered.

Totalitarian Law as Legacy of the Past and Present-Day Authoritarian Tendencies in Post-Communist Countries

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Adam Podgórecki (1995) argued that the characteristics of totalitarian law include its subservience, the fundamental principle, the totalitarian principle (vs the constitution), bureaucratization, repression of the judiciary, the empty appearance of legalism, harsh penalties, disregard of the public opinion and "dark social engineering". The law in Poland in 1945-1989 met nearly all of these criteria. I will contemplate whether it is justified – and if so, to what extend – to say that the law in today's Poland and current "reforms" of law are pushing the legal system towards authoritarianism. This tendency met the resistance of great part of the organised lawyers. I analyse the organised resistance on part of the judiciary and lawyers pointing to the significance of intra- and extra-national institutional safeguards against the authoritarian policies.

Democratic Decay in a Seemingly Consolidated Democracy of CEE

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In Poland the decay in its democratic quality and rapid backsliding into authoritarianism came – quite unexpectedly – not from the allegedly politically unsophisticated and democratically unprepared ordinary citizen, but from part of the elites. The main goal of the paper is to depict and explain this unexpected decline in democratic quality in Poland. I submit that the causes of the contemporary malfunctioning of – what allegedly was supposed to be – a consolidated democracy in Poland derive not so much directly from the socialist blueprint and its seeming continuity among Polish Homo Sovieticus, but indirectly from the successful rejection of this blueprint in the form of "adaptive resourcefulness" be it in their activities in the shadow economy, be it in the underground cultural and academic accomplishments or in the ideological/religious participation in the parishes. All these (and more) had successfully contributed to the dismantling of the communism, yet it simultaneously has contributed to the creation of a number of traits of Poles as citizens that turned uncondusive to democratic quality. In addition, special attention will be devoted to the logic and mechanisms of the supply-side revolt developing in Poland, seeking to answer a general question is it a choice or a fate? The main additional question being: why would political insiders, representatives and leadership of a well-established party benefiting for the last quarter of a century from access to state resources, democratic security, public sector jobs and relative prestige among part of the population decide to abandon a low-risk political democratic behaviour and embark on a very hazardous strategy of a – de facto – coup against the binding constitution?

The Interaction Between The Legal System And The Other Areas Of Human Action

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If the interaction between the justice system and the other areas of human action are thought as mutual action, we think of law in two ways: as a factor of social change or as an object of social change. The law is set as an independent or a dependent variable in respect to society. The choice between the two modalities is indicative of distinct theoretical orientations. Luhmann argues that the evolution of a system depends not only on the complexity of the environment, that is on external circumstances, but also on its complexity, that is, on its internal differentiation. In the climate of increasing social complexity, the law gradually renounces regular behaviour and provides only organizational and procedural rules, which allow the subsystems to self-regulate without the intervention of the legislator. It is necessary to face a different relationship

between the legal system and society. Today, the end of certainties and with the existential precariousness that reduces the ability of institutions to order behaviour in predefined schemes and the institutions themselves are committed to redefining their role to adapt them to pressures outside the system. Is the "media" approach of the law a likely operational response to radical changes? The political transformations of governments in Europe recall a populism that seems rather than responds to the demands of the people: can this undermines fundamental rights? Is it a problem of communication between the systems? or is it just vote and electoral consent chasing?

RS15_07 | Democratic Deficit and the Rule of Law

Rule of Law in Poland. The Difficult Process of Societal Maturation

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Based on the concept of cognitive and moral development on a large scale, this paper discusses the difficult process of establishing the rule of law in Poland after the collapse of communism. Particular attention is paid to the last couple of years, i.e. to the period that witness an abrupt destruction of institutions aimed at the establishment of the functioning rule of law on the one hand, and the awakening of legal consciousness among the considerable part of society, on the other. One of the important components of this emancipatory process of cognitive and moral awakening presents the visible and rather unexpected growth of professional pride among legal professionals, another the growing popular interest in the constitution and constitutionalism.

Democratic Deficit in the Post-Communist Rule of Law

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This paper draws on empirical findings on attitudes towards the administration of justice in Poland (Kurczewski & Fuszara 2017) putting it in the wider socio-political context of developing democracy in post-communist societies. The universal basic dilemma of democracy is symbolised by both representative and direct people's sovereignty being recognised in the Polish Constitution of 1997. (Kurczewski 2002). The recent attempt by the elected government to take over the constitutionally independent judicial branch had been legitimised by reference to the will of people as expressed through dissatisfaction that was increased by the sudden exposure of the administration of justice to the critical media after the end of the communist rule. The judiciary since 1989 has not only gained independence from government but also cut off links with the people through marginalisation of the lay assessors and corporative splendid isolation. The people's dissatisfaction is, however also felt towards the representatives and parliamentary institutions while judicial independence is considered as of value. This dialectical and dynamic process is an incentive for re-thinking the mutual relations between power, justice and the people to sketch new models for the democratic Rule of Law.

European Integration and Legislative Approximation: The Case of Ukraine

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While European societies are witnessing the rise of skepticism and the desire to disunite the local legal order from the European one, the neighboring Ukraine clearly demonstrates the intention for European integration and declares the willingness to take all necessary steps in this direction. The 2014 EU-Ukraine Association Agreement, among other things, foresees bringing national legislation closer to the EU law. The actual progress of adaptation, however, is not impressive. In 2018, only 8 out of 57 approximation bills became laws. Moreover, sometimes the bills, labeled as approximation, aim at things that are not compatible with European principles, such as protectionism or state aid for the "selected few". We investigate why the adaptation of the national legislation to EU law is so long and uneven. We base the analysis on 10 expert interviews and the materials of the Parliamentary Expert Group - an independent expert community created in 2015 for promoting the implementation of the Association Agreement through influencing the quality of the lawmaking. To understand the progress of Ukraine's legal approximation, we map of the main actors of the legislative process and their interests, and highlight the important institutional factors affecting legislators, including the imperfections of the

legislative process (so called legislative "spam" in Ukrainian parliament); contradictions between national (or sectoral) interests and international obligations; specific party culture, lack of the deputy-constituency connection; the growth of populism in the pre-election period of 2019.

Neither "Rule of Law" nor "Civil and Social State"? A modern legal challenge in Europe

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Driving force of History is the endless struggle for conquest of Power, strongly connected to Law enforcement in every State. In Europe, the development of legal and political institutions has influenced the World. The once "Great Powers" have influenced catalytically the majority of the legal systems worldwide. In the theory of comparative legal systems, a common European one ("Civil Law") was established after Napoleon's conquests as well as England has established its "Common Law" in all its previous colonies. EU is found on the basis of both legal systems. Its main principles contain values favouring free and equal justice for all. Non-democratic regimes never have been considered as eligible to enter the EU. Freedom of justice, government-citizens relations, political parties, parliamentary democracy, have evolved in Europe, since Enlightenment and Liberalism were born after Renaissance. Modern institutions developed firstly there by interaction and innovation, ie the "Civil" or the "Social" State and the fundamental principles for the "Rule of Law". One of the Three Powers in every Constitution is the Judicial, the pillar of democracy, social and civil rights. In Procedural Law and Courts, public and Private Law coincide towards the improvement of state functionality so as to provide better life standards to its citizens. Public Administration and Governance cannot be separated from citizens' needs. The contemporary administrative and judicial upbringings in Poland and Hungary raise a justified turmoil over the future of democracy in the European Union. Brexit comes as a factor which might lessen democracy in Europe. Contemporary theories in the sciences of Sociology, Law and Sociology of Law need to be used so as to provide viable solutions to this modern challenge.

RS15_09 | Democratic Deficit in Legal Regulation

"The Street Is My Private Space": Being Without Shelter In Leipzig

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In Germany, the right to privacy and intimacy are basic rights. Privacy is defined spatially as the non-public sphere, the domestic arena, the family circle and private life, and the right to intimacy includes among other things sexuality and sexual life. However, these notions of privacy and intimacy as well as the processes in place to protect persons from intimate partner violence are based on living circumstances wherein the private sphere is separated from the public sphere through the walls of one's home. But how is intimacy and privacy experienced among persons who live under conditions which do not allow for this spatial separation. How do such citizens perceive their legal agency and how do they interact with the state when they are wronged? Through an analysis of policy and legal documents and ethnographic fieldwork, I analyse how privacy and intimate relationships are experienced and lived without regular shelter and examines the role that violence plays in the intimate relationships of unhoused persons. How do they witness, expect, endure and execute intimate partner violence? How do unhoused persons mediate and regulate violence within their relationships? How do they relate to and interact with state laws and law enforcement? Do they take steps to realise their rights and do they seek the protection of the state? And if not which, if any, alternative mechanisms do they employ? I consider three focus groups: unhoused persons; state and legal institutions and intermediaries who provide services (faith-based organisations, NGOs, voluntary and community-based organisations) Based on research in Leipzig, I consider the interplay between the legal-structural, the institutional-political, the social-relational and the intimate-personal and combine anthropology and law.

Brexit, Gender and (the End of) Human Rights

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The UK has long been known for its scepticism about the value of European human rights law and this scepticism has spanned both the UK's relationship with the European Convention on Human Rights as well as European Union Law. Equally feminist scholars have expressed mixed views over the years about the value of human rights (constructed in an abstract and gender neutral fashion) to ameliorate women's substantive inequalities and to address violations of women's human rights in practice. This contribution explores the implications of

Brexit for women's human rights protection in the UK and in Europe. It will investigate the development of fundamental rights guarantees in the European Union and the extent to which this has assisted in addressing violations of women's human rights particularly in the British context. The paper will explore the relationships and tensions between the various sources of European human rights law (including the EU's Treaties, the Charter of Fundamental Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights and the case law of the European Court of Justice and European Court of Human Rights) and will seek to answer the question 'What has the EU done in practice for the human rights of women in Europe and the UK?' The contribution will furthermore explore the consequences and future prospects for the UK's withdrawal from EU human rights obligations, particularly given the longstanding desire of some in government to end the UK's association with other forms of European human rights protection, notably the debated UK withdrawal from the European Convention on Human Rights.

Scotland, Equality Law and Gender

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Equality law inhabits a somewhat undetermined territory within Scotland's current devolution settlement. With limited exceptions it is a reserved area whereas human rights are devolved although the relevant provisions of the Scotland Act 1998 must be read alongside the UK's Human Rights Act 1998. In the Brexit referendum of June 2016, 62% of the Scottish electorate voted to remain within the EU. Whilst some argue that Brexit provides an ideal opportunity to exploit Scotland's indeterminate equality framework by taking bold and decisive action, many ask whether Scotland is really so different from many UK regions that voted to remain. The dominant political response to Brexit's perceived threat to gender equality is for Scotland to be distinct, to go beyond the non-regression principle and become a global leader. Potential is offered by the use of the exceptions to the Equality Act 2010 permitted under the Scotland Act 2016, as well as the Scottish Government's implementation of the socio-economic duty. However, without greater devolved powers in the area of equality, it seems unlikely that Scotland will be able to forge its own distinct path. This paper considers the threats and opportunities that Brexit poses to gender equality in Scotland.

RS15_10 | The Crisis of Legitimacy in Law and Justice

Formal Democratic Legitimacy In The European Union: The Continued Barrier Of Multilingualism

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The term 'democratic legitimacy', as defined by such academics as Joseph Weiler, David Robertson, Richard Bellamy and Dario Castiglione, encompasses two key elements: formal (or procedural) democratic legitimacy, and social democratic legitimacy; the former being described as internal in nature, the latter external. Formal legitimacy corresponds to legality and thus concerns the democratic institutions and processes of law-making within a legal system. On the other hand, social legitimacy does not take procedures into account, but rather refers to a broad social acceptance of the system. Criticisms of the EU in regard to its 'democratic deficit' centre around its formal law-making processes and voting systems and thus relates to its arguable lack of formal (or procedural) legitimacy. The changes to the law-making process and voting systems brought about by the Lisbon Treaty have arguably increased the level of formal legitimacy overtly evidenced in the institutional workings of the EU institutions.¹ However, there remains the significant barrier to true democratic participation with these processes caused by the EU's multilingual nature. This paper will consider the impact the EU's multilingual nature has on its formal legitimacy by considering the role of language in democratic participation processes. Considering this issue using Western linguistic theories of language reveals the extent of the role language plays in these formal institutional processes and thus allows us to work towards greater formal legitimacy within the European Union. 1. Stephen C. Sieberson, *The Treaty of Lisbon and Its Impact on the European Union's Democratic Deficit*, 14 Colum. J. Eur. L. 445 (2008)

The Court Of Justice Of The European Union: A New Model Of Legitimation Of Justice

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Following a period of study and work at the Court of Justice of the European Union, I empirically developed a thesis on why its preliminary judgements are accepted, legitimized and applied throughout the territory of the Union, even if the decisions are referred to specific national cases. According to my research, the key of the Court legitimacy is the judicial procedure used within the Court, because it was empirically created to link the judicial power and the European societies. To explain how the social legitimacy works, it will be first described how the procedure takes place in a multilingual and multicultural context that leads to the creation of an impartial area of mutual recognition between different societies. Secondly, I'll stress the method of interpretation of the law created by the judges themselves, since it was developed precisely to make the Court highly responsive to social changes. Finally, I'll show how this method entails the social legitimacy of the decisions especially thanks to the participation of multiple actors: the CJEU judges, the referring Court, the Advocate General, the Member States and the national litigants. They are central actors in the construction of the communication bridge that, thanks to the procedure itself, leads to the legitimacy of the decisions of the Court of Justice in every national legal system of the European Union and their alignment with social needs. The paper aims to highlight these elements, so as to provide a theory on the social and political legitimacy of the European judiciary.

Gender Strategies of the Czech Norm-Makers

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Despite the fact that the Czech Republic is the most atheist country in Europe, it is also a very conservative one with a traditional patriarchal perception of gender roles. The situation has been slowly improving after its accession to the European Union and adoption of the EU anti-discrimination and gender acquis. A number of gender progressive norms and programs has been adopted but the overall change of the gender role perception and the gender equality process is rather slow. This paper is based on an interdisciplinary approach combining legal and discourse analysis. It provides a systematic analysis of the gender norms which were proposed and debated in the Czech Republic after its accession to the EU. The legal analysis is combined with analysis of the discourses of the main decision-makers detected from the meeting proceedings of the government and parliament, judicial decisions, expert articles and opinions as well as discourses maintained in the media. Based on the findings, I argue that there is a clear and repetitive pattern where the Czech policy and norm-makers selectively opt for norms which seemingly support women but actually result in effective preservation of the patriarchal family and the traditional gender role division in society. Key words: European Union, European gender acquis, gender equality, gender roles, patriarchal family.

Islands of Innovation: Exploring the Dark Side of Judicial Innovation in Southern Europe

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In the last 20 years and, in particular, following the economic crisis, the Southern European countries have introduced a large number of reforms, with the aim of improving the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of their judicial systems. Following this long "season of reforms", despite the fact that on a formal level all the procedural guarantees of due process do exist, justice in southern Europe is still not particularly transparent, effective or efficient, limiting the opportunity for citizens to access justice and protect their rights. However, using the metaphor of a geographical map, if we change the scale of reference, we realize that some courts in southern Europe have become "arenas of innovation", where many local interventions are designed, trialed and implemented. The hypothesis of this paper is that, on one hand, despite the investments made in recent years, the reforms carried out in the southern Europe have only rarely achieved effective, lasting and, above all, widespread results and, on the other, the propensity for innovation of some judicial offices has helped bring out great differences in the ways in which justice is provided in the territory. The paper's arguments are based on the results of a 5-year research project, focused on the 4 main Southern European judicial systems: Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

RS16 | Sociology of Spatial Mobilities

RS16_01 | Spatial Immobilities

Practices of Car Parking and the Construction of Immobility

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My project focuses on practices of car parking in the context of everyday mobility and infrastructure production in three European cities. The practice is enabled by an oriented towards an object. By analysing it, I am interested in exploring the role of materiality in social practices, material relations unfolding in processes of (im)mobility and their consequences for social life in cities. In this presentation I talk about the ongoing fieldwork in London and Warsaw. In its course, I combine field visits and observations, interviews and digital data analysis. Specifically, I would like to discuss how is parking construed in social media and how it is performed by drivers in natural urban setting. In so doing, I will confront the hypothesis that parking becomes visible mainly in instances when it is problematic – both when a driver cannot find a parking space or when parked vehicles cause delays or obstructions. The interaction between drivers and their cars as well as cars and their surroundings – as observed during fieldwork and conveyed through digital means – will be my main points of interest. Additionally, building on the ongoing research, I would like to propose a conceptualisation of immobility as a practical achievement characterised by strong ties of material objects, specific embodied knowledge and connectivity between various levels of urban life. By conceptualizing car parking as a practice, I will attempt to bring together concepts from mobility studies and social studies on infrastructure.

The Young Women Who Stay Behind. Spatial Immobility And Proximity As A Resource In French Rural Areas

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Within a French rural context where an increasing number of local businesses are closing, it is usually necessary for young people to obtain qualifications and to move to towns or cities in order to find an employment. However, a certain number of young women settle down near their families after leaving school. The aim of this presentation is to use the concept of “capital of autochthony” to analyse supports and resources

that help these young rural women, who do not have a high level of economic and cultural capitals, to find an employment or to reconcile their family and professional life. Capital of autochthony allows these young women to deal with the scarcity and insecurity of jobs, the maternity constraints and a low income. We suggest that proximity can be considered as a resource for those sedentary young women to deal with domestic assignment and to avoid disqualified jobs by entering the self-employment sector. This presentation draws on a study based on in-depth interviews (n = 35) and ethnographic observations conducted in western-central France with young rural working-class women who have continued to study, live and work in the place where they grew up. Finally, we suggest that if the capital of autochthony can alleviate the lack or weakness of central capital in access to certain markets (e.g. employment, real estate, matrimonial), it does not allow to fully compensate this deficit.

Who Is Staying Behind? Characteristics Of Lifetime Stayers And Movers In Germany

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In the course of the “mobility turn” in the social sciences, calls have been made to also pay greater attention to immobility. However, studies on people who have never left their place of childhood (lifetime stayers) are still scarce. Gaining a better understanding of the characteristics and living conditions of these stayers is of high relevance, as staying turns out to be ambivalent from an individual and societal perspective: While spatial immobility is typically perceived as a shortcoming that hampers career progression, policy makers consider staying to be advantageous for rural communities. This paper aims to address this research gap by drawing on data for the years 2000 to 2016 from the German Socio-economic Panel (GSOEP; n=292,199 observations from 39,657 individuals). Based on the native-born population, it examines i) the spread and ii) the socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics as well as the well-being of lifetime stayers in comparison to movers. Lifetime stayers are respondents who still lived at the place of their childhood at first wave and have not migrated across county borders afterwards. Analyses are stratified by age groups. First findings reveal that the proportion of lifetime stayers decreased between 2000 and 2016. Nevertheless, in 2016, nearly every second middle-aged adult still lived in the region where she/he grew up (46% of people aged 35–64). Staying at the place of childhood is negatively associated with income and occupational status. However, stayers seem to be compensated by a higher level of satisfaction with regard to leisure activities.

RS16_02 | Spatial Mobilities: Practices and Decision- Making Process

An "Everett Hughes" In The Engine: The Moral Organization Of Everyday Spatial Mobility

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Constraint or choice? Rational action or produces of habits and social norms? Social practices of everyday spatial mobility are often analysed by researchers from the perspective of these opposition couples. A brief review of the scientific literature on the subject even shows that these dichotomies tend to be routinised: they are no longer, or only slightly, questioned in their foundations over time and as investigations accumulate. However, these pairs of notions lead to impasses in the knowledge of the social fact of daily spatial mobility, homogenizing and decontextualizing practices, for example. These pairs of notions can also make us lose sight of the internal complexity of what "mobility" means for everyone along the biographical trajectory. The objective of this presentation is to suggest some ways to take a step aside which, although far from revolutionary, could contribute to the re-examination of these pairs of notions that form the basis of most research in the field and the epistemological obstacles that they may present to the researcher. To this end, the presentation will draw on the achievements of other fields of sociology, and in particular on E. Hughes' long-standing reflections on the moral organization of work activities, with the aim of assessing the possible effects of their transposition to research on the social practices of spatial mobility.

Are You Ready To Move? A Study On Individuals' Propensity Toward Spatial Mobility, Evidence From Italy

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Spatial mobility is an important feature of our society. People move around. Old people do, young people as well, both male and female. Starting from a sociological approach which puts the individual perspective at the centre of the process, our contribution does not focus on the actual experience of

mobility, rather it focuses on the individual propensity toward mobility. Regardless of any actual past or present practice of spatial mobility, we explore the individuals' propensity on the idea of moving away from their life-context. Thanks to a wide multi-functional Italian survey designed and conducted by Professor A. Marradi - which counts more than 4,000 respondents - we have been able to develop an index to measure this individual perspective, namely "Propensity Index for Spatial Mobility". For the study, we have employed robust quantitative techniques to investigate the influence of socio-demographic factors alongside other relational, educational, cultural, and geographical features. Our results are partially aligned with what affirmed by the most influential research paths on spatial mobility. However, our results also indicate that some of the traits usually connected with high levels of spatial mobility are actually related to lower scores on the Propensity Index for Spatial Mobility. We conclude suggesting that the actual experience of spatial mobility is not always directly correlated with the individual propensity to move. This is the case, for examples, of people with high levels of education. In our vision, the index we propose could become a useful tool for researchers to investigate spatial mobility. Indeed, by taking into account the individual dimension of propensity, we could be able to explore its role in successful (or not) experiences of mobility.

Mobilities, Migration and More: Reconsidering the Agendas in Rural Youth Research

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Drawing on fieldwork in six Estonian rural areas in 2010-2019, the paper calls for a nuanced understanding of processes of mobility and migration in rural areas. Based on qualitative in-depth and focus-group interviews with rural youth and key stakeholders, several phenomena will be pointed out that need to be dealt with in order to adequately grasp the dynamics of mobility. It will be argued that when speaking about the mobility of rural youth, we must not concentrate only on their migration intentions, place attachment or migration from rural places. Nor should we limit our research to young people who are in the years of their transition to adulthood. Rather, we should pay attention on their mobility practices from their early childhood, see the connections between mobility practices and class, but also the intertwining of the local context with the mobility practices and its impact on mobilities in further life. Mobility may depend on, but may have impact to several aspects, such as spatial arrangement of the village, social hierarchies in the community and the symbolic position of the location. Though access to mobility in rural context has become widely spread among all social strata, it tends to remain class specific regardless to the distances it embraces. Also, the aspects of belonging and place attachment can be class-specific and may be intertwined with mobility practices.

956

Migration, Commuting, or a Second Home? Insights From a Vignette Experiment

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In the last decades, more complex and circular types of residential mobility arose while one-way relocations declined. Existing studies that address migration and commuting as being substitutes often suffer from problems of endogeneity or face lacking data about decision-making on different types of residential mobility. By contrast, I investigate decision-making on migration, commuting, and establishing a secondary home by using a factorial survey experiment, which allows accounting for both endogeneity bias through randomisation and complexity in decision-making through variation of numerous competing factors. Hypothetical job offers were presented to a sample of academic staff of a Swiss University in order to examine the relations of the intended types of residential mobility and their drivers. I argue that the more competing relevant factors are the more becomes establishing a second home an alternative as it can compensate for unilateral costs of both one-way migration and daily commuting. Analysis shows that the migration intention is mainly caused by migration costs and the commuting intention is mainly caused by transition costs. Establishing a second home is indeed the more intended the more costs compete and the less migration nor commuting are clearly preferred. Hence, intentions for migration and commuting are in a linear negative relationship but stand in an inverted U-shaped relation to the intention for a second home. In sum, circular types of mobility can be understood as being substituting for one-way relocations, but substitution must be considered imperfect due to the still remaining mobility costs and its discontinuous nature.

RS16_03 | Spatial Mobilities in the Life Course and Mobility Biographies

Towards a Mobility Biography Approach to Long-distance Travel and 'Mobility Links'

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Over the last 15 years, biographical approaches have gained a foothold within transport studies. 'Mobility biographies' research explains changes in travel behaviour over the life course as a function of changing residential, employment, and household/family (and other domain) biographies. It has thus contributed to highlight how different scales, temporalities and forms of spatial mobilities (e.g. residential relocation and commuting) co-evolve over the life course. Yet, so far, most of this research has focused on (largely short-distance) daily travel behaviour and has relied on socio-psychological understandings of travel habits. In this theoretical paper, we propose to extend the mobility biography approach to long-distance travel (LDT), arguing that this requires some adaptations. Given the nature of much LDT – as infrequent, non-habitual, pre-planned 'breaks from routine' – greater emphasis should be placed on life-long socialisation dynamics, i.e. how intensive patterns of LDT develop (or not) over the life course. Notably, the 'mobility links' (Frändberg, 2014) between LDT and other forms of long-distance mobility (e.g. migration, multilocality) can be self-reinforcing, leading to the institutionalisation of LDT at the micro-social level, with associated structuration effects (Giddens, 1984). A better understanding of such links is crucial, given the societal, economic and environmental relevance of increasing levels of LDT. In the paper, we focus in particular on two mechanisms underlying such 'mobility links': the acquisition of mobility-related skills and competences, and the development of spatially dispersed social networks over the life course. We critically review empirical findings on these mechanisms, bringing together research from diverse fields (e.g. tourism, (trans)migration, multilocality, and social networks). We conclude by discussing future directions for research at the intersection between transport, mobilities and sociological studies.

Practices Of Temporary Mobility And The Maintaining Of Friendships

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Within the ongoing transformation of the sphere of work, work-related spatial mobility has been assumed to be a crucial characteristic of biographies and careers (Sheller/Urry, 2006). At the same time, this work-related spatial mobility has become more complex. Particularly when studying project work, spatial mobility is often temporary since the next project is at yet another place. Nevertheless, people in project work aim at maintaining social ties such as friendships and thus the increasing complexity of social ties on different spatial scales is emphasised by a range of scholars (Larsen et al., 2006; Brickell/Datta, 2011; Cronin, 2015). In the light of these conditions, the proposed contribution presents qualitative findings from semi-structured interviews looking at work-related temporary mobility as well as its related practices of maintaining social ties. In doing so, it questions the concepts of circular mobility and migration and its distinction while presenting a rising type of mobility in-between both concepts. This type of mobility is mainly aiming at maintaining friendships and is often not based on a fixed place or residence. Rather, it includes staying at friends' places, subletting rooms or flats at sharing platforms to maintain several options at places with relevant social ties. Thus, it complements classic concepts of social networks and emphasises the often neglected geographies of friendships (Bunnell et al., 2012). Moreover, it encompasses a distinct form of belonging, mainly based on social ties at several places than at one fixed single place.

Understanding the Reconstruction of Personal Networks Through Residential Migration Trajectories

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This study examines how residential migration trajectories influence the spatiality and composition of personal networks. The adaptation of personal networks to residential migration is framed within a theoretical approach emphasizing individualization and personalization of relationships. Ego-centered network analysis combined with sequence analysis of residential trajectories are used to capture the relation between residential migration trajectories and personal

networks of individuals from two birth cohorts in Switzerland. A typology of personal networks is constructed by taking into account both the composition and spatiality between ego and her/his significant alters. A series of regression analyses test the association between the types of personal networks and residential migration trajectories. Results discussed with respect to three mechanisms shaping the reconstruction of personal networks of individuals who moved away from their place of birth: addition of spatially close significant alters, selection of spatially distant significant alters and substitution of spatially distant significant alters by spatially close alters. Results show that individuals who passed large distance from their places of birth are embedded in large and diversified personal networks, including spatially distant members of family of origin, friends and local nuclear family, friends. Conversely, settled individuals, who lived close to their place of birth are included in small and homogeneous networks with the presence of local nuclear family and friends. We conclude that addition has the strongest effect on the reconstruction of personal networks due to residential migration in comparison with selection and substitution.

The Increasing Instability Of Employment-related Mobility Biographies In Neoliberal Europe: A Cross-cohort Comparison

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This paper examines whether intensive forms of employment-related spatial mobility and their instability over the life course increased in Europe over the past decades. While some scholars argue that deregulated labour markets and increased employee flexibility resulted in greater instability of mobility behaviours, the existing literature on the relationship between spatial mobility and neoliberalism suffers from four shortcomings that this research aims to address. First, it moves beyond methodological nationalism by comparing four European countries: France, Germany, Spain and Switzerland. Second, it moves beyond cross-sectional studies by analysing mobility behaviours over the course of individual lives as mobility biographies. Third, it examines both labour migration and employment-related travel, and fourth, it goes beyond particularly mobile population, such as a global kinetic elite, to study national populations. Using retrospective survey data and sequence analysis, the study compares the mobility biographies of three cohorts born in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s. Results show that younger workers more often experience intensive forms of employment-related mobility than their elders. But mobility is increasingly experienced as short, repeated episodes, resulting in more unstable mobility biographies. The proportion of Europeans being highly mobile for their job is stable, confirming earlier findings. Spain is an exception with longer experiences among younger workers. Recent neoliberal reforms may accentuate the instability of mobility biographies, raising concerns about life disruption among young generations.

958

RS16_04 | Migration: Belonging and Social Ties

Mobility, Belonging and Home- making. The Transient Homes of Globally Mobile Professionals

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Today, mobility and transience have become a constitutive pattern of the highly skilled postmodern workforce. Yet, how mobile professionals negotiate the meaning of their homes and their sense of belonging in 'liquid times' (Bauman 2007) is still an underresearched research question. The purpose of this paper—based on ethnographic research on German and American expatriate managers conducted in China, Germany and the US—is thus to contribute to this research desideratum by examining how mobile professionals make sense of the transience of their current homes, how transience is reflected in their home-making practices, and how they use symbolic objects to create a sense of belonging to the various places in their mobile careers. It thus explores the relationship between home, mobility and everyday cosmopolitanism. The paper argues that for mobile professionals the home becomes a critical place where belonging is constantly negotiated not only because of new multi-local spatialities but also because of new transient temporalities. Due to the practice of extended work contracts, the everyday life of the mobile managers is characterised by a 'permanent provisionality', that is an incongruence of the initially imagined and the actual time horizons of their mobility. The paper shows how this 'permanent provisionality' is worked into the material and social textures of expatriate homes. 'Permanent provisionality' produces homes without emotional attachments (evacuation homes), homes which are only references to true, but distant homes (nostalgic homes), homes celebrating their transience (flexible homes), and homes that frantically try to ignore their transience (local homes). The 'transient home' thus oscillates between celebrating and avoiding cultural difference, between mobility and immobility. It is a materialisation of the paradoxes of practiced elite cosmopolitanism.

Types of Labour Migration: Settlers, Circulars or Searchers? The Characteristics of Latvian Labour Migration Patterns

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The 2004 EU extension and migration flows within Europe have fostered debates about CEE migrants' intentions to settle or return to their countries of origin, and their attachment to the

destination country and attachment to the country of origin. Based on a quantitative analysis of survey data (N=6209), this article presents a typology of labour migration patterns among migrants from Latvia. The statistical analysis of the data had several sequential steps. A factor analysis was used for finding out two factors that measure two underlining dimensions: attachment to the host country and attachment to the country of origin. K-Means cluster analysis was used to derive four patterns of labour migration: (1) bi-nationals, (2) settlers, (3) the footloose, and (4) circulars. The method of binary logistic regression analysis was used for exploring characteristics of those belonging to particular patterns of labour migration. Data analysis confirms that theoretical assumptions about migrations patterns are relevant in the case of Latvian migrants. This article enhances an understanding of the characteristics of Latvian labour migration patterns and the characteristics of individuals in each category. The results of the study indicate that if compared with migration patterns of Polish, Romanian, and Bulgarian migrants in the Netherlands, the main trends among Latvian migrants are quite similar. Keywords: Labour Migration; Latvia; Transnationalism; Integration; Central and Eastern Europe

Moving Attachments? How One-off, Repeat And Multiple Migrants in Europe Relate To Places

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The implications of mobility for place attachment have been given increased attention in the last decades. However, the question how different mobility patterns affect place attachments has so far not been investigated, even though migration scholars have recognised that people may maintain attachments to multiple places. In this paper, we examine how diverse mobility patterns affect attachments to places in the countries of origin and of destination, focusing on migrants in Europe. We distinguish between one off migrants (who migrated only once), repeat migrants (who migrated at least twice to the same destination country) and multiple migrants (who migrated at least twice to different destinations). We expect that these groups of migrants relate to places differently, including cities and countries of origin, cities and countries of destination and the European Union. We analyse data from the European Internal Movers Social Survey (EIMSS), based on questionnaires with British, French, German, Italian and Spanish migrants residing in these destination countries. The total sample amounted to 5,000 participants. We find that multiple movers are less attached to their cities and countries of origin than one off migrants but are more strongly attached to the European Union. Repeat migrants do not significantly differ from one-off migrants in the levels of their attachments to the country of origin or country of destination. Altogether, these results suggest that not only being mobile itself but also multiple spatialities of mobilities matter for the strength of attachment among migrants. The implications of these results will be discussed.

959

Carceral Junctions: Boundaries, Barriers and Belonging in Danish “Departure Centres” for Refused Asylum Seekers

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The two Danish ‘departure centers’ represent a new type of control in relation to migrant mobility. The aim of these centers are to motivate refused asylum seekers to go “home” by segregating them in remote locations without access to money, loved ones or meaningful activities. According to the Danish authorities, it is safe for them to return to their home countries. However, very few asylum seekers have gone “home”. The paper uses data from participant observation and qualitative interviews with asylum seekers in departure centers and applies a narrative approach to explore their accounts of boundaries, barriers and belonging to understand why some leave and some stay. According to the participants, their home countries are not safe, nor necessarily are they where they belong. They are immobilized by Denmark’s refusal of their asylum claim, their fear of returning home, and the registration of their fingerprints (the Dublin regulation). Many refused asylum seekers decide to go elsewhere in Europe, hoping to obtain a residence permit or a good undocumented life. Others do not. Those who stay may have close family members in Denmark, have children who they think belong in Denmark, or they are reluctant to start over in a new country after spending years paving their way into Denmark by studying Danish, forming social bonds and courting the immigration authorities. In spite of many barriers, some refused asylum seekers manage to learn Danish, adapt to Danish culture, and to uphold and create social relations. Through political protests and social media appeals, they succeed in practicing a strained claim of belonging in Denmark.

RS16_05 | Spatial Mobilities: Consequences for Social Status and Civic Engagement

Is Weekend Commuting Really Paying Off? A Panel Analysis of Germany

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Second homes and weekend commuting are frequently used strategies for dealing with large distances between the place of work and the place of residence. In the literature, it is expected that work-related spatial mobility is positively associated with career achievement. The positive effects are assumed to be due to (i) spatially mobile workers having a larger job search area, (ii) career gains being greater if people commute to specific destinations with many job opportunities, (iii) spatial mobility serving as a mechanism to accumulate human capital. So far, surprisingly little attention has been paid on the relationship between work-related multi-local living arrangements and career mobility. Therefore, our main question is whether the start of a weekend commuting episode is associated with an income increase. We apply fixed effects panel regression models to data of the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP). We use information about the distance between the primary home and the workplace (≥ 150 km) and the frequency of commuting (weekly or less often) to operationalise work-related multi-locality and the individual monthly gross income in euro as an indicator of occupational success. Our results show that in the year in which the commuting episode started, the income rises by about 9 percent (or 200 euros). Two years after the onset of commuting, the income is on average 20 percent (around 415 euros) higher than before the onset of commuting. The paper will also explore how these results are linked to other mobility decisions (like relocation) and other characteristics (like gender).

Returns and Non-returns of Internationally Mobile Students and Intergenerational Social Mobility: Friends or Foes?

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Observations of positive selectivity of international student mobility (ISM) participants with regard to class, support seeing ISM as strategy of distinction. Indeed, international students returning to their home country seem to generally profit from the distinction their education and contacts offer at the local labour market. However, research from European countries as diverse as Slovakia and Denmark suggests that around a half of ISM participants do not return to their home country after their graduation. Does having international education provide an advantage also in this case? And how is intergenerational transfer of social status affected by the decision to stay or return after experiencing ISM? The data for our study are from the Brain drain 2014 survey which was carried out in Slovakia in late 2014 and early 2015. The survey asked parents of students who graduated in 2012 or earlier from a University abroad about their children and themselves. While the occupations of ISM returnees and non-returnees do not differ significantly, the similarity of occupational status of graduates and their fathers is higher among those, who returned home after graduating abroad. As non-returns are also positively selective with regard to class, this results in lower occupational status of non-returnees when compared to returnees with the same family background. Indeed, using structural equation modelling, we show, that, compared to ISM returnees, intergenerational reproduction of occupational status is weaker among non-returnees. This suggests that many of the various capitals of a graduate's family are location-specific and are not internationally transferable.

The Link Between Spatial and (Upward) Mobility of Higher Education Staff: Approaches for Identifying Causal Effects

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In recent years, the relevance of spatial mobility in the academic field has steadily increased. According to many studies this phenomenon applies to students as well as to academics and researchers, concerning movement within countries and across borders, for short- and long-term periods. Moreover, intensified social changes such as globalization and the development of communication technologies let assume that this trend will proceed. Based on the current state of research I will discuss the role of spatial mobility and the link between spatial and (upward) social mobility of academics in

Germany. Does mobility determine a 'successful' academic career and are there differences in the various ways of spatial mobilities (e.g. commuting or moving house)? Special attention is paid not only to the link between spatial and social mobility, but also to causal effects. Besides these conceptual issues, another main approach is to present methodological challenges resulting from quantitative analysis of intragenerational social mobility and linked working places, focussed on career paths for scientists and researchers. Further, in the matter of analysing causal effects there are particularly conditions on data (e.g. longitudinal structure) and variables (e.g. attitudes as well as 'objective' facts concerning the academic life course) to be addressed. The presentation will be completed by an outlook on how different methods, such as sequence pattern analysis and modern causal analysis, can be used and on potential opportunities and disadvantages depending on the conceptual considerations.

Does Weekend Commuting Hinder Civic Engagement? Findings From Germany

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In this paper, we investigate the relationship between weekend commuting (i.e. the use of an occupational secondary residence in connection with commuting, usually on weekends) and civic engagement. Since such a multi-local living arrangement means time-consuming and often stressful commuting ("commuter's strain hypothesis", Newman et al. 2014) as well as periodic absence from the main residence, possibly associated with a feeling of being uprooted ("re-potting hypothesis", Putnam 2000), we expect a negative effect on civic engagement. We apply fixed effects panel regressions to longitudinal data for the years 1997-2015 from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) which is representative of private households in Germany (N=120,349 observations from 25,391 individuals). Weekend commuting is measured by using information about the distance between the main residence and the workplace and the frequency of commuting. Civic engagement is measured by the frequency of (i) volunteer work in clubs or social services and (ii) participation in a citizens' group, political party or local government. The results show that after the onset of a weekend commuting episode employees are significantly less regularly involved in volunteer work than before the onset of commuting. However, there seems to be no effect on the aspects of political participation considered here. In addition, our results shed some light on the question of whether possible changes in the forms of civic engagement (e.g. whether activities are carried out locally or non-local) have led to a change in the relationship between mobility and engagement over time.

RS17 | Transformative Rural-Urban Connections

RS17_01 | Reconfiguring territories: Mobilities, representations and belonging

Rural Development and Internal Migration – Employing Path Analysis for Assessing 2007-2013 Rural Development funds' Impact on Rural Emigration in Hungary

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This presentation summarizes findings of a research that aimed to evaluate the effects of EU rural development funds (EAFRD) on emigration among rural settlements of Hungary in the 2007-2013 period. This case is relevant because in Hungary 1) contribution of EU funds in development was the highest among EU countries 2) ratio of non-urban dwellers and rural-urban social gap is one of the highest in the EU 3) increasing rural areas' "population preserving capacities" is the central, well-defined aim of the current rural development strategy. Furthermore, development policy evaluation analyses according to various authors rarely provide valid results. Availability of reliable settlement-level data on in- and outmigration and on development funds spent allows a detailed analysis. For the investigation of development-migration interactions, a settlement-level database was developed on per capita rural development funds and various socio-economic background variables, the latter ones grasping relative change in values during the 2007-2013 EU budget period. Having high measurement level scale variables and the lack of any control groups, linear regression-based path models were estimated on different subsamples of Hungarian villages and by using various rural development financial sources (fund spent via different 'axes' of rural development). Results suggest that short-term direct and indirect effects of rural development funds on various labour market outcomes can be identified, however, their effects vary highly between settlements with different spatial-economic and social backgrounds. Results regarding outmigration reinforce previous authors' arguments on development programmes in many cases trailing different migration results from what is expected by policymakers.

Rural-Urban Connections, The Mobility Transition And Its Social Representations. A Comparative Analysis Of Cases Study in Spain

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The daily mobility and particularly the widespread use of private cars, have led to an increasingly interrelation between rural and urban areas. Many economic processes, residential patterns and labour strategies hybridize both realities through these mobilities. Everyday automobility link peri-urban or remote rural regions to urban dynamics and let its residents to combine some opportunities and advantages of these two environments. These strategies allow key groups for rural areas, such as young people and women, to settle in the countryside. Furthermore, in contrast to the former Fordism commuting patterns, current displacements show a complex range of possibilities and motives, as well as much more personalized times and spaces. However, in spite of the centrality of automobility in the socio-territorial transformation and the fundamental role it also plays for the social mobility of rural groups, we still do not understand well how these mobilities become rural cultures. In other words, how are defined the social representations about the city, the countryside and their connections by diverse rural generations and lifestyles through these strategies. Against the background of the mobility transition to a new shared, no conventional or autonomous paradigm, the paper explores these senses in different case studies developed in rural Spain. The analysis social narratives obtained in-depth interviews to expert informants and selected sociological profiles reveals the symbolic and material relevance of rural-urban connections to explain the rural change. The findings confirm the impact that mobility transition and the way it will be regulated will have on rural future

The Role of New Residents in the Reconfiguration of Peri-urban Territories

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In the recent past, Spain chose a growth model heavily dependent on the building sector and housing development. This model of development contributed to intensify the sprawl of many cities beyond the urban space itself. In so happening, peri-urban space has acquired a relevant role in the territorial restructuring of the country. This has been the case of Pamplona, the capital city of a region in northern Spain. In fact, the peri-urban area of this city has experienced an important population increase as the effect of urban to rural migration. In so happening, the sprawling of Pamplona is involved in a process of metropolisation that reaches longer and longer distances. Furthermore, the orography and traditional habitat of the area resembles that of bucolic images of the countryside: small villages and hamlets, hills, rivers, and so forth. Thus, the resulting metropolitan space can be characterised as a plurality of interstitial ruralities where ex-urban residents and urban life play a key role in the configuration of these spaces. This paper looks at the way different profiles of ex-urban population moves to interstitial ruralities and how rural and urban dimensions converge in this space to finally give rise to a new territory.

Rural-Urban Inequalities, Mobilities and Spatial Justice in Rural Greece

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In the majority of the cases, rural areas are considered as areas where economic opportunities, access to services and employment positions are lacking, while there is need for more targeted policy interventions to mitigate economic inequalities. Numerous socioeconomic problems (e.g. demographic decline, low education, low-skilled employment, etc.) are attached to rural areas, while poor infrastructures do not allow for optimistic prospects for the vast majority of them. The demographic decline and social marginalization of many areas lead to rural abandonment. During the period of austerity, Greek rural areas gathered the attention of urban dwellers and young people who were seeking for alternative life opportunities or for sustaining a quality of life in alignment with their middle-class status. In this way, the perceptions of the rural were (re)constructed on the basis of new entrepreneurial/employment opportunities connected to environmental values and sustainable development goals. This narrative of 'rural regeneration', linked to the 'return to agriculture and countryside' movement, was contested by the harsh reality of the country's regional inequalities,

peripheralization and insularity. This paper based on research material collected in the context of the IMAJINE project ("Integrative Mechanisms for Addressing Spatial Justice and Territorial Inequalities in Europe IMAJINE" received funding from the EU Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme, under Grant Agreement No. 726950), sheds light on the facets of the 'rural regeneration' narrative against the 'austerity' narrative in an attempt to uncover the complexity of the issues related to rural-urban inequalities, mobilities and spatial justice in Greece.

RS17_02 | Dynamics of territories: Rural visions, identities and social innovation

Beyond Rural Idyll? The Role Of Alternative Food Systems In The Transformation Of Rural-Urban Relations

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In the minds of many, rurality is inseparably connected with the construction of the past. The rural idyll, strongly embedded in the ideological context, constitutes one of the extremes of the axis determined by classic European dichotomies distinguishing nature from civilisation, the soul from the body, the woman from the man, and the countryside from the city. This typically European division of narration about the past into two opposite parts determines boundaries, defines strangeness, reconstructs the present. In these perceptions, the concept of the rural idyll plays a special role. The vision of agriculture, the countryside, the rurality and nature distinguishing the corruption of the city from the strength, and vitality of the province has been developed from ancient times. By acting, we transform the world around us. Doing that we use the city-made, provided sets of desires distinguishing what is desired from what is rejected. This indicates the double face of the rural idyll which, referring to the past, may at the same time be a powerful instrument for shaping space, relations and culture, simultaneously being one of the mechanisms of excluding those who fail to match the elite vision of the world. Food as a powerful social and cultural mediator plays a special role in this process. It leaves us with the open question about ways in which new sets of rural-urban food arrangements such as alternative food networks shapes relations between rural as an imagined place of production and urban as a place of consumption. Main goal of the paper will be to answer those questions when using field research results about alternative food systems.

'Pastoral Visions': A Visual and Spatial Analysis of Poundbury, Dorchester, UK

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In the 1980s, Prince Charles began his assault on modernist urban architecture, claiming that the style had destroyed British heritage and blighted regional landscapes. Instead, in his book *A Vision of Britain* (1989), he argued for the reconstruction of neoclassical architecture, which rejected urbanisation in favour of a conservative version of the pastoral. This presentation will explore Charles's vision through a visual and spatial analysis of his model town Poundbury in Dorchester, UK, built using the architectural principles set out in *A Vision of Britain*. It will argue that although Charles's criticisms are positioned as a commentary on architecture, his vision of Britain is concerned not only with the technicalities of architecture, but also with the management of the citizens populating it. Poundbury may be framed as an eco-town of the future (Finn, 2008), but implicit in Charles's vision is a return to the class hierarchy of aristocratic landowner, farm managers and peasant workers. Charles's intense disapproval of the 'creeping cancer' of modernist architecture (*The Prince of Wales*, 1989: 77) relies on a historical and reactionary understanding of "Britishness" (or, more accurately, "Englishness"), rooted in pastoral nostalgia of the "green and pleasant land". My analysis of Poundbury reveals how it stages a conservative, traditional understanding of rurality and 'Little England', based on relations of feudalism, imperialism, pre-industrialisation, anti-urbanisation, and classed, raced, and gendered hierarchies.

"They've Stolen The Fair's Identity To The Farmers!" Festive Sociabilities, Conflicts Of Belonging And Power Struggles In a French Village (1980-2015)

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This communication is based on an ethnographic fieldwork conducted in a French suburban village (4 000 inhabitants) that has undergone major transformations over the last decades: population growth, increase in upper- and middle-class employees and in commuter migrations towards the neighboring town. These evolutions have set off political struggles for the local government taken over by a socialist teacher in 1995 against an outgoing lot of farmers. This communication focuses on the power struggles that take place outside and across the local government. We'll study the conflict that has raged in the local fair between upper- and middle-class employees linked to the socialist mayor and a

group of old farmers former councillors or supporters of the majority defeated in 1995. We'll show that power struggles cannot be disconnected from symbolic struggles for the definition of the legitimate ways of belonging to those territories. In doing so we'll also discuss commonsense interpretations that see these local conflicts as binary oppositions between "old/rural" and "new/urban" inhabitants. We'll first describe the farmers' trajectories, how they revived the fair in 1980 and the transformations of their association in the 1990s which relies more and more on working-class people and catholic employees. We'll finally go back to the conflicts surrounding the fair to show that these conflicts imply a disqualification, a politization and a hardening of the agricultural and popular forms of belonging to the village promoted by the farmers. Oppositions between "local people" and "foreigners" are above all a product of symbolic and power struggles that harden/obfuscate the belonging diversity to those territories and the local alliances between social groups (here between farmers and catholic volunteers).

The Performative Dynamics Of Spatial Spread In Social Innovation Across Disadvantaged Rural Regions

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There is a growing body of evidence supporting the claim that social innovation is well placed to drive social change and address today's most pressing global challenges. More recently, the literature shows how social innovation is at work in disadvantaged rural regions (e.g. Bock 2012, Christmann 2014, Richter 2016, Noack and Federwisch 2018). Social innovation can be described as a process through which social change emerges as social practices and relations are intentionally reconfigured and spatially spread (e.g. Ayob et al. 2017, Howaldt et al. 2014, Moulaert et al. 2013). However, there is a gap in knowledge attending to how and under which conditions social innovations spread spatially, especially across rural regions. This contribution presents results from the ongoing Marie Skłodowska Curie, ITN research programme, RurAction, through which social innovations in disadvantaged rural regions across Europe are under investigation. I will present initial results from empirical research collected and analysed through a qualitative hybrid mapping method which draws on recent theoretical advances, in particular Karen Barad's 'Performative Posthumanism'. Barad's work is cut together with insights from the 19th C. sociologist Gabriel Tarde providing an original framework to investigate the spatial spread of social innovation. Early analysis reveals how specific material-discursive practices travel between, interact with and co-constitute territories, overcoming typical rural-urban borders. It is within such practices, according to Barad, where boundaries and exclusions are performed leading to either the repetition of stubborn dualities or, the novel reconfiguration of space.

RS18 | Urban Futures: Visions for Social Inclusion

RS18_01 | Urban Futures: Visions, imaginaries and narratives (1)

Migration and Diversity in the Entrepreneurial City: Setting the scene for the new urban imaginaries

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Drawing from field work in Lisbon and Buenos Aires, the paper examines how processes of revitalization of the inner-city have been consistently linked to cultural diversity mobilization. Ethnographic and qualitative research was carried out in specific urban spaces where culture-led regeneration is underway. The selection of such spaces was premised on the idea of avoiding the usual suspects in urban studies such as the big capitals of the northern hemisphere. We argue that migration cultural traits are brought into such processes through cultural mediatory mechanisms that are specific to entrepreneurial city model. We integrate in our analysis a wide range of actors involved in urban governance, from municipal authorities, through immigrant organizations, to migrant entrepreneurs and gentrifiers, in order to provide a comprehensive interpretation of such mechanisms. Findings show that cities pursue similar strategies of coping with migrant-driven cultural diversity implying three main dimensions: aestheticization, place marketing and “ethnic showcasing”. We raise some conceptual and policy related questions about new regimes of visibility and forms of social organization of difference specific to the entrepreneurial city.

City Narratives as Part of an Inclusive or Exclusive Urban Public Sphere

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While cities are often studied as space and places, my research examines the urban public sphere, and the way narratives about the city create social and symbolic boundaries. I aim to map and qualify underlying assumptions about culture and cultural diversity in discourses about cities and city culture and assess how such conceptions and assumptions sustain or contest existing social boundaries. To do this, I first analyzed party programs, debates, and (social) media coverage during the 2018 local elections in four Dutch cities (Rotterdam, The Hague, Dordrecht, Gouda), as well as cultural policy

documents. This included looking for stories about the city and city culture. In all four cities, I found a commonly shared narrative of pride. The city narratives of the smaller cities- Dordrecht and Gouda- refer to their historical buildings and celebrate the jubilees of their long-standing city rights, and mention their waterways as important features for their identity and attractiveness. Their focus is on history and continuity, and is local. Alternatively, the large cities have a more modern city narrative that is globally focused. Rotterdam connects this story to the world harbor, and The Hague to the international court of justice. They also describe cultural diversity as an important feature of the city. City narratives thus appear to differ in their openness towards change and global influences, and thereby in their inclusion of new cultures in the city. In my further research, these narratives about the cities will be compared to visions on the city shared by young people and urban artists within these cities.

Tools Of Persuasion In Urban Redevelopment Videos

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Many cities all over the world have recognized the increasing importance of different social media channels for branding purposes. New digital media outlets and global interactivity in communication offer unforeseen opportunities for this communication – which includes urban image making and city branding. The employment of still and moving imagery in the delivery of the message feels natural in our era of “visual paradigm” where photograph and film have taken over from written texts the role of primary educator” (Lutz & Collins 1993: 4). As James Throgmorton (1993) has argued, planning is constitutive and persuasive storytelling about the future. According to Leonie Sandercock (2003), one needs to understand the work that stories do, and to recognize the moral ordering involved in the conscious and unconscious use of certain plots and character types. Yet little in this literature is said about the concrete mechanisms of this “persuasive storytelling” – about what visual elements support, or unfold, the story and how it is told. How is the viewers’ attention steered, how are desired impressions and images of a particular place created, and how place is contextualized with global processes deemed worthy of pursuing at a local level? We challenge this relative silence with a sample of visionary (re)development videos about European cities, by exposing techniques employed in persuasive communication practice. We ask: what kind of residents, issues and goals the videos provide to the public? Which groups are included and which marginalized in the future visions of the city?

Urban Planning Visions as Imaginaries of Sustainability and Welfare

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Visions of a socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable city represent efforts to address the most challenging topics for European cities. Growing populations, increasing inequality and extraordinary social and demographic diversity push for new solutions on social inclusion and redistribution. At the same time, unsustainable patterns of consumption and resource use cause extensive environmental change, urging for ecologically sustainable solutions and practices at the urban level. This paper analyses how cities seek to envision their futures as a place of good living providing both welfare and sustainability within planetary boundaries. We compare visions of urban sustainability and welfare in three Swedish cities (Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö). Based on document analyses of urban planning, we analyse how time, space, and expressions of the good life are envisioned and planned for, and how such urban visions address the ideological divide between developing a city that is sustainable and one that provides social welfare for all. The paper seeks to contribute to current debates on the transformative and performative power of urban visions and imaginaries. Drawing on debates on 'the power of imagination' (Hajer), 'real utopias' (Olin Wright) and utopias as a method for imagining the reconstitution of society (Levitas), we approach urban visions as acts of political storytelling aimed at establishing shared imaginaries of urban sustainable welfare. While being formed by actors with particular interests and agendas in relation to ideological positions, we discuss how such visions mobilise ideas, people and resources to plan for and envision urban futures, and to experiment with ways to shape city developments and transform urban environments.

RS18_02 | Urban Futures: Visions, imaginaries and narratives (2)

Imagining a Good Life in Stoke-on-Trent: The Role of 'Absence' and Memories of the Past in Shaping Everyday Utopian Futures in an Urban Post-Industrial Landscape
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At the heart of any form of prosperity lie the desires, aspirations, needs and capabilities of ordinary people, which help to inform ideas of what constitutes a good life. Yet it is clear that visions of a good life, and good work are also shaped by aspects of environmental and social landscapes. In this paper we will present findings from a case study exploring what a good life means to ordinary people living in the post-industrial city of Stoke-on-Trent. In our selection of Stoke-on-Trent our goal was to understand the motivations and expectations of ordinary citizens for a good life living within a culturally diverse and socio-economically disadvantaged area where its strong sense of identity is closely linked to its past, and is both a help and a hindrance to living well. Drawing on focus groups with a diverse range of residents we will suggest that social, material and cultural traces of an industrial past are implicit in shaping imagined future post-industrial landscapes in three different ways. Firstly by invoking a nostalgic longing for a recreation of an absent industrial past, secondly by a rejection of and breaking from the past to create an entirely different future, and finally through acknowledgement of a lost past, but with a desire to utilise and reshape it into a new future. Understanding how different future narratives emerge within post-industrial urban landscapes such as Stoke-on-Trent is key in identifying those aspects of the city that its residents value, and also in terms of facilitating future discussions around what is needed to achieve a good life in the city.

Deciding Together: Forms of Participatory Budgeting in Finnish Cities

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Participatory Budgeting (PB) practices have been adopted in Finnish cities as responses to reforms that create opportunities to include citizens in managing their municipality's finances. In this paper, we explore how different types of PB create opportunities for citizens and public managers to develop both project ideas as well as their capabilities. The main argument of the paper elaborates on the co-creation concept and posits that the more and manifold opportunities to engage with the public, the more diversified capacities are built. Moreover, these capabilities are likely to outlive the PB practices and continuously create new opportunities for engagement. PB cases in Helsinki and Vantaa as well as the crowdfunding campaign in Tampere will serve as empirical examples to the backdrop presented. The types of co-creation activities observed in PB and participatory processes by large re-shape visions of municipality renewal and social inclusion.

Developing Common Visions? Elaborating Conception of Cohesion with Help of Deliberative Procedures in Disintegrated Urban Spaces – ZuNaMi Approach

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Heterogeneous urban spaces, facing phenomena of global migration, disintegration and exclusions might as well bear specific potential for social inclusion and cohesion. The area of the old industrial town of Dortmund is a well-known locus of social disintegration and socio-spatial segregation in Germany. The presented paper reports on the conceptions of cohesion and solidarity and ideas of inclusion, developed by the citizens of Dortmund within the research project "ZuNaMi" ("Developing cohesions narratives together"), which creates, tests and applies instruments for developing shared narratives of societal cohesion in a heterogeneous multicultural urban setting. The design-based research project ZuNaMi invites citizens of Dortmund to participate in – and co-create the – deliberative process, in which they are brought together in artificially heterogeneous workshops, facing the "others" they would due to spatial and social disintegration unlikely meet in regular everyday situations. In workshops with limited regulation, participants are called to discuss cohesion narratives, given that the framing and normativity of "cohesion" conception is left to their own consideration. The deliberative practice itself is being observed and analyzed. The

paper concentrates on the question how is the conception of cohesion articulated in the workshops and mind maps, produced by the participants as well as on the mechanisms of production, articulation and development of the visions of urban solidarity and social inclusion. Using extensive sequential analysis of the workshops we detect, how the conception of social inclusion, cohesion and solidarity emerges in interactions of city citizens, united by the common living space and disintegrated by socio-economic segregation.

A Review Paper On Social Sustainability In Urban Road Transportation In Abuja, Nigeria

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In this paper, we discuss the concept of social sustainability in urban road transportation planning in the city of Abuja, Nigeria. Our paper reports the early findings from a survey of road users at public transport hubs in the city. Social Sustainability is the least studied of the three sustainability 'pillars' because of its diversity, complexity and ambiguities. In addition, much of the work on Social sustainability has been carried out in more developed nations, so reconceptualising the term for West Africa is not without challenges. The city of Abuja planned to have a population of over 1.6 million people, expanding through a series of satellite towns to 3.2 million. The 2006 census estimated the population at 1.4m with a growth rate of 9%. In 2014, the Global Cities Institute projected that Abuja will have a population of almost 7m. A survey in 2008 recorded an average daily passenger traffic of 1.4m, the average daily passenger numbers for bus travel was just under 8 hundred thousand. With increase in population in the city, and the opening of more districts, there will be an increase in demand of public transport and a significant social impact to those communities currently on the proposed routes of new roads. We discuss social sustainability as comprising the themes of – equity, social inclusion, human rights, gender equality, community and public participation in decision-making, and stakeholder engagement. We discuss the difficulties faced by commuters in accessing urban road transport, the quality of service, public engagement, and the decision-making process of the transport sector.

RS18_03 | Urban Futures: City-ness, rights and utopias

Counter-Establishment Evaluation to Learn About Radical Policy Futures

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Utopia is commonly seen as an imagined ideal that is so far away that it should not be considered attainable. Recent scholarship (Wright 2010; Levitas 2013; Cooper 2014; Srnicek & Williams, 2015) brings the location of utopia closer than how it had been positioned previously (Sliwinski, 2016). Wright (2010) insists that 'real utopias' in civil society should be seen as sites of knowledge production about concrete alternatives to the capitalist system. Srnicek and Williams (2015) explain that one of the most important features of contemporary utopian thought is to combine immediate impacts with an orientation to the future to destabilise established political discourses. This paper brings together scholarship on utopia and policy evaluation to introduce a new form of counter-establishment evaluation and identifies the potential to create new civic epistemologies. There are very few contemporary normative ideas about how evaluation should be 'embedded in the architecture of governance' (Jacob et al, 2015). Counter-establishment evaluation can evidence the ways in which social action in civil society causes tangible improvements to people's lives and then use this evidence as the basis for broadening the scope of policy learning beyond dominant discourses of political economy.

The Human Rights City: An Idea And A Practice

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In this paper I discuss the idea and practice of the human rights city. The human rights city is not an academic invention. It comes from human rights practice. Over time, however, several municipalities have subscribed to the idea (in the form of declarations, laws and policies) of turning the city into a space which is governed through human rights. Drawing on a sociological perspective that combines Bourdieu and Foucault, I view this as a social process in which different social agents and discourses are involved and that produces a 'distinct' urban practice of human rights. To begin with, I explore the genesis of the human rights city and present it as a conceptual tool that contains and makes sense of different ways in which human rights are articulated and implemented in cities. Concrete examples are offered to illustrate some core issues emerging from the practice of human rights cities, focussing especially on urban policy and the case of Barcelona. Some attention is also given to the nexus between human rights (in

the city) and the right to the city. Eventually, while the idea of the human rights city has potential for promoting social inclusion, the analysis of how human rights are developed in practice invites attention to multiple uses of rights in cities and the subjection of human rights to the logic of government that drives municipal views of and engagements with human rights.

On The Edge In Aberdeen, Manchester and Swansea: What Place Do The 'Peripheral' and 'Peri- Urban' Have In Our Imaginaries Of The City And Why Does It Matter?

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This paper will first of all interrogate the idea of the city. What does it mean for a place to be understood as a city? Can 'city-ness' encompass the rural, the semi-urban, the 'rurban', lying on its boundaries? How is the rural-urban binary negotiated in the identity of 'edge' communities? Drawing on empirical qualitative research undertaken on the peripheries of three large cities, Aberdeen, Manchester and Swansea, this work will consider whether places on the edges of cities might be understood as part of that city, or merely its residue, its 'left behind'. The paper will go on to consider whether dominant imaginaries of the metropolis unconsciously marginalise places on their periphery? Whilst the research locations in question were in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries thriving industrial hubs, their identity to a large extent determined by what they produced (paper, cotton thread and copper), by the twenty first century they had often become relegated to the realm of the invisible, 'ghosted places' almost, as more resources and attention seemed to gravitate towards their metropolis. Whilst cities might look towards the future, are their peripheries, in the absence of a 'peripheral vision', encouraged to look back to a time when their communities were supported by good jobs and thriving social and cultural infrastructures?

RS18_04 | Urban Futures: Resisting marginality

Lighting Up Hoole: An Exploration Of Community-Based Volunteering, Belonging And Future Visions For Places On The Periphery

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Hoole, a suburb a mile north of Chester Cross, was lit up for the 19th year in a row on Saturday 24th November 2018. Just before 6pm Father Christmas made his way down to the open-air stage where he was joined by local children and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Chester to flick the switch and light up Hoole for another Christmas Season. The Christmas Lights switch on may seem unexceptional, but the lights in Hoole are not paid for or organised by any official body. The local community and businesses have been organising this event for the past nineteen years, funded largely by donations from local businesses and run entirely by volunteers from the businesses and the community. The staging of the event poses questions around how the people in this community 'do belonging' (Bennett, 2014); how the concept of a 'community heritage' develops (Smith, 2006); and whether the council's focus on the city centre in its support for businesses is detrimental to the identities of peripheral localities. Drawing on a variety of qualitative data from a research project focused on this event, this paper proposes some potential futures of a mixed residential and retail area of Chester. Underpinned by an Actor Network Theory (ANT) approach, the paper explores how this annual community-run event intertwines assemblages of people, place and practices in the diversity of experience, production, and consumption of place (Bennett, 2017; Low, 2017). It suggests that belonging can be understood as an (re)emergent set of practices, oriented towards the future.

Ethnic enclaves reimagined in the global city: An ethnography of co- ethnic socio-religious networks on London's Old Kent Road

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This paper presents the findings of an ethnography of the prosperity theology movement on the Old Kent Road, an inner London neighbourhood which has become a hotspot for this phenomenon with a high density of Black Majority Churches. Considering the phenomenon's past, present and future, it contributes to research concerning ethnic enclaves in the city.

In the context of urban marginalisation and major threats of austerity urbanism and urban redevelopment of the area driven primarily by the forces of gentrification, particular attention is paid to the role of immigrant and urban religion in structuring the lives and identities of migrants from West Africa and in fostering their integration into the broader society. I argue that the churches respond to the devaluation of their ethnic minority populations within London and the British society as a whole, as they resist the imagination and positioning by the majority population and public discourses as well as prevalent structural inequalities that create barriers for their social inclusion. The re-imagining, re-engineering and re-positioning of the members is key to the goals and motivation of the pastors who act as agents of change counteracting their members' marginalized position and mobilising them to take their rightful place in the city. They strive collectively to reimagine and reposition themselves in society and from the periphery of urban life to the centre through various reactive and proactive strategies – thus envisioning a more inclusive future by operating from the 'bottom-up', where those actions afford new meaning to physical and social spaces.

Reviewing Informal Settlements in Romania

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Data from different World Bank and UNECE studies (2009, 2012, 2015) focusing on Europe speak about the need to reverse the precarious condition of informal communities by conferring legal status to such settlements. Accordingly, in most cases such communities are disconnected from urban development plans. In this sense, the Romanian case is quite a special one on this map of informal settlements. The state does not have an up-to-date register concerning the rightful owners for each property. One of the implications of this situation was the failure of implementing several European infrastructural projects. The National Land Cadastre and Registry Program to be implemented between 2015-2023 was conceived to amend this situation across the whole country. The aim of this paper is first to follow the history of the formation of these communities and the concerning legal solutions that are currently being circulated in the Romanian public space. Then, by presenting a case study on an informal urban settlement in Romania, the author highlights the need to develop and implement public policies that are correlated with realities on the ground. The study is based on materials derived from a qualitative research in an informal community, during the year 2018. Keywords: informal settlements; legalization, inclusion; Romania.

RS20 | Education and Political Participation in Eastern Europe

Loosing The Binding Force Of Democratic Norms In Eastern Europe. A Case Study Of The Justice Reform In Poland

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The self-understanding of the European Union as an organisation of democratic states is under attack. Justice reforms in Poland, Hungary and Romania are in conflict with the democratic principle of the independence of justice. In the case of Poland, the European Commission eventually reacted by initiating an infringement procedure. This procedure ought to enforce the obligations of the EU-member state. At least the Polish government gave in and took central points of the justice reform back. But how is the infringement procedure capable of reinstalling the binding force of democratic norms? For answering this research question the sociological theory on legal procedures has to be considered as theoretical framework. Legal procedures are able to institutionalize and in doing so limiting conflict. The participants create an institutional arrangement by identifying themselves with certain roles like the unreasonable defendant. To take-over their roles the participants have to accept the rules of procedure. This describes the establishment of norms within a procedure. However, this institutional arrangement does not explain how legal procedures are capable of enacting the binding force of democratic norms against states in the aftermath. I propose to analyse the different steps of the infringement procedure. This will light up the way in which the infringement procedure reinstalls the binding force of the norm of the independence of justice within such an institutional arrangement.

Tolerance in Russia: Street-Level Bureaucracy and Implementation of Ethnic Policy

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A common approach to ethnic policy in Russia is top-down focusing on the central decision-makers with only few works considering regional variations. I seek to illustrate the policy bottom-up. This paper deals with work practices of street-level bureaucracy in the domain of diversity management in today's Russia. The national policy on ethnic issues might be clear-cut and comprehensible, or, conversely, ambiguous and incoherent, whereas a state official at a regional department of ethnic affairs is under pressure to make the personal sense out of whatever decree s/he is bestowed with. The organizational conditions of the state bureaucracy in Russia generating red tape, binding informal networks between co-workers, and daily routines eventually define the policy's implementation. Bureaucracy rank-and-file in ethnic diversity management in Russia do not share a common understanding of policy's substantial goals, of basic terms such as tolerance. Instead, they impart their own personal meanings to it. Implementation of ethnic policy in Russia is about pursuing careers, taking the first job available in the prestigious state sector, and pushing papers on time as stipulated by regulations. The paper is grounded in the qualitative methodology. The empirical basis of this paper is participant observation at one of Russian regional state departments in diversity management and interviews, collected from officials and diaspora activists in various regions of the country in 2013-2018. This paper seeks to contribute to microsociological analysis of the nation-building.

970

INDEX

A. Prodnik, Jernej	441	Al Ruwaihith, Abdulhadi A.	203
Aaltonen, Sanna	637	Alami Fariman, Mahsa	717
Aapola-Kari, Sinikka	646	Alanko, Anna	117
Aartsen, Marja	55	Alarcon, Amado	438
Abad-Miguélez, Begoña	659	Alasuutari, Maarit	831
Abalde, Nazaret	604	Alasuutari, Pertti	365, 367
Abbas, Madeline-Sophie	660	Alatalo, Aino Iiris Elena	74
Abbing, Hans	76	Albert Blanco, Víctor	743
Abdelhady, Dalia	760	Alberth, Lars	837
Åberg, Erica	121, 360	Albertson, Kevin	164
Āboliņa, Kristīne	294, 301	Albizu, Eneka	598
Abouelenin, Mariam Hamada	708	Albrecht, Yvonne	269
Abram, Simone	200	Alcaire, Rita	525
Abramczuk, Katarzyna	204, 555	Alexander, Victoria D.	70
Abramowski, Ruth	778	Alexandrescu, Filip Mihai	291
Abuan, Mariane Amor Romina Torralba	526	Alfano, Chiara	102
Achermann, Christin	748	Algostino, Alessandra	396
Achinger, Christine	31	Ališauskienė, Milda	736
Adams, Tracey L.	465, 479	Alkan, Aybike	877
Adams, Tracy	183	Allard, Camille Victoire	932
Adem, Çigdem	280	Allaste, Airi-Alina	658
Adeniran, Raheemat	457	Alldred, Pam	284
Adili, Kushtrim	42	Allen, Katherine	536
Adolfsson, Petra	417, 419	Allington, Daniel	664
Adriaenssens, Stef	524	Allison, Ian	417
Aeby, Gaëlle	318	Allmer, Thomas	460
Affuso, Olimpia	946	Almack, Kathryn	59, 308
Agevall, Ola	469	Almeida, Joana	406
Agodi, Maria Carmela	372, 552	Almila, Anna-Mari	181
Ågren, Susanna Marja	634	Almpani, Chrysa K.	733
Aguado-Bloise, Empar	359	Altretter, Carina	679
Aguayo, Aitor D.	263	Alvarez-Galvez, Javier	384
Aguilera, Anne	956	Alves, Adriana	290
Agustoni, Alfredo	462	Alvinzi, André Sebastian	424
Ahijo, Tukur Mohammed	967	Al-Waeli, Jumana A.	240
Ahlstrand, Rasmus	428	Amador, Jerusalem	659
Ahmed, Humayun	391	Ambrosini, Maurizio	30
Ahmed, Saleem	391	Amilien, Virginie	141
Ahmed, Sohaib	391	Amine Khaddar, Mohamed	449
Ahrens, Jörn	178	Amitai, Ama	237
Aiello, Emilia	659, 744	Anand, Janet	637
Ainz-Galende, Alexandra	556, 740	Anantharaman, Manisha	841
Ajzen, Michel	408	Anastasiie, Iolanda-Georgiana	75
Akahori, Saburo	619	Anciaux, Amélie	140
Akarçesme, Sümeyra	655	Ančić, Branko	282
Akhmedova, Muslimat Gazieva	176	Andell, Kia Kaarina	547
Akkerman, Agnes	674	Andersen, Gisle	282
Aksakal, Mustafa	696	Andersen, Henrik Kenneth	281
Aktan, Oktay	869	Andersen, Nina Blom	513
Aktaş, Püren	378	Andersen, Sidse Schoubye	149
Akyuz, Selin	758	Anderson, Elijah	29
AL Ajlan, Ahmad	784	Anderson, John L.	406

Andersson Gäre, Boel.....	872	Bacevic, Jana.....	617
Andersson Malmros, Robin.....	202	Bächmann, Ann-Christin.....	425
Andersson, Ann-Christine.....	872	Baciu, Loreni.....	591
Andersson, Erik Martin.....	220	Baczko-Dombi, Anna.....	555
Andersson, Mette.....	546	Badea, Marian.....	788
Andic, Tanja.....	648	Bahna, Miloslav.....	961
Andishmand, Baharan.....	104	Baía, João.....	91
Andrade, Stefan Bastholm.....	394	Bailey, David.....	166
Andrei, Filippo.....	850	Bailey, G.....	177
Angel, Stefan.....	594	Baillergeau, Evelyne.....	509
Anghel, Ionuț.....	291	Bajde, Domen.....	919
Anna, Gawlewicz.....	525	Bajwa, Nehaal F H.....	322
Annandale, Ellen.....	373	Bakkeli, Nan.....	115
Antal, Imola.....	108	Bakkeli, Vidar.....	583
Antić Gaber, Milica.....	726	Bal, Roland.....	511
Antonini, Matteo.....	381	Balasescu, Madalina.....	447
Antonowicz, Dominik.....	613	Balázs, Bálint.....	877
Antonutti, Marco.....	449	Balderson, Ursula.....	167, 437
Anving, Terese.....	702	Balenzano, Caterina.....	585
Aplowski, Auke.....	364	Balković, Ana.....	564
Appleford, Katherine.....	874	Balogh, Peter.....	201
Arat, Alp.....	387	Balogun, Bolaji.....	95
Araújo, Emília Rodrigues.....	190, 556	Balsiger, Philip.....	212
Araya Lopez, Alexander.....	814	Baltazar, Maria da Saudade.....	598
Arcidiacono, Davide.....	850	Băluță, Oana.....	720
Ardissone, Alberto.....	376	Balžekienė, Aistė.....	514
Arenales, Alba.....	257	Band, Rebecca.....	374
Arenas, Daniel.....	578	Bandelli, Daniela.....	892
Areskoug Josefsson, Kristina.....	872	Banerski, Grzegorz.....	204
Armano, Emiliana.....	458	Banke, Signe.....	125
Arminen, Ilkka.....	945	Banse, Frauke.....	162
Arnold, Annika Ulrike.....	276	Banyanga, Jean.....	670
Aromatario, Aurélie.....	879	Baptista, Cristina.....	304
Arsaelsson, Kristinn Mar.....	693	Barakat, Ebtesam Hassan.....	717
Arsentyeva, Nina.....	436	Baraldi, Claudio.....	105
Arslan Avar, Adile.....	301	Baratto, Gabriele.....	452
Artiaga Leiras, Alba.....	394	Barbas, Andreia.....	312
Aruldoss, Vinnarasan.....	490	Barbier-Greenland, Katy.....	937
Aslan, Devrim Umut.....	130	Barbosa, Inês.....	813
Aslan, Remziye Gul.....	210	Barbulescu, Roxana.....	369
Assolent, Mikaela.....	537	Barca, Stefania.....	302
Astrid, Segert.....	147	Barker, John.....	860
Atalay, Selin.....	413	Barna, Ildiko.....	880
Atkinson, Michael.....	174	Baron, Nina.....	511
Atkinson, Will.....	366	Barreto, Manuela.....	66
Atzmüller, Christiane.....	649	Barrow, Clyde W.....	171
Aubert, Adriana.....	93	Barslund, Mikkel.....	589
Autto, Janne.....	678	Bartholini, Ignazia.....	722, 765
Avilés, Lissette.....	265	Bartiaux, Françoise.....	842
Avola, Maurizio.....	410	Bartl, Walter.....	761
Awad, Isabel.....	461	Bartoletti, Roberta.....	143
Ayan Musil, Pelin.....	675	Bartscherer, Sheena Fee.....	463
Ayar, Merve.....	816	Bassetti, Chiara.....	931
Ayuandini, Sherria.....	874	Baston, Helen.....	373
Azevedo, Liliana.....	49	Basu, Laura Shanti.....	167
Bååth, Jonas.....	150, 219	Baumeler, Carmen.....	426
Baber, Ashley.....	225	Baumgarten, Diana.....	60

Baur, Nina.....	856	Bernelius, Venla	250
Bauvois, Gwenaëlle	848	Bernhardt, Janine.....	653
Baxter, Jamie-Scott	964	Berritto, Antonella	107
Bayón Calvo, Siro.....	347	Berry, Craig Paul	438
Bazzani, Giacomo	921	Bertilsson, Emil	236, 253
Beacham, Jonathan	149	Bertogg, Ariane	317
Bear, Libby.....	307	Bertone, Chiara	540
Beccaria, Franca	403	Bertoni, Fabio	268
Becci, Irene.....	731, 741	Bertuzzi, Niccolò	565
Becerril Ruiz, Diego	321	Beşpınar, Fatma Umut	710
Becevic, Zulmir	656	Beşpınar, L. Zeynep.....	710
Bechert, Insa.....	730	Bettany, Shona M.	122
Bechter, Barbara	409	Bevilacqua, Emiliano.....	443
Beck, Sylvain.....	368	Bevilacqua, Stefania Adriana	953
Beckmann, Laura.....	108	Beyer, Heiko.....	880
Beckmann, Volker	288	Beynon-Jones, Sian	373
Bédard, Jean-Luc	518	Bhambra, Gurminder K.....	20, 35
Behrensen, Birgit.....	497	Bhopal, Kalwant.....	241
Behrmann, Laura.....	485	Bhui, Kamaldeep.....	873
Beirante, David.....	933	Bibbert, Mark Benjamin.....	534
Béki, Piroska Boglárka	714	Bieler, Andreas.....	157
Bekiroğlu, Sibel.....	795	Bieńko Greczyn, Mariola Marta	520
Bela, Baiba.....	747	Bierca, Marta Magdalena	321
Belfrage, Claes.....	158	Bikova, Mariya	702
Bellier-Teichmann, Tanja.....	381	Bilić, Paško	459
Bellini, Andrea	411, 851	Billings, Jenny.....	821
Bellotti, Elisa.....	354	Binder, Piotr.....	791
Bembič, Branko	360	Birindelli, Pierluca	370
Bembnista, Kamil.....	945	Biró, Emese	349
Ben Dori, Suzan	716	Bisht, Nidhi.....	435
Benasso, Sebastiano.....	125	Bisschop Boele, Evert.....	182
Benchekroun, Rachel.....	636	Blaalid, Bjørnar	609
Bene, Marton	692	Blair-Loy, Mary.....	326
Bengtsson, Tea Torbenfeldt	489	Blake, Brett Elizabeth.....	646
Benjamin, Orly.....	352	Blasutig, Gabriele.....	548
Bennani, Hannah.....	361, 946	Blavier, Pierre	602
Bennett, Julia.....	969	Bleicher, Alena	293, 297
Bennich-Björkman, Anna.....	647	Blell, Mwenza Thandiwe	845
Ben-Shoshan Gazit, Efrat.....	723	Blok, Anders.....	915
Benson, Michaela	21, 35	Blokland, Talja.....	816
Benson, Michaela Caroline.....	21	Blondal, Kristjana Stella	223, 232, 634
Benz, Pierre	207	Boatcă, Manuela.....	9
Benzer, Matthias	377	Bocchino, Antonello.....	578
Bereményi, Ábel.....	241	Bocskor, Akos.....	226
Berényi, Eszter.....	227	Boekelo, Marten	292
Bergamo, Alexandre.....	828	Boeren, Ellen.....	238
Berger, Nichlas Permin	489	Boerio, Pryanka.....	46
Berghman, Michaël	138	Bogdan Gruia, Ivan	452
Berglund, Oscar	166	Bogdanova, Elena	58
Berglund, Tomas	421	Bogomiagkova, Elena.....	313, 557
Bergman Blix, Stina	263	Böhneke, Petra	323
Bergström, Ylva	253	Boillat, Evelyne	381
Berktaş, Esin	78	Boldt, Georg Mikael	680
Berli, Oliver.....	551	Bologna, Emanuela	610
Bermúdez-Figueroa, Eva	359	Bolzan, Mario.....	315
Bernardini, Vittoria.....	707	Bolzmann, Claudio	50
Bernburg, Jon Gunnar	571	Bom, Louise Høyer.....	249

Bond, Erik Lawrence.....	353	Braun, Simone	340
Bonerba, Giuseppina.....	453	Brereton, Bernadette.....	228
Bonfert, Bernd.....	165	Brettin, Suse.....	284
Boninu, Lorenza.....	441	Breuer, Marc.....	319, 741
Bonvin, Jean-Michel	581	Brierley-Jones, Lyn.....	373
Bonzanni, Luca	605	Brik, Tymofii.....	695
Borba, Carla.....	191	Briken, Kendra	926
Borgen, Nicolai T.	237	Brilli, Stefano.....	78, 143
Borghini, Paolo	930	Brittain, Katie	873
Borgna, Paola	548	Britton, Joanne	667
Borja, Jean-Stéphane	937	Brock, Inés	340
Börjesson, Mikael.....	253	Brockington, Dan	275
Borkowska, Magda.....	346	Brodersen, Folke.....	540
Borozdina, Ekaterina	373	Brodrick, Alison.....	373
Bortoletto, Nico.....	607	Bröer, Christian.....	490, 874
Bosi, Lorenzo	566	Brömmelhaus, Ana	225
Boskovic, Branko	584	Brons, Anke.....	119
Bosman, Myra	521	Brooks, James	413
Bosmans, Kim	927	Brooks, Rachel	635
Bosoni, Maria Letizia	327, 330	Brousseau, Sylvain	381
Bossi, Luca	742	Broustau, Nadège	444, 462
Boström, Magnus	274	Brouwers, Lilith.....	526
Botelho, Maria do Carmo	505	Brown, Nik	405
Botezatu, Mihai	844	Brown, Patrick	518
Boudes, Philippe.....	936	Brown, Phillip.....	665
Bouima, Sonia.....	150	Browne, Craig	627
Boulay, Nadine	650	Bruce, Helen	277
Boult, Jacob	216	Brückner, Meike.....	284
Boumans, Saskia.....	429	Brueggemann, Carmen.....	713
Bourabain, Dounia.....	234	Bruff, Ian	159
Bouw, Carolien	490	Brugger, Florian	210
Bowler, Anne E.	70	Brugmans, Johan	395
Bozkurt Ozturk, Basak	431	Bruni, Lorenzo.....	256
Bozukova, Katya Danielova	496	Bschaden, Andreas	128
Bożykowski, Marek.....	415	Buarque de Hollanda, Bernardo Borges	608
Bozzetti, Alessandro.....	235	Buchanan, Sascha	127
Bozzini, Emanuela	284	Buchert, Ulla	771
Bozzon, Rossella	930	Bücker, Meike	47
Bracke, Piet	293, 383, 561	Buckermann, Paul.....	73
Bradby, Hannah.....	758	Budginaite Mackine, Irma.....	864
Brade, Lovise Haj.....	494	Budžytė, Agnė.....	291, 296
Braden, Laura E.	190	Bueno, Arthur	628
Bragtvedt, Stian.....	419	Buergi, Jutta.....	231
Brahic, Benedicte	758	Buffel, Veerle.....	293
Brahy, Rachel.....	913	Bührer, Susanne.....	554
Braida, Nicole	535	Buijs, Arjen.....	287
Brajdić Vuković, Marija.....	282	Bujard, Martin.....	499
Bramley, Louise	474	Bukowski, Andrzej Wojciech.....	800
Brandalesi, Vanessa.....	381	Buler, Marta.....	313, 491
Brandl, Bernd	420	Bulumac, Lavinia	375
Brandner, Lou Therese Elisabeth	458	Bunnell, Tristan.....	255
Brandt, Kevin.....	805, 967	Burchell, Brendan	167, 437
Brandt, Martina.....	820	Burcin, Boris.....	334
Brandth, Berit	335	Burguete, Teresa.....	304
Brantl, Isabelle Marie	99	Burnay, Nathalie	68
Brathwaite, Beverley Helena.....	358	Burningham, Kate	841, 966
Bratt, Christopher.....	668, 821	Burton, Jamie.....	277

Burton-Jeangros, Claudine	393, 399	Carvalho, António	302
Busby, Nicole	952	Carvalho, Diana	314, 638
Buse, Christina	405, 821	Carvalho, Helena	314, 638
Buslón Valdez, Nataly	562	Carvalho, Rui F.	882
Busse, Maria	287	Carvalho, Teresa	470
Buţ, Ana-Georgiana	74	Casagrande, Gaia	440
Butkeviciene, Egle	679, 877	Casanova, Georgia	67
Butterman, Steven Fred	530	Casanovas Caparros, Pol	471
Buzogány, Áron	810	Casas, Lidia	385
Bygstad, Bendik	151	Casassas, David	167
Bzzi, Julia Christine	529	Caselli, Marco	361
Cá, Luis	897	Casey, Emma Helen	115
Cabaço, Susana	499	Cassibba, Rosalinda	585
Cabrera-Álvarez, Pablo	503	Castagnino, Florent	517
Çabuk Kaya, Nilay	715	Castellanos Quintana, Juan Vicente	208
Cacciari, Joseph	956	Castrén, Anna-Maija	858
Cada, Karel	779	Castro Seixas, Eunice	106
Caetano, Ana	91, 493	Castro Seixas, Paulo	106
Caetano, Pedro Jorge	934	Cataldi, Silvia	372
Cai, Chang	587	Cattani, Lorenzo	355
Cai, Liexu	187	Cattani, Luca	416
Calderón Figueroa, Fernando	690	Cavallotti, Rita	315
Caliandro, Alessandro	51	Cea D'Ancona, M ^a Angeles	601
Calvi, Cristina	649	Cebrián Enrique, Bernardino	464
Calvo, Nagore	160	Cebula, Michał	118
Caminis, Despoina	605	Ceccherelli, Alessio	200, 453
Camorrino, Antonio	894	Čehovin Zajc, Jožica	431
Camozzi, Ilenya	184, 643	Čehulić, Mateja	714
Campdepadros, Roger	570	Celardi, Elvira	449
Campelo, Patricia	803	Celen, Umit	198
Campion, Karis	807	Celik, Kezban	198
Campos Lima, Maria da Paz	431	Centemeri, Laura	909
Camps Calvet, Clara	529	Cepo, Dario	714
Cañarte, David	770	Cerati, Gabriele	48
Candamil, Juanita	93, 659	Cernic Istenic, Majda	932
Cangiano, Ciro	249	Cerroni, Andrea	299
Cappellini, Benedetta	143	Cerva, Daniela	893
Cara, Chantal	381	Česnuitytė, Vida	864
Carbajo, Diego	657	Champy, Florent	474
Carbone, Domenico	343	Chan, Ralph	652
Cardano, Mario	396	Chang, Ju-Hui	178, 251
Cardoso, António	601	Chang, Yung Han	648
Cardozo Sarli, André	102	Chantseva, Victoria	109
Caredda, Marta	396	Charalambous, Giorgos	695
Carezana, Claudio	396	Charles, Nickie	305
Carleheden, Mikael	616	Charnley-Parry, Ioan	286, 967
Carlo, Simone	51	Chassagne, Aline	107
Carlsen, Hjalmar Bang	572	Chatzinakos, George	800
Carlson, Sören	769	Chekar, Choon Key	403
Carmichael, Donna	206	Chen, Hongey	194
Carmo, Renato Miguel	929	Chen, Meng	832
Carpenter, Jenae Michelle	633	Chen, Tianhong	69
Carrà, Elisabetta	310	Chen, Wei-Ping	861
Carradore, Roberto	299	Cheng, Qiuxian	586
Carreira da Silva, Filipe	697	Chernilo, Daniel	31, 622
Carrosio, Giovanni	295	Chernova, Zhanna	656
Carstensen, Johann	765	Chesta, Riccardo Emilio	420

Chew, Matthew M.	773	Copete, Esther	898
Chi, Zhenhe	593	Coppola, Nicolamaria.....	730
Chłoń-Domińczak, Agnieszka	415	Corradi, Consuelo	893
Chmielewska-Szlajfer, Helena	448	Corrêa Nunes, Mafalda	809
Choi, Susanne Y P	321	Corte-Real, Madalena	810
Choonara, Joseph	925	Costa, Ana	431
Choroszewicz, Marta	479	Costa, Rosário Couto	364
Chowdhry, Sue	403	Coste, Tristan	207
Chowdhuri, Joy Prakash	590	Coulangeon, Philippe	282
Christensen, Anette Gravgaard	908	Coulmont, Baptiste	342
Christodoulaki, Ioanna	684	Courtin, Irène.....	137
Christoph, Bernhard	583	Cousin, Bruno	796
Christou, Miranda	14	Coutts, Adam	167, 437
Chung, Heejung	350	Coveney, Katie	377
Chung, Wei-Yun.....	531	Cox, Pat	782
Chursina, Anna	238	Cox, Peter	565
Chzhen, Yekaterina.....	248	Cratsborn, Sjoerd.....	799
Cialdea, Laura	610	Craveiro, Daniela	505
Ciammella, Fabio.....	449	Crawford, Garry	890
Cianferoni, Nicola	212	Crescenti, Martina	740
Ciaputa, Ewelina.....	728	Crespi, Isabella	334, 740, 906
Ciccia, Rossella	570	Crespo, Miguel.....	932
Ciceri, Paola.....	506	Creswell, Philip K.....	846
Cineli, Cemile Beyda	700	Crettaz von Roten, Fabienne	553
Cini, Lorenzo.....	425	Crettaz, Eric A.	50
Ciobanu, Oana.....	43, 62	Cristobal, Jethro Orejana	526
Ciornei, Irina	369	Croitoru, Alin.....	215
Citroni, Sebastiano	681	Crone, Stephen	174
Ciziri, Nubin	754	Crook, Deborah Jane.....	113
Claessens, Elke	325	Cruickshank, Justin	624
Clancy, Laura	964	Cruz, Resto	636
Clark, Terry	690	Cruz, Rui.....	601
Clayton-Hathway, Kate Julie.....	349	Csanády, Márton Tamás	738
Clément, Karine.....	910	Cserni, Robert T.	533
Climent-Gil, Emilio.....	295	Csizmady, Adrienne	292
Cocco, Mariantonietta	876	Csoba, Judit.....	594
Coco, Antonella	946	Cucu-Oancea, Ozana.....	940
Coelho, Manuel Pacheco.....	897	Cuenca, Jaime	542
Coffin, Jack	122	Cullati, Stéphane.....	399
Cohen, Bruce Macfarlane	387	Cullen, Pauline	687
Cohen, Susan Eileen	355	Culley, Lorraine	377
Cois, Ester.....	924	Cunningham-Burley, Sarah	403
Colella, Christian.....	299	Curtis, Penny.....	266
Coleman, Roy	272	Custers, Gijs	805
Cole-Wright, Jennifer	125	Cuthbert, Karen	520
Conde Espejo, Paloma	393	Cuzzocrea, Valentina	653
Condom Bosch, Josep LLuis.....	471	Cveticanin, Predrag.....	179
Condom Bosh, Josep Lluis	311	Cvetković, Vladimir	946
Condon, Roderick Anthony	619	Czapka, Elzbieta Anna	390
Conley, Hazel	346	Czapska, Janina	794
Connelly, Laura.....	665	Czerniawska-Szejda, Dominika	354
Consoli, Teresa	596, 948	Czymara, Christian	671
Constantin, Sandra Valerie.....	344	Czyżewski, Andrzej.....	93
Contini, Paolo	94	Dagnes, Joselle.....	343
Contini, Rina Manuela	759	Dahinden, Janine	763
Cook, Hugh	413	Dahlgren, Josefine	670
Cook, Mandy	414	Dahlstedt, Magnus.....	606, 656

Dahlvik, Julia.....	19	Deindl, Christian	63, 820
Dahmen-Adkins, Jennifer	562	Deisner, Jana Katrina	52
Dambrosio Clementelli, Alina	164, 799	Dekeyser, Lorenz	236
Damelang, Andreas	505, 506	Del Fabbro, Matteo	796
Damery, Shannon	906	del Moral-Espín, Lucía.....	103
Damianidou, Eleni	251	Delaruelle, Katrijn	398
Damman, Marleen	50	Delaunay, Catarina	935
Danbi, Hong.....	118	Delhey, Jan.....	364
Danielsson, Erna.....	197	Delibas, Kayhan.....	512
Danilova, Elena.....	36	Delica, Kristian Nagel.....	815
Daňková, Hana	267	Delicado, Ana.....	559
Dannefjord, Per	476	Deliu, Alexandra.....	716
Dannemann, Etta	302	della Porta, Donatella	565
Danner, Magali.....	476	Delli Zotti, Giovanni	400
Darmon, Isabelle	176	Delmas, Philippe	381
Daugavietis, Jānis	294, 301	Demanet, Jannick.....	222, 232
Davenport, Christian	774	Demaziere, Didier	424
David, Martin.....	293, 297, 559	Demir, Ferhunde Dilara	168
Davidenko, Maria	714	Demoli, Yoann.....	282
David-Kacso, Agnes	108	Demory, Matthieu	229
Davidson, Joe Peter Lionel	615	Dempsey, Deborah	937
Davies, Katherine	860	Dencik, Lars.....	669
Dawkins, Natalia.....	873	Deng, Chuan-Zhong	194
Day, Chris Robson	257	Dermott, Esther	859
de Almeida Alves, Nuno	631	Devadason, Ranji Elizabeth.....	363
De Araújo, Luna.....	922	DeVereaux, Constance.....	85
De Backer, Charlotte	289	Devisme, Laurent.....	813
De Baere, Mathijs.....	139	Dewey, Matias	847
de Benedittis, Mario.....	181	Di Bianco, Soazig.....	480
De Botton, Lena.....	100, 744	Di Chiacchio, Carlo	228
De Castro, Gonzalo.....	113	Di Fátima, Branco.....	152
De Falco, Ciro Clemente	564	Di Francesco, Gabriele	759
De Feo, Antonietta	175, 239	Di Giulio, Antonietta	841
De Frantz, Monika	689	Di Giuseppe, Silvia	326
de Graaff, Bert.....	511	Di Pasquale, Laura	200, 453
De Graeve, Katrien	258	Diabaté, Sabine.....	335
de Koster, Willem	394	Diamond, Aurel.....	554
de la Banquise, Balthazar	620	Dianoux, Robin.....	299
De Luca, Enrico.....	372	Dias, Alfrancio Ferreira	538
De Moortel, Deborah	930	Dias, Tayrine	574
de Noronha, Luke	35	Diatlova, Anastasia	527
de Paiva Lareiro, Cristina.....	755	Didier, Pierrine.....	145, 146
De Paoli, Stefano	563	Diekmann, Andreas	38, 277
De Prez, Vincent	398	Dietrich, Marc	483
De Sabbata, Kevin	560	Digennaro, Pierluigi	930
de Saille, Stevienna	544	Dilaver, Gönül	235
de Valk, Helga.....	719	Diliberto, Simona	140
de Vries, Henning	970	Dimitrova, Venetsiya	472
de Wilde, Mandy	126	Diñçer, Pelin.....	725
Dębska, Katarzyna	709	Dingeldey, Irene.....	428
Dechant, Anna.....	335	Diogo, Maria Paula	549
Décieux, Jean Philippe.....	782	Diogo, Sara.....	470
Degens, Philipp.....	221	Ditlevsen, Kia	149, 394
Degli Esposti, Piergiorgio.....	130	Dittmann, Joerg	814
de-Gracia-Soriano, Pablo.....	630	Dittmer, Cordula	193, 204
De-Gracia-Soriano, Pablo	604, 742	Dixon, Jeremy	517
Degroote, Emma	242	Djoric, Gorana.....	788

Dobigny, Laure	842	Ebeturk, Irem	365
Doblytė, Sigita	400	Ebner, Alexander	218
Dochow, Stephan	671	Ebrey, Jill Elizabeth	968
Dolenec, Danijela	564	Eccles, Alice.....	66
Dolley, Jonathan.....	289	Echavarren, José M.....	514
Domaneschi, Lorenzo	651	Eckert, Falk.....	485
Domazet, Mladen	282	Eckert, Judith	509
Dominguez Aguayo, Aitor	311	Eder, Julia.....	160
Domínguez Amorós, Màrius.....	519, 597, 895	Edmondson, Ricca.....	34, 58
Dominguez Folgueras, Marta	834	Eerola, Petteri	317
Domnanovich, Julia	214	Egard, Hanna	487
Donat López, Marta.....	147	Egerer, Michael.....	117
Donato, Silvia	330	Eggleston, Andrew	158
Donato, Stellamarina	591	Ehgartner, Ulrike.....	148, 918
Donetto, Sara	872	Ehmann, Tanja	803
Donnelly, Michael	255, 751	Ehrlich, Ulrike.....	62
Donoghue, Matthew	161	Eichert, Christian A.	122
Dopierała, Renata.....	136	Eigenmann, Laura	531
Dorgeist, Matthias.....	562	Eimantė, Eimantė	304
Dos Santos Silva, Marta.....	249	Eisewicht, Paul	151
d'Ovidio, Francesco Domenico	134	Ejrnæs, Anders.....	576
Downey, John	138	Ekbrand, Hans.....	569
Drabina-Rózewicz, Aleksandra	354	Ekhholm, David	606
Drahokoupil, Jan.....	852	Eklund, Lisa	830
Dreliozi, Angeliki.....	597	El Dali, Yasmin.....	479
Dremel, Anita	722	El-Amir, Ayman Mohamed Ragaa	117
Drevon, Guillaume	958	Elands, Birgit	287
Drewski, Daniel.....	362	Elboj Saso, Carmen	213, 238, 625
Driezen, Ariadne.....	737	Eldén, Sara Karolina	835
Dryzaite, Ieva.....	927	Elias, Marina	223
Dubey, Amaresh.....	345	Elias, Nelly.....	323
Ducci, Geal.....	262	Eliyahu-Levi, Dolly.....	734
Duch, Danuta.....	193	Ellguth, Peter	419
Duchêne-Lacroix, Cédric J	904	Elliker, Florian	488
Dudley-Smith, Russell.....	493, 878	Elliot, Mark.....	324
Dudova, Radka	333	Ellis, Geraint.....	827
Dueñas, Maria	384	Ellis, Katie.....	266
Duffy, Mel.....	538	Elloukmani, Sara	409
Dujisin, Zoltan.....	442	Emery, Thomas	862
Dulsrud, Arne	151	Emery, Tom.....	499
Duman, Betül	814	Emprechtlinger, Julia	468
Dumitrascu, Loredana	145, 146	Emvalotis, Anastassios.....	254
Dumitrica, Delia.....	577	End, Markus.....	660
Dunk-West, Priscilla	309	Engbersen, Godfried	805, 883
Duprat-Kushtanina, Veronika.....	107	Engelage, Sonja.....	426
Durbin, Susan	358, 360	Engelhardt, Anne	170
Durst, Judit	241	England, Edith Amy.....	528
Dutour, Julien	165	Englert, Kathrin	507
Duvant, Gregoire	608	Engstler, Heribert.....	824
Duvoisin, Aline.....	393	Enjuto Martinez, Regina	915
Dvořák, Tomáš.....	693	Entgelmeier, Ines	350
Dyen, Margot	124	Epp, André	90
Dyrvig, Theresa.....	527	Eranti, Veikko.....	916
Dziedziczak-Foltyn, Agnieszka Ewa	412	Erasga, Dennis Saturno.....	494
Eastham, Rachael	536	Erfani Hossein Pour, Rezvaneh	715
Ebbinghaus, Bernhard	54	Ergin, Murat.....	877
Eberle, Thomas Samuel	484	Ergin, Nezihe Başak.....	612

Eriksson, Kerstin	197	Feola, Giuseppe	156
Erisman, Jetske Charlotte	560	Ferdous, Sajia	356
Erlinghagen, Marcel	867	Ferencz, Zoltan	290, 292
Ernstoff, Alexi	120	Fernandes-Jesus, Maria	106
Erreygers, Sara	289	Fernandez Otegui, Diego R.	195
Ertem, Ece Cihan	644	Fernandez, Eluska	875
Ertiö, Titiana	967	Fernández-Esquinas, Manuel.....	41
Ervasti, Heikki	734	Fernández-Prados, Juan Sebastián	556, 740
Escobar, Modesto	499	Fernqvist, Stina	468
Escobedo, Anna.....	311, 471	Ferone, Emilia	364
Esholdt, Henriette Frees.....	495	Ferreira Dias, Nuno Manuel.....	661
Espinar-Ruiz, Eva	563	Ferreira, Vera	302
Espinosa Soriano, Paula	603	Ferrero Camoletto, Raffaella	396
Esposito, Maurizio	609	Ferro, Lúgia	813
Esser, Ingrid K	421	Fersch, Barbara	495
Etike, Safak	453	Ficcadenti, Cecilia	589
Eve, Michael	776	Fidrya, Efim	513
Evelyne, Baillergeau	874	Fidrya, Olga	513
Evemy, John	158	Fiedrich, Frank	203
Ewington, Eve.....	358	Filcak, Richard	303
Fabian, Carlo.....	528	Filčák, Richard	659
Fabregat Cabrera, María Elena.....	390	Finney, Nissa	826
Fadaee, Simin	567	Firinci Orman, Turkan	111
Fafaliou, Irene	603	Fischbach, Antoine.....	759
Fagan, Colette	324	Fischer, Carolin	748
Falabella, Alejandra	255	Fischer-Neumann, Marion.....	323
Falanga, Roberto	559, 809	Fisher, Eran	440
Falk, Katrin.....	60	Fitzgerald, Des	280
Faloni, Valentina.....	79	Flecha García, Ramón	388
Faludi, Julianna.....	541	Flecha, Ramon	33, 616
Fang, Hua.....	76	Flecker, Jörg.....	679
Fanizza, Fiammetta	745, 860	Fleischer, Stephanie.....	752
Fantechi, Federico	194, 956	Flick, Christian.....	147
Farago, Beatrix	714	Flick, Uwe.....	488
Farci, Manolo	902	Flinkfeldt, Marie.....	266
Farges, Géraldine	476	Flood, Nuala.....	827
Farina, Fatima.....	343	Floridi, Ginevra	45
Farinella, Domenica.....	216, 306	Foa, Caterina.....	932
Farini, Federico.....	99	Foden, Mike	133, 144, 145, 146
Farkas, Xénia	691	Folloni, André	364
Farmer, Stephanie	225	Fonadova, Laura	673
Fasoranti, Olayiwola Oluwajenyo.....	313	Fonseca, Dinis	598
Fathi, Mastoureh.....	728	Fonseca, Paulo	297
Fausser, Margit	885	Formankova, Lenka.....	907
Favell, Adrian Charles	691	Formby, Eleanor	528
Favre, Elisa.....	468	Forno, Francesca.....	132, 284
Favretto, Anna Rosa	46	Forrest, Ray.....	49
Fayet, Quentin.....	102	Forsberg, Håkan.....	247
Fecher, Benedikt	555	Forté, Lucie	389
Feder, Tal.....	82	Fortunato, Vincenzo	411
Feeney, Maria.....	538	Fourton, Clemence Lucie Elise	156
Feinstein, Yuval	264	Fox, Nick J	284
Feischmidt, Margit	268	Fox, Rebekah	305
Felder, Maxime	805	Frąckowiak, Maciej	481, 793
Fellegi, Zuzana	954	Frade, Carlos.....	620
Fennes, Helmut	655	Franceschelli, Michela	91
Fenton, Laura	636	Francis, Joy.....	873

Franco Tejero, Manuel	393	Ganz-Meishar, Michal.....	734
Frangioni, Tommaso.....	593, 850	Garavaglia, Emma	46
Franke, Annette.....	47	Garbutt, Ruth.....	531
Frankel, Sam	99, 309	Garcia de Torres, Elvira	464
Franssen, Thomas.....	543	Garcia Iglesias, Jaime	539
Fratsea, Loukia-Maria.....	600, 963	Garcia, Sandrine.....	476
Frazzetta, Federica	425	Garcia-Ruiz, Manuel.....	85
Frederiksen, Morten	914	Gariglio, Luigi	396
Freier, Carolin	582	Garnier, Pascale	104
Frėjutė-Rakauskienė, Monika.....	699	Garriga, Anna.....	332
Fretwell, Nathan.....	860	Gasparo, Costanza	732
Freude, Leon	519	Gasperoni, Giancarlo	243, 677
Frey, Arun Lorenz	569	Gaupp, Lisa	185
Fritsch, Nina-Sophie	345, 418	Gautam, Tika Ram.....	705
Frodermann, Corinna	425	Gauthier, Jacques-Antoine	326, 958
Frohn, Christoph.....	319	Gautun, Heidi.....	821
Frommer, Jana-Andrea.....	203	Gavrila, Mihaela.....	443
Frydendal, Stine	609	Gazit, Nir	568
Fucci, Stefania	46	Geambasu, Reka	350
Fuchs, Christian	13	Gedvilaitė – Kordušienė, Margarita	333
Fuchs, Gerhard	857	Geerts, Robbe	289
Fuchs, Lukas Marian	772	Geiger Zeman, Marija	48, 56
Fučík, Petr.....	328	Geisen, Thomas	47
Fuentes, Christian.....	124	Gemar, Adam.....	179
Fülling, Julia	135	Gemini, Laura.....	78, 143
Furåker, Bengt.....	432	Genova, Angela.....	374
Furmańska-Maruszak, Agnieszka Maria	320	Genova, Carlo	630
Fürst, Henrik.....	87	Gerbery, Daniel.....	218
Fusillo, Federica.....	372	Gerdina, Otto.....	60
Fuster Morell, Mayo.....	544	Gerhold, Lars.....	231, 923
Fuszara, Malgorzata	949	Gerli, Matteo	453
Fylling, Ingrid	591	Gerlich, Regina Ilona	44
Fynbo, Lars	489	Gerosa, Alessandro.....	811, 931
Gabb, Jacqui	536	Gerstewitz, Julia.....	336
Gabe, Jonathan	406	Geurkink, Bram	674
Gaborit, Emilie.....	389	Gevaert, Jessie	930
Gabowitsch, Mischa	910	Gewinner, Jennifer	277
Gábríel, Dóra	703	Ghaffari, Rassa	16
Gabriel, Rainer.....	42	Gharti Magar, Jhakendra	676
Gadeyne, Sylvie	385	Ghita, Cristina	451
Gadinger, Susanne	655	Giachi, Sandro.....	599
Gadowska, Kaja G.....	689	Giamello, Clarisa María.....	113
Gaia, Alessandra.....	48	Gibbons, Mark	426
Gaiaschi, Camilla	353	Gibin, Marta.....	405
Gaini, Firouz	644	Gibson, Andrew Gerard	478
Galantino, Maria Grazia	515	Gilliam, Laura	634
Galasińska, Aleksandra.....	766	Giménez, Ferran	567
Galčanová, Lucie.....	827	Gimpel, Antje	896
Gale, Nicola	518	Ginnerskov-Dahlberg, Mette	244
Galeazzi, Silvia	416	Ginsburger, Maël	282
Galetto, Manuela	409	Giorgi, Alberta.....	687
Gallego, Margarita.....	351	Giraud, Eva Haifa	128
Gallistl, Vera	65, 75	Giret, Jean-François	476
Gałuszka, Damian	890	Giritli Nygren, Anna Katarina	17, 509
Gamliel, Tova.....	86	Giugni, Marco	672
Ganiel, Gladys.....	731	Giumelli, Riccardo.....	849
Ganjour, Olga	958	Gius, Chiara.....	457

Giustini, Deborah	918	Gremigni, Elena	602
Gjernes, Trude	384	Griffiths, Miro	566
Gjerstad, Brita	706	Grigar, Ewa	79
Gkougkousis, Grigoris	192	Grigolo, Michele	968
Glaeser, Jochen	543	Grødem, Anne Skevik	675
Glas, Iris	883	Groenewold, Willem George	719
Glaser, Jochen	545	Gromada, Anna	248
Glauser, Andrea	886	Groo, Dora	554
Glisch, Sophia	391	Gross, Christiane	253
Globisch, Claudia	660	Gross, Dinah	234
Gnambs, Timo	500	Gross, Matthias	559
Gobert, Julie	198	Grosse, Ingrid	778
Godin, Laurence	120, 842	Grotowska-Leder, Jolanta	412, 655
Goebel, Jan	814	Grubb, Ane	914
Gojard, Séverine	123	Grugulis, Irena	413
Gola, Elisabetta	200, 402	Grüning, Barbara	944
Golding, Berenice	723	Gryzunova, Elena	448
Goldmann, Bartek	425	Guadalupi, Luigi	354
Goleva, Mariia	310, 342	Guaita, Antonio	67
Golíás, Montserrat	600	Guenther, Elisabeth Anna	503, 561
Golob, Tea	787	Guerra, João	202
Gomes, Carla	290	Guerrero Lara, Anna	231
Gomes, Rui Telmo	81	Guetto, Raffaele	921
Gómez García, Rogelio	347	Guillaume, Cecile	430
Gonçalves, Ana	828	Guivant, Julia Silvia	297
Gonçalves, Catarina	239	Guler, Ezgi	801
Göncz, Borbála	685	Güler, Zuhul	814
Gonzalez Hernando, Marcos	208	Gummer, Tobias	499
González Salgado, Ignacio de Loyola	393	Gunn, Callum	551
Gonzalez-Caballero, Juan Luis	384	Gunnar, Otte	71
Gonzalez-Díaz, Cristina	563	Gunzelmann, Hans Jonas	567
González-Río, María José	892	Gupta, Achala	635
Gordon, Ian Richard	690	Gurjar, Vishesh Pratap	789
Gordt, Simon	252	Gusciute, Egle	672
Gorleer, Sam	383	Gutiérrez Palacios, Rodolfo	599
Goszczynski, Wojciech	280, 963	Gutiérrez Sastre, Marta	393
Göttgens, Anne	562	Guy, Anat	727
Gouilhers, Solène	510	Guy, Deborah	710
Gould, Mark	621	Guzman-Concha, Cesar	570
Goulden, Murray	310	Haagsman, Karlijn	503, 867
Gouveia, Luís	933	Haapajarvi, Linda	767
Grabowska, Izabela	640	Haarmans, Maria	873
Gram, Malene	319	Habib, Filip Elias	751
Gram-Hanssen, Kirsten	132	Hacisalihoğlu, Elif	352
Grasmeier, Marie Cornelia	897	Hackl, Elisabeth	397, 401
Grassiani, Erella	568	Hadjar, Andreas	224
Gray, Breda	769	Hadzibulic, Sabina	941
Grebneva, Valeriya	492	Hafner, Johann	741
Greco, Cinzia	373	Hagen Ford, Courtney Emma	311
Greco, Sabrina	228	Hagen, Målfrid Irene	82
Greco, Alyssa Lauren	224	Hahn, Kornelia	614
Green, Jo	373	Haines-Doran, Thomas	162
Green, Lorraine	265	Halawa, Mateusz	838
Green, Maia	365	Haldar, Marit	587
Greenhalgh, Trisha	391	Halford, Susan	20
Greenwood, Joseph Matthew	89	Halkier, Bente	135
Greenwood, Martin	481	Hall, Melanie	657

Haller, Max	21	Henkens, Kene	825
Halrynjo, Sigtona	326	Henriksson, Erik Andreas	903
Halvorsrud, Kristoffer	873	Hense, Andrea	320, 637
Hameister, Nicole	824	Herbrand, Cathy.....	377
Hammarsten, Maria Jennie	103	Herda, Daniel	662
Hammer, Raphaël.....	510	Hering, Linda.....	135, 856
Hanafi, Sari	11	Herman, Aleksandra	945
Hanbury, Ali.....	536	Hermene, Agnese	85
Hancock, David.....	890	Herrera Belzunces, Júlia.....	397
Handulle, Ayan	588	Herrera, Julia.....	625
Hannikainen, Pietari	732	Herrlein, Jannah.....	741
Hänninen, Riitta.....	463	Herzog, Benno	623
Hans, Silke	392	Hess, Stephanie	308
Hansen, Anders Rhiger	116	Heusinger, Josefina.....	60
Hansen, Christian Sandbjerg	815	Heuvel, Swenne G. van den	50
Hansen, Lasse Schmidt	678	Hilário, Ana Patrícia	380, 712
Hansson, Kristofer	487	Hildingsson, Roger	966
Hanzlik, Jan.....	87	Hiller, Petra	423
Hardardottir, Eva.....	316	Hilsen, Anne Inga	46
Harju, Anu	115, 457	Hirsland, Andreas.....	410, 422
Harkness, Susan	346	Hirsh, David.....	664
Harrebye, Silas.....	576	Hirth, Steffen	129
Harries, Tim	195	Hirvonen, Helena	467
Hartmann, Eva.....	845	Hitters, Erik	796
Hartmann, Jennifer	201	Ho, Yu-Chin	138
Haru, Ashley Elisabeth.....	704	Hofäcker, Dirk	54, 340
Hashem, Shadi.....	283	Hoffman, Andrew Staver	916
Hashemi, Morteza	767	Hoffmann, Maria-Anna	806
Haskova, Hana.....	333	Hofreiter, Roman	652
Hassan, Claudia Gina	669	Högbacka, Riitta.....	367
Hatos, Adrian.....	584	Hogg, Margaret.....	139
Haugrønning, Vilde.....	940	Hohmeyer, Katrin	355
Havlin, Tetiana.....	781	Holley, Peter	361
Haycox, Hannah	757	Hollin, Greg	610
Hayudini, Shareen Usman	526	Holm, Lotte	135
Hayward, Geoff	231	Holmes, Helen.....	148
Head, Emma	144, 833	Holmes, Mary	259
Heaney, Jonathan G.	273	Holmwood, John.....	39, 732
Hebrok, Marie	283	Holub, Martin	56
Hedegaard, Troels Fage.....	434	Holubek, Stefan	514
Heegemann, Patrick	524	Holz, Manuel Michael	504
Heers, Marieke	322, 330	Holzinger, Florian.....	554
Hegna, Kristinn	858	Homanen, Riikka	845
Hegnes, Atle Wehn.....	141	Homman, Lina.....	55
Heidenstrøm, Nina	153, 283	Honkatukia, Päivi	413, 654
Heikkilä, Riie	119, 487	Hoolohan, Claire	923
Heiland, Heiner	437	Hoppania, Hanna-Kaisa.....	822
Heimo, Lauri Juhani.....	366	Horeni, Karina	779
Heinz, Andreas	874	Horgan, Deirdre	875
Heinz, Jana	229	Horstman, Klasien.....	799
Held, Nina.....	527	Horváth, Ágnes	435
Helland, Håvard.....	233, 254	Horvath, Kenneth	756
Hellman, Matilda.....	117	Horzsa, Gergely.....	962
Helsing, Daniel Lars	547	Hossu, Iulia-Elena.....	969
Hemmingsson, Olov Mikael	608	Hosszu, Ramona Alexandra	558, 844
Henchoz, Caroline	207	Hovdhaugen, Elisabeth	233
Hendrickx, Jef	524	Howell, Jude.....	915

Høyen, Marianne.....	493	Jacobsen, Eivind.....	145
Hristova, Ivelina.....	776	Jacobsen, Mette Hove	116
Hristova, Svetlana Hristoforova	175	Jacobsson, Kerstin.....	477
Hrženjak, Majda	328	Jaekel, Laura	452
Hsu, Chieh	747	Jäger, Johannes.....	158
Huang, Zhuojun	183	Jager, Wander.....	555
Huber, Johanna Clara	136	Jahn, Kerstin	929
Hudson, Nicky.....	377	Jakelja, Luka.....	210
Hughes, Gerard	69	Jakubowska, Honorata.....	613
Huke, Nikolai	155	Jallinoja, Piia	120
Hultqvist, Elisabeth	764	James, Elizabeth.....	374
Humbert, Anne Laure	503, 561	James, Hayley	838
Humer, Živa	328	Jamieson, Lynn.....	259, 334
Humphris, Rachel	834	Jammet, Thomas.....	212
Hunt, Wil	415	Jandric, Dora.....	537
Hurdiel, Rémy.....	609	Jansen, Giedo.....	843
Hurenkamp, Menno	368, 621	Janssen, Heleen J.	811
Hustinx, Lesley.....	383, 561, 915	Janßen, Melike.....	469
Huszár, Ákos.....	592	Janssen, Susanne	965
Huysmans, Jef.....	678	Jansson, Jenny	424
Iacovou, Maria.....	251	Jarecka, Urszula	187
Iannucci, Laura	610	Jareño Ruiz, Diana.....	390, 604, 742, 892
Iarskaia-Smirnova, Elena	467, 477	Jarnkvist, Karin.....	320
Iezzi, Domenica Fiordistella.....	200, 402	Jarre, Paolo	403
Ifanti, Amalia A.	404	Jartti, Tuija	512
Igarashi, Akira.....	663	Jarty, Julie	596
Ignjatović, Miroљjub	427	Järv, Olle	504, 757
Iliopoulos, Constantine	205	Järvi, Laura Kristiina	430
Ilmarinen, Katja Maaria.....	61	Järvinen-Tassopoulos, Johanna	117
Imbrasaite, Jurate	674	Jasiński, Mikołaj Karol.....	415
Immerfall, Stefan.....	764	Jaskulowski, Krzysztof.....	669
Imperato, Maria Grazia	396	Javier, Julia Maria Teresa Bautista.....	526
Inal, Rahsan	611	Jayadeva, Sazana	599
Inglis, David	41, 181	Jayawarna, Dilani	358
Ingrasci, Ombretta	479	Jelonek, Magdalena	239
Iñiguez-Berrozpe, Tatiana	238	Jelsoe, Erling	371
Ioannou, Gregoris.....	853	Jennissen, Roel	883
Iqbal, Iqra	402	Jensen, Per H	54
Irak, Daghan	870	Jensen, Sidsel Vive	767
Irwin, Sarah	630	Jenss, Alke.....	170
Isaksen, Lise Widding	702	Jentsch, Birgit Elke	783
Isengard, Bettina	45, 865	Jikeli, Gunther	881
Ishiguro, Kuniko.....	348	Jiménez Cabello, José Manuel	321
Isoniemi, Henna Johanna	648	Jiménez-Delgado, Antonio.....	604
Ispizua, Marian	803	Jiménez-Delgado, María	604, 742
Israel, Sabine	334	Joanpere, Mar.....	421
Ivanková, Paula	515	Johannessen, Lars E. F.	546, 587
Iwinska, Katarzyna.....	279	Johanssen, Jacob	447
Izdebska, Karolina	899	Johansson, Håkan	966
Izuhara, Misa	49	Johansson, Roine	197
Jack, Tullia	148	Johansson, Thomas.....	633, 666
Jäckel, Helga	923	Johnson, Eleanor Kate	404
Jackson, Clare	373	Johnson, Jessica K.M.....	593
Jackson, Leonie B	723	Johnson, Mark R	889
Jackson, Tim	841	Johnson, Sarah Kathleen.....	735
Jackson, Yves	393	Johnson, Vicky	105
Jacobs, Mark.....	846	Johnston, Craig	251

Jokela, Maija Elina	913	Kaprans, Martins.....	780
Jokinen, Kimmo	309	Kara, Hanna	773
Jokinen, Leena.....	922	Kara, Sema	198
Jolanki, Outi.....	64	Karabegović, Dženeta	778
Jolidon, Vladimir.....	399	Karacharovskiy, Vladimir V.	792
Jonas, Michael.....	147	Karademir Hazir, Irmak	118
Jones, Marjaana	387	Karakaya, M. Fatih	211
Jones, Nikoleta	300	Karalis, Georgios	951
Jones, Stephen H.	550	Karanika, Katerina.....	139
Jonsdottir, Heidur Hrund.....	634	Kärgel, Katharina	496
Jonvik, Merete.....	79	Karhinen, Joonas.....	442
Jordan, Sharalyn.....	650	Karhinen-Soppi, Anu	309
Juan, Paola	386	Kari, Mika.....	512
Juozeliuniene, Irena	864	Karlberg, Eva.....	579
Jürgensen, Cedric	683	Karmowska, Joanna	426
Jurković, Luka	667	Kärnä, Eija	51
Juvenius, Jutta.....	803, 808	Karsten, Andreas.....	655
Juvenius, Jutta Elisabet	803	Karttunen, Sari.....	83
Juvonen, Sara	250	Karvonen, Sakari.....	384
Juzefovičs, Jānis.....	363	Kassner, Maciej.....	791
Kaaristo, Maarja	277	Katainen, Anu	119, 487
Kaden, Ulrike.....	935	Katharina, Diehl	298
Kadi, Selma	58	Katrnak, Tomas	673
Kaergel, Katharina	530	Katsounis, Ioannis.....	898
Kaeser, Nadine	528	Katz, Rachel A.	454
Kahana, Netta.....	131	Katz-Gerro, Tally	144, 294
Kähäri, Antti Kalle Akseli	135	Kaufmann, Vincent	958
Kahle, Ina.....	83	Kauppinen, Anni	831
Kahle, Lena	760	Kaur, Amarpreet	546
Kaidesoja, Tuukka.....	557	Kaya Hayatsever, Ezgi	460
Kalalahti, Mira	222	Kaya, Gökhan	88
Kalaycioglu, Hediye Sibel.....	198	Kazi, Uzma	730
Kalfa-Topates, Aslican	774, 780	Kazlauskaite, Ruta.....	270
Kaljonen, Minna	297	Kazmierska, Kaja	94
Käll, Jacob.....	872	Kean, Susanne.....	265
Kalleitner, Fabian	206	Keating, Avril.....	636
Kallunki, Jarmo Johan Petteri	122	Keidar, Noga	943
Kalmus, Veronika.....	108, 454	Keil, Maria.....	515
Kalogeraki, Stefania.....	192	Keipi, Teo	508
Kalpazidou Schmidt, Evanthia	554	Keith, Michael.....	12
Kaltenbrunner, Annina	158	Keizer, Arjan.....	434
Kalucza, Sara.....	338	Kelfve, Susanne.....	55
Kalvas, Frantisek.....	64	Kelle, Nadiya	62
Kamalov, Rustam.....	793	Kelleher, Carol ME	140
Kamerāde, Daiga	167, 437	Keller, Margit	153
Kampen, Thomas.....	590, 621	Kellert, Marc André	53
Kampmann, David	921	Kellokumpu, Artti Ilari.....	650
Kananen, Marko	658, 682	Kelly, Peter	657, 917
Kanevskii, Pavel	699	Kemp, Stephen	619
Kang, Tingyu	362	Kempainen, Laura	768
Kangas, Anita.....	365	Kempainen, Teemu.....	768
Kania-Lundholm, Magdalena	441	Kerckhofs, Peter.....	409
Kanjuo Mrčela, Aleksandra	360, 427	Kerényi, Szabina.....	810
Kankainen, Veera Emilia.....	590	Kern Graziuso, Bruna	895
Kantola, Ismo Juhani	942	Kern, Matthias Robert	874
Kantzara, Vasiliki	621	Kerr, Anne.....	403
Kapadia, Dharmi.....	397	Kerr, Aphra.....	889

Kerschbaumer, Lukas	422	Kluczyńska, Urszula	900
Kesane, Iveta	269	Klusáček, Jan	332
Keserovic, Jelena Zoran	87	Kluszczynska, Marta	781
Keshet, Yael	385, 398	Knap, Arpad	880
Keskinen, Katri	69	Knibbe, Mare Else	799
Kessing, Malene Lue	395	Knoblauch, Hubert	615
Kevern, Peter	498	Knothe, Holger	668
Khaddar, Mohamed Amine	440	Kobyschcha, Varvara	370
Khan, Jamil	966	Kocourková, Jiřina	336
Khan, Nosheen Jawaid	344	Koehrsen, Jens	174
Khokhlova, Marina	466	Kogler, Raphaela	329, 835
Khorana, Sukhmani	766	Kohaut, Susanne	419
Khoshtaria, Tamar	646	Kohl, Katrine Sypli	960
Kiefer, Mitchell Timothy	513	Kohrs, Silke	961
Kienscherf, Markus	170	Koikkalainen, Saara	887
Kiersztyn, Anna	639	Koivula, Aki	508
Kietlińska, Bogna	86	Koivula, Ulla-Maija	61
Kiili, Johanna	112	Koizumi, Hiroko	834
Kijonka, Justyna	828	Kojima, Hiroshi	729
Kilincarslan, Pelin	163	Kojo, Matti	512
Kilkey, Majella	752, 826, 905	Kokot-Blamey, Patrizia	102
King, Andrew Douglas	527	Kolasa-Nowak, Agnieszka	786
Kinnunen, Anu	523	Kolbe, Melanie	672
Kinnunen, Merja	712	Kolczynska, Marta	823
Kirchberg, Volker	70	Kolehmainen, Marjo	533, 537
Kirilina, Tatiana	189	Kollner, Sonia	209
Kirk, Eleanor	926	Kolmodin, Sophie	196
Kirtil, Melek	179	Kolodziej-Durnas, Agnieszka	896
Kirton, Andrew	264	Kolokitha, Magdalini	497
Kirton, Gill	430	Kolokytha, Olga	77
Kirvaldize, Ana	663	Kolosova, Elena	107
Kisfalusi, Dorottya	180	Komendant-Brodowska, Agata	555
Kislev, Elyakim	520, 554	Komljenovic, Janja	219
Kislitsyna, Polina	522	Komp-Leukkunen, Kathrin	38, 53
Kispert, Matthias	855	Konechni, Bartholomew Alexander	733
Kiss, Balázs	691	König, Alexandra	109, 640
Kiss, Márta	242, 589	König, Ronny	45, 865
Kissmann, Ulrike Tikvah	486	Koniordos, Sokratis	600
Kitching, Karl	875	Konishi, Mario	381
Kitsos, Vasileios	871	Kontinen, Tiina	365
Kivijärvi, Antti	637	Kontogiannis-Mandros, Angelos	595
Kjellström, Sofia	872	Kontoleon, Andreas	300
Kjer, Mikkel	244	Kontula, Osmo	523
Klakla, Jan Bazyl	771	Koos, Sebastian	847
Klasnić, Ksenija	667	Korjonen-Kuusipuro, Kristiina	51
Klaus, Daniela	42, 62, 824	Korp, Leene	607
Klein, Barbara	99	Koscinska, Justyna Anna	801
Kleinschrot, Leonie	653	Koskelainen, Kaisla	654
Klekotko, Marta	795	Koskinen Sandberg, Paula Hannele	359
Klepp, Ingun Grimstad	940	Koskinen, Outi Hannele Marikki	129
Klesse, Christian	535	Koskinen-Sandberg, Paula	346
Klijnhout, Karen	965	Kosma, Yvonne Alexia	454
Klimova Chaloupkova, Jana	333	Kossakowski, Radosław	613
Klintman, Mikael	285	Kostelecký, Tomáš	36, 786
Klitgård, Mathias	534	Kosterina, Irina	716
Kliucharev, Grigorii	238, 698	Kostimpas, Dimitra Barbara	574
Kloppenburger, Sanneke	292	Kosunen, Sonja	250

Kószeghy, Lea	292	Kuoppamäki, Sanna	442
Kotilainen, Noora	457	Kurban, Saim Buğra	647
Kotouza, Dimitra	191	Kurczewski, Jacek Maria	951
Kotras, Marcin	655	Kurilla, Robin.....	257
Kotze, Hendrik Jakobus	676	Kurkiala, Henrik.....	670
Koutlou, Aliko	163	Kurnaz, Ahmet	672
Koutsogeorgou, Eleni	379	Kurnaz, Zeynep	672
Kovacheva, Siyka Kostadinova	629	Kurnicki, Karol.....	955
Kovács, Klára	225, 610	Kurtcebe, Mehmet.....	439
Kowalewska, Helen	343	Kuruoglu, Alev Pinar	369, 919
Kowalewski, Maciej.....	871, 939	Kuryшева, Anastasia	235
Kox, Thomas	201	Kusá, Zuzana	495
Kozlovskii, Vladimir	790	Kusche, Isabel	674
Kozłowska, Urszula.....	899	Kushnir, Dariya.....	789
Kraemer, Klaus	210	Kushtanina, Veronika.....	819
Krajewska, Malwina	736	Kutschar, Patrick	822
Kralj, Karlo	564	Kuukka, Anu Katriina.....	831
Krämer, Charlotte.....	759	Kvande, Elin Christine	335
Kramer, Lyndsey.....	578	Kvarnlöf, Linda	197
Krapf, Sandra	866	Kyselá, Eva	290
Krarup, Troels	908	Laakso, Senja	297, 842
Krasowska, Agata	354	Laamanen, Mikko	132, 143
Kraus, Elisabeth	868	Laborgne, Pia	280
Krause, Birte	606	Ladancsik, Tibor	316
Krause, Juljan	920	Ladekjær, Else	104
Krausz, Agate Nira	921	Lafuente, Sara	377
Kravchenko, Sergey	625	Lagares-Franco, Carolina	384
Kravel-Tovi, Michal.....	708	Lages, Mauricio Piatti	134
Kressin, Lisa	944	Lahad, Kinneret.....	708
Kristensen, Nete Nørgaard.....	188	Lähde, Miiia Pauliina.....	413
Kristóf, Luca.....	180	Lahti, Annukka	537
Kroeling, Sophie	201	Laine, Markus	965
Królikowska, Anna Małgorzata.....	939	Lainio, Anu	599
Kroll, Christian	298	Laitala, Kirsi.....	940
Kronfeld-Goharani, Ulrike	896	Lake, Anda	85
Kropp, Kristoffer	551	Lallas, Dimitris.....	154
Krüger, Daniela	816	Lalli, Pina	457
Krzaklewska, Ewa	728	Lamberg, Emma Maria	641
Krzeminski, Ireneusz.....	667	Lammi-Taskula, Johanna.....	317
Ktenidis, Antonios	242	Lamond, Jessica	195
Kuan, Pin-Yin	227	Lamont, Michèle	10
Kubat, Sonja	42	Lamour, Christian.....	697
Kubera, Jacek.....	753	Lämsä, Tiina	309
Kubes, Tanja	534	Land, Victoria	373
Kubicki, Pawel	927	Landrock, Uta.....	500
Kubiński, Grzegorz.....	902	Lang, Christine	762
Kucharova, Vera	331	Langa, María Florencia.....	281
Kuche, Coline.....	268, 392	Lange, Markus	210, 508
Kuchinov, Artemy Michailovich.....	680	Langman, Lauren	25
Kuconyte-Budeliene, Deimante	312	Laoukili, Fatima	806
Kuehn, Carl	609	Lapointe, Marie-Claude	174, 188
Kuhar, Roman.....	27, 720	Lappalainen, Sirpa.....	250
Kuhnt, Anne-Kristin	866	Larkin, Alice.....	923
Kuivalainen, Susan.....	52	Larkins, Cath	114, 834
Kukkonen, Iida.....	121, 360	Larrieu, Gaëlle.....	833
Kulmala, Meri Susanna.....	656	Larsen, Anton Grau.....	551
Kunz, Tanja	499	Larsen, Christian Albrekt.....	434

Larsen, Simon Peter Aslak Kondrup	116	Leppänen, Vesa.....	423
Larsson, Bengt.....	409, 419	Lerkkanen, Tuulia.....	117
Larsson, Emelie.....	586	Leshem, Rotem.....	273
Larsson, Marie Johanna.....	337	Leszczyńska, Katarzyna	720
Lasner, Tobias.....	896	Lettkemann, Eric.....	798
Laß, Inga	325, 863	Levidow, Les.....	299
Laszlo Bodrogi, Eva.....	108	Lewis, Alan	405
Latimer, Robin	158	Lewis, Paul Christopher	166
Laub, Malte Michael.....	173	Lhuissier, Anne.....	123
Laudel, Grit.....	542	Li, Jiaxun.....	455
Lauder, Hugh	255	Li, Yuan Zheng.....	293
Laurence, Ossipow	318	Lianos, Michalis.....	34, 573
Lauristin, Marju	36, 787	Líbano Monteiro, Teresa	305
Lavía, Cristina	598	Lidegran, Ida	764
Law, Ying-Ying	891	Lidmark, Hugo.....	167
Lazega, Emmanuel.....	948	Lidskog, Rolf.....	278
Laznjak, Jasminka	221	Liebe, Ulf.....	277, 880
Le Bivic, Camille.....	813	Liedl, Bernd.....	345, 418
Le Feuvre, Nicky	326	Lietzmann, Torsten	355, 583
le Grand, Elias.....	189	Lievens, John.....	139
Le Moal, Fairley	150	Lillo Cea, Pablo.....	245
Lebano, Adele.....	334	Lillqvist, Ella	115
Lebaron, Frédéric	602	Lim, Chaeyoon	681, 739
Leccardi, Carmen.....	184, 917	Lima Coelho, Sandra	209
Lechner, Götz	903	Lin, Yuwei.....	879
Lechtman, Zohar	341	Lindberg, Marja.....	111
Ledoux, Isabelle.....	381	Lindqvist, Moa Maria Cecilia.....	253
LedyaeV, Valeri	789	Linkeviciute, Jorune	519
Lee, Chien.....	74	Linko, Maaria	72
Lee, Ellie Jane	832	Linnell, Mikael.....	516
Lee, Hsiang-Chieh.....	194	Lipasova, Aleksandra	311
Lee, MinHye	133	Lipcsei, László Péter	666
Lee, Myoung-Jin	403	Lippens, Michiel.....	673
Lee, Sang Ji	807	Litmanen, Tapio	512
Lee, Shi-Rong.....	208	Lits, Grégoire.....	444, 462
Lee, Sunwoo	44	Litvinova, Lada	857
Lee, Young Hee.....	287	Liu, Yu-Cheng	624
Lee, Yu Ying	137	Liubyva, Tetiana.....	199
Lefevre, Marie-Pierre	817	Lo Schiavo, Lidia.....	635
Leger, Matthias	276	Lo Verde, Fabio Massimo.....	140
Leguina, Adrian	137, 138	Loch, Dietmar	694
Lehr, Alex.....	220	Lodge, Anne	538
Lehtimäki, Tomi Henrik	909	Lolle, Henrik Lauridsen	861
Lehtonen, Markku	512	Lomazzi, Vera.....	334
Leino, Helena.....	965	Lombardi, Lia	392
Leist, Anja	381	Lombardinilo, Andrea	77
Lekakou, Maria.....	898	Lombardo, Gabi	37
Lemish, Dafna.....	323	Loner, Enzo	676
Lempiäinen, Kirsti Maria	712	Lonergan, Gwyneth	707
Lenz, Sarah	843	Lopatnikov, Daniel	962
Léonard, Evelyne	408	Lopes, Ana	360
Leonard, Madeleine	98	Lopes, João Teixeira	813
Leonardi, Emanuele	302	Lopez-Narbona, Ana Maria.....	774
Leone, Flavia.....	817	Lorenz, Daniel F.	193, 204
León-Jiménez, Susana	570	Lorenzini, Jasmine.....	136
Leontowitsch, Miranda	60	Lorinc, Magdolna	826, 905
Leppäkorpi, Mervi	769	Lőrincz, Máté	142

Łoś, Iwo Tomasz	412	Mäkinen, Lauri Juhani.....	430
Loukianov, Anastasia.....	841	Maksimainen, Johanna.....	141
Loyning, Trond.....	211	Malaina, Alvaro.....	580
Lozinskaia, Aleksandra	939	Malancu, Natalia-Cornelia	672
Lübbe, Holger	71, 123	Malesios, Chrisovaladis.....	300
Lübke, Christiane.....	275	Mali, Franc	541
Lucas García, Jezabel.....	347	Malié, Anaïs	127
Lucas, Catarina Pimpao	801	Malik, Aatina Nasir.....	100
Lucchini, Mario.....	506	Maltseva, Daria.....	793
Lucciarini, Silvia	851	Maman, Daniel	839
Luchinskaya, Daria.....	416, 417	Manavopoulos, Vasilis	501
Lück, Detlev	335, 499	Mandarano, Eduardo.....	128
Luckerhoff, Jason.....	174, 188	Mandich, Giuliana.....	645
Ludvigsen, Jan	869	Manea, Madalina Elena	65
Ludwig-Dehm, Sarah M.....	43	Manella, Gabriele	813
Ludwig-Mayerhofer, Wolfgang	507	Mangone, Emiliana	193
Lugtig, Peter	499	Mangset, Marte	486
Luhtakallio, Eeva	916	Manik, Sacha.....	129
Luisa, Wingerter	71	Manitiu, Dorel Nicolae.....	416
Lukas, Tim.....	804	Mano, Rita	389
Lundberg, Kjetil Grimstad.....	585	Manso, Luis.....	589
Lundstedt, Måns Robert.....	569, 579	Mansurov, Valery.....	475, 478
Luo, Junwen	554	Mantovani, Debora.....	243
Luomanen, Jari	367	Manzanera-Román, Salvador	436
Lüth, Ralf Maxime	582	Mara, Liviu-Catalin.....	213, 421
Luthar, Breda.....	180	Marcaletti, Francesco	238, 315
Lutz, Amy.....	760	Marchant, Caroline	319
Lynch, Kathleen	615	Marchbank, Jennifer A.....	650
Lyng, Selma Therese.....	223	Marchetti, Maria Cristina.....	689
Lyon, Dawn.....	918	Marciano, Claudio.....	294
Ma, Huidi.....	281	Marcianti, Lucia	120
Maas, Ineke	234	Marcucci, Debora.....	90, 446
Maas, Roland.....	410	Marcuello-Servos, Chaime.....	892
Määttä, Mirja Tuulikki	641	Maretti, Mara	462, 845
Macaluso, Marilena.....	682	Margies, Nina.....	265
MacGregor, Sherilyn	294	Marguin, Séverine.....	82, 545
Maclean, Mavis	948	Mariat-Roy, Emilie	899
Madero-Silva, Macarena	103	Maříková, Hana.....	95, 341
Mae Webster, Georgia	873	Marini, Rolando	453
Maeder, Christoph	484	Marino, Stefania	434
Maene, Charlotte	683	Markin, Maxim.....	818
Maes, Margot.....	819	Markos, Valéria.....	225
Magano, Olga Maria.....	933	Marková Volejníčková, Romana	907
Magnani, Natalia	284, 295	Markowska, Barbara Anna	938
Magnúsdóttir, Berglind Rós.....	316	Markowski, Radosław	950
Mahat, Rojina	705	Markussen, Eifred	223
Maher, Michelle	69	Markussen, Simen	237
Mahieu, Rilke.....	886	Marlow, Susan	358
Maiboroda, Alina Vladimirovna	657	Marmer, Elina	186
Maier, George	853	Marques Alves, Paulo Jorge.....	444
Maina, Giuseppe	396	Marques, Ana Cristina	89, 712
Mainsah, Henry	844	Marques, Joana S.....	172
Mairhofer, Andreas	588	Marques, Lenia	191
Maisenbacher, Julia Kristina.....	162	Marques, Paulo.....	431
Majetić, Filip	931	Marroccoli, Giulia	734
Makarovič, Matej	787	Marsh, Graham Lewis	196
Mäkelä, Johanna	120	Marshall, Fiona	289

Martelli, Alessandro	658	McCarthy, Mary	283
Martens, Lydia.....	144	McCormick, Lisa.....	189
Martín Palomo, María Teresa	394	McDermott, Elizabeth.....	536
Martin Perez, Alberto	263, 471	McEwan, Eilidh Rose.....	252
Martin, Claude.....	836	McGinlay, James	300
Martin, Daryl	405, 821	McGrath, Jane.....	872
Martin, Katie	834	McGuinness, Martina	514
Martin, Phillip.....	665	McKenzie, Jordan.....	256
Martinez Dy, Angela.....	358	McLachlan, Carly.....	923
Martínez Martínez, Silvia	464	McLaughlin, Paul Joseph.....	274
Martínez-Buján, Raquel.....	597	McMahon, Christopher Edward	888
Martinez-Gras, Rodolfo.....	563	McNamee, Catherine.....	324
Martini, Elisa.....	452	McNamee, Sally	99
Martinkene, Ginte	864	McNamee, Sara	309
Martín-Lagos López, María Dolores	147	McVittie, Angus	650
Martin-Lockhart, Zoey Njaia.....	532	Medway, Dominic.....	277
Martins, Inês Almeida	626	Meer, Nasar	10
Martins, João Carlos.....	818	Mehrara, Lydia.....	399
Martire, Fabrizio.....	502	Mei, Xiao.....	182
Mason, Will	633	Meier, Josiane.....	302
Massana, Marta	518	Meier, Larissa Daria	261
Massari, Monica.....	13, 40	Meil, Gerardo.....	323
Massaroni, Chiara.....	113	Meler, Tal.....	357
Massinen, Samuli	757	Mellquist, Joanna.....	580
Massó, Matilde.....	604	Mellström, Ulf.....	903
Masson, Philippe.....	609	Melot, Romain	813, 817
Mastrokoulou, Sofia	603	Menara, Barbara.....	423
Maszlak, Fanni.....	722	Menard, Rusten	775
Matczak, Piotr	288	Mendes, José Manuel.....	197
Matejková, Alexandra	339	Mendes, Maria Manuela	933, 934
Mateos Gonzalez, Jose Luis.....	246	Mendiweso-Bendek, Zoraida.....	876
Mathew Puthenparambil, Jiby	57, 64	Mendoza Horvitz, Manuela	859
Mathieu, Chris.....	88	Meneses, Julio	503, 561
Matias, Ana Rita	303, 929	Menezes, Isabel	523
Matic, Davorka	221, 667	Menezes, Pedro Martins.....	176
Matos, Ana Raquel.....	302	Mentese, Emin Yahya	198
Matteucci, Ivana.....	455	Mergenthaler, Andreas.....	53
Mattioli, Giulio	957	Merikoski, Paula	778
Mattsson, Christer.....	666	Meriluoto, Taina	912, 916
Maturo, Antonio.....	371	Merla, Laura.....	904
Matveeva, Natalia Yurievna	624	Merlini, Sara.....	711
Mauerer, Gerlinde.....	705	Merodio, Guiomar	100, 715
Maurer, Andra.....	217	Mesch, Gustavo	389
Mauritti, Rosário	505	Metz, Caroline	163
Maury, Olivia Penelope	925	Mey, Günter.....	483
May, Vanessa	59, 315	Meyer, Yvonne.....	510
Mayer, Maria Magdalena.....	261	Meza, Radu	445, 448
Mayerl, Jochen	281, 504	Mezihorák, Petr	930
Mayr, Cornelia.....	121	Mguni, Patience.....	289
Mazali, Tatiana	458	Miaz, Jonathan.....	748
Mazuoliene, Julija.....	713	Michael, Janna	144, 182
Mazza, Rocco.....	107	Michaud, Maxime.....	150
Mazzeo, Francesco	596, 948	Micheel, Frank	52
Mazzoleni, Oscar	677	Michellini, Enrico	606
Mazzoni, Marco.....	462	Michellini, Manuela	610
Mazzucato, Valentina.....	503, 867	Michelsen la Cour, Annette	632
Mazzucchelli, Sara	327, 330	Michna, Ewa	733

Middendorp, Iris.....	368	Morgenroth, Nicolas.....	928
Miehling, Daniel Armin.....	881	Morgul, Kerem.....	693
Miele, Mara.....	305	Morkevicius, Vaidas.....	679
Mietola, Reetta.....	912	Morlà-Folch, Teresa.....	421
Miežanskienė, Ramunė.....	772	Moro, Giuseppe.....	585
Mihai, Anca.....	291	Moroni, Sheyla.....	871
Mihelj, Sabina.....	138	Morris, J.C.....	514
Mijic, Ana.....	781	Morrison, Michael.....	544
Mika, Bartosz.....	852	Mortelmans, Dimitri.....	325, 327, 819
Mika, Tatjana C.....	56	Mortimer, Julia.....	39
Mikats, Jana.....	342	Moscatelli, Matteo.....	310
Mikhaylova, Oxana.....	743	Mostaccio, Fabio.....	216
Mikić, Jasna.....	725	Motel-Klingebiel, Andreas.....	55
Mikša, Katažyna.....	288	Motomori, Eriko.....	110
Miles, Andrew Graham.....	137	Moussavi Aghdam, Combiz.....	727
Millepied, Anne-Charlotte.....	710	Mouzakitis, Angelos.....	623
Millns, Susan.....	952	Moxon, Dan.....	98
Mincigrucci, Roberto.....	462	Mozetič, Katarina.....	776
Minello, Alessandra.....	921	Mozzana, Carlotta.....	583
Minina, Elena.....	223	Mrozowicki, Adam.....	928
Minkkinen, Matti.....	922	Mrva, Marianna.....	792
Mitchell, Jeffrey.....	642	Mueller, Georg P.....	498
Mitra, Diditi.....	775	Mueller, Klaus.....	786
Miyamoto, Naomi.....	81	Mueller, Marion.....	361
Mizen, Phillip.....	101	Mulayim, Gokhan.....	182
Mkrtchyan, Lusine.....	498	Muliavka, Viktoriia.....	576
Moeller, Mika Josephine.....	644	Mulinari, Paula.....	349
Moerman, Gerben.....	490	Müller Kmet, Bernadette.....	246
Moghimi, Habib Allah.....	511	Müller, Jörg.....	503, 561
Mogos, Andreea.....	445, 448	Müller, Marion.....	336, 946
Moilanen, Johanna.....	112	Mullins, Philippa Simone.....	675
Moisio, Pasi.....	384	Mundó, Jordi.....	167
Mojem, Lars Jannik Karlson.....	943	Munksgaard, Rasmus.....	212
Molitor, Verena.....	521, 524	Muñoz Terrón, José María.....	394
Mondon-Navazo, Mathilde.....	930	Muntanyola-Saura, Dafne.....	81
Mongelli, Angela.....	94	Murgia, Annalisa.....	930
Monks, Helen.....	732	Muriel, Daniel.....	542
Monnot, Christophe.....	731	Murillo, David.....	573
Monsch, Gian-Andrea.....	571	Murru, Sarah.....	904
Montargil, Filipe M.....	152	Muscarà, Marinella.....	754
Moore, Karenza.....	942	Müürisepp, Kerli.....	504, 757
Moore, Phoebe.....	15	Myers, Martin.....	241
Moosbrugger, Robert.....	397, 401	Mylovanov, Tymofiy.....	695
Morales Verdejo, Jocelyn Lissette.....	496	Myrczik, Janina.....	47
Morales, Laura.....	672	Mythen, Gabe.....	509
Morales-Gómez, Ana.....	502, 830	Na, Yuqi.....	445
Moran, Lisa Martina.....	265	Nábelek, Fruzsina.....	692
Moran, Marie Kathryn.....	168	Naclerio, Emanuela.....	929
Moran-Ellis, Jo.....	110	Nadelnyuk, Oleksandr.....	695
Morarar, Madalina.....	449	Naderi, Robert.....	499
Moravanská, Lucia.....	529	Nadezhdina, Evgeniya.....	818
Moreira, Amilcar.....	589	Nadolu, Bogdan.....	844
Morelli, Niccolò.....	796	Nadolu, Delia.....	844
Moreno Zacarés, Javier.....	172	Naeimi, Mohammad.....	521
Moreno, Almudena.....	332	Nagel, Christoph.....	644
Morero, Anna.....	529, 895	Nagy, Imre.....	749
Moretti, Federica.....	576, 792	Nagy, Zsófia.....	679

Nakanishi, Machiko	614	Nobels, Berengère	904
Nal Akcay, Ayse	571	Nocenzi, Mariella	625
Nampoothiri, Aparna	450	Nogueira, Maria Alice de Faria	608
Narbut, Nikolai	492	Nøjgaard, Mikkel.....	919
Näre, Lena	13, 34, 40, 709	Nolas, Sevasti-Melissa	28, 32, 490
Nartok, Esra Elif.....	169	Nollert, Michael	936
Närvi, Johanna.....	317	Noordegraaf, Mirko	465
Näsänen, Virpi	143	Nordberg, Camilla C.....	785
Natalier, Kristin.....	259, 309	Nordbø, Hanna Vangen	819
Naudi, Marceline	893	Nordquist, Cecilia.....	259
Navalón-Mira, Alba	630	Nordqvist, Petra.....	406
Navratil, Jiri	575	Norkus, Zenonas	787
Nayak, Medha	306	Norman, Helen.....	324
Nazio, Tiziana	43	Norocel, Ov Cristian	698
Nazroo, James	381, 873	Norton, Wendy	340
Necef, Ümit	494	Nosal, Przemyslaw	607
Necel, Richard	411	Notko, Marianne.....	309
Nedelcu, Mihaela	50	Novak, Christoph	882
Nedyak, Irina Leonidovna.....	680	Novikova, Galina	736
Nefedova, Alena.....	221	Novkunskaia, Anastasiia	390
Neff, Riccarda	528	Nowc, Matthias.....	47
Negrea, Oana-Elena	344	Nowicka, Ewa.....	735
Neiva Ganga, Rafaela	57, 174	Nowicka, Magdalena	702
Nelson, Rosie Beth	711	Ntouraki, Stella	595
Némoz, Sophie	279	Nugin, Raili.....	658, 956
Nesporova, Olga.....	331	Numerato, Dino	375
Nessel, Sebastian.....	210, 220	Nunes de Almeida, Ana	97, 305
Nestik, Timofei	507	Nunes, Cristina.....	145
Neto, Paulo.....	213	Nunes, Nuno	505
Nettleton, Sarah.....	405, 821	Nurmi, Johanna.....	382
Neuberger, Franz.....	317	Nurse, Lyudmila	828, 835
Neuhofer, Sabine	856	Nüß, Patrick	429
Neuman, Nicklas.....	150	Nygård, Mikael.....	111
Neumann, Cecilie Basberg	100, 724	Nylander, Erik	87
Neumann, Denis.....	572, 851	Nyman-Kurkiala, Pia Elisabeth Waldemarsdotter ..	670
Nevradakis, Michael.....	445	Nyqvist, Fredrica	111
Neyer, Gerda	863	O' Loughlin, Deirdre	140
Nicheèle, Véronique.....	123	O Toole, Jacqueline Anne Marie	717
Nicholson, Matthew.....	611	O'Neill, Maggie	828
Nico, Magda	91, 314, 638	Obiol Francés, Sandra	233
Nicolau, Anca.....	145, 146	Obrovská, Jana.....	96
Nicoletta, Gerardo Costabile.....	173	Ockander, Marlene	872
Niekrenz, Yvonne	924	O'Connell, Rebecca	328
Nielsen, Anne	32	Oddone, Cristina	901
Nielsen, Chantal	244	Odenbring, Ylva	633
Nielsen, Mathias Herup.....	911	O'Donohoe, Stephanie.....	319
Nikander, Pirjo.....	65	Oehmichen, Helene	103
Nilsen, Ann	651	Oeltjen, Mareike	800
Nilsen, Randi Dyblie	97	Oeser, Alexandra	262
Nilsson, Adriana	158	Offer, Shira.....	307
Nimrod, Galit.....	323	O'Flaherty, Martin	338
Nina Pazarzi, Eleni	603	O'Halloran, Paul.....	611
Niska, Miira	65	Öhman, Susanna	509
Nissen, Stine Karen.....	109	Oinas, Tomi	309
Nissim, Gadi.....	435	Ojamo, Hanna Maija Päivikki	84
Niva, Mari.....	120, 297	Okay-Somerville, Belgin	417
Niziołek, Katarzyna.....	829	Oksanen, Atte	508

Olaciregui-Rodríguez, Paz.....	892	Ou-Salah, Loubna.....	409, 749
Olafsdóttir, Sigrun.....	407	Özcan Cive, Yağmur.....	301
Olah, Livia Sz.....	863	Ozcurumez, Saime.....	758
Olakivi, Antero.....	59, 466	Ozer Tekin, Nazli Beril.....	295
Olazaran, Mikel.....	598	Ozimek, Anna Maria.....	888
Olcoñ-Kubicka, Marta.....	838	Oztimur, Nese.....	887
O'Leary, Erin Nicole.....	953	Paananen, Maiju.....	831
Oliva, Jesus.....	962	Paccoud, Ivana.....	381
Oliveira, Nuno Filipe.....	965	Paddock, Jessica.....	133
Oliver, Esther.....	625, 715	Pais, Ivana.....	850
Olivera Slobodan, Marković-Savić.....	666	Pais, Pedro.....	932
Olivos, Francisco.....	233	Paisana, Miguel.....	932
Olofsson, Anna.....	509	Paju, Elina.....	105
Olofsson, Gunnar.....	469	Pajunen, Tero.....	121, 360
Olofsson, Jennie Kristina.....	487	Paker, Hande.....	910
Olofsson, Tobias.....	219	Pakrijauskaite, Almane.....	126
Olsen, Wendy.....	345, 701	Palczyńska, Marta.....	500
Olt, Gergely.....	810	Palillo, Marco.....	903
O'Mahony, Patrick Joseph.....	623	Palma Amestoy, Carlos.....	651
Omizzolo, Marco.....	745	Palmén, Rachel.....	554
Oncini, Filippo.....	126, 284	Palmer, Jack Dominic.....	617
Oncu, Ahmet.....	171	Palmieri, Marco.....	502
O'Neill, Claire.....	283	Palomäki, Liisa-Maria.....	44
Onorati, Maria Giovanna.....	134	Panek, Tomasz.....	505
Oonk, Gijsbert.....	870	Panighel, Marta.....	164
Oosterlynck, Stijn.....	806	Pankratova, Liliia.....	310
Oosterveer, Peter.....	119, 288	Panova, Ralina.....	338
Opermann, Signe.....	454	Pantea, Maria-Carmen.....	638
Oral, Ayça.....	643, 647	Panzarasa, Martina.....	725
Orange, Sophie.....	955	Papadopoulos, Apostolos G.....	32, 41, 600, 963
O'Reilly, Louise.....	381	Papadopoulou, Despoina.....	332
Orekh, Ekaterina.....	313, 557	Papakonstantinou, Antigoni Alba.....	595
Orehovskaya, Natalia.....	793	Papcunová, Kristína.....	706
O'Riordan, Jacqui.....	140	Paradeisi, Georgia.....	898
Orišková, Dominika.....	495	Parcerisa, Lluís.....	255
Orru, Kati.....	278	Pardini, Cristina.....	396
Orsholits, Dan.....	414	Parisi, Stefania.....	458
Orsini, Gisella.....	893	Parker, Cristian.....	559
Ortiz Monera, Rosa.....	895	Parmanne, Piitu.....	466
Ortiz, Guadalupe.....	295	Parmeggiani, Paola.....	130
Oscarsson, Olof.....	195	Parry, Sarah.....	126
Osipova, Nadezda.....	631	Parsanoglou, Dimitris.....	18
Oso, Lai.....	457	Pasamonik, Barbara.....	193
Oso, Laura.....	597, 600	Pascoal, Rafaela Hilário.....	722
Osorio, Luis.....	213	Pasquier, Jérôme.....	381
Ossmann, Stefan F.....	532	Passy, Florence.....	571
Ostapchuk, Dmytro.....	695	Pasteels, Inge.....	245, 325, 329, 802
Osterbrink, Jürgen.....	822	Patel, Tina Girishbhai.....	665
Østergaard, Jeanette.....	489, 652	Patrushev, Sergey.....	790
Osti, Giorgio.....	295	Patsarika, Maria.....	920
Östman, Lillemor.....	670	Pattaroni, Luca.....	913
Ostojic, Jelena.....	166	Paulinger, Gerhard.....	345
Otero, Beatriz.....	598	Pauwels, Luc.....	483
Otrar, Mustafa.....	814	Pavan, Elena.....	575
Ots, Ingrid.....	316	Pavezi, Ingrid Berns.....	766
Otte, Gunnar.....	123	Pavlenko, Ekaterina.....	223, 230
Otto, Michael.....	505	Pavlova, Tamara.....	790

Pavlyutkin, Ivan	310	Philipps, Axel.....	492
Pavone, Vincenzo	377	Pi Ferrer, Laia	688
Pazarzi, Georgia.....	605	Piasna, Agnieszka.....	852
Pazarzi, Iliana.....	603	Piazza, Gianni.....	565
Pedersen, Inge Kryger	490	Picardi, Ilenia	372, 552
Pedrini, Giulio	416	Pica-Smith, Cinzia.....	759
Pehlke-Milde, Jessica.....	510	Piccitto, Giorgio	410
Pejković, Kristina	187	Piel, Julia	64
Pekka-Economou, Victoria	605	Pieri, Elisa	12, 516
Pekkola, Elias.....	469	Pierre, Walthery.....	59
Pelekanos, Iakovos.....	332	Pierri, Paola.....	924
Pelger, Dagmar	82	Pihlainen, Kaisa.....	51
Pelikh, Alina.....	346	Pilati, Katia	425, 685
Pellegrini, Giuseppe	559	Piletic, Aleksandra	172
Pendakis, Katherine Laura.....	771	Pinto-Martinho, Ana	932
Peng, Ming-Te	558	Piolatto, Matteo	796
Peng, Ssu-Chin.....	227	Pirani, Elena	921
Pennings, Guido	377	Piras, Enrico Maria.....	649
Pennisi, Carlo.....	948	Pirina, Giorgio	798
Peperhove, Roman.....	923	Pirk, Reelika	636
Peralta, Juan Luis.....	384	Pirkanen, Henna.....	309
Pereira, Fábio Henrique	471	Pitrone, Maria Concetta	502
Pereira, Patricia	810	Pit-Ten Cate, Ineke.....	759
Perek-Bialas, Jolanta	38, 824	Pitti, Ilaria.....	28
Pérez de Guzmán, Sofía.....	351	Pizaña, Manuela	893
Pérez, Antonio Luis.....	332	Platukyte, Ernesta.....	324
Peréz, Jessica.....	565	Plepyte-Davidaviciene, Giedre.....	264
Pérez-García, Alicia.....	103	Plessz, Marie	123
Perganti, Maria.....	461	Ploštajner, Klemen.....	797
Perger, Nina.....	726	Plotkin-Amrami, Galia.....	475
Perheentupa, Inna.....	577	Poblete-Lagos, Carlos	84
Perpék, Éva.....	242, 589	Pociūtė-Sereikienė, Gintarė.....	337
Perra, Margherita Sabrina	425	Pohl, Nicholas George.....	575
Perrig, Luca.....	852	Polak, Paulina.....	376, 402
Persson, Magnus	476	Poleti Cosic, Dunja	777
Pertwee, Edward James	695	Policarpo, Verónica.....	97, 305
Peshkova, Vera.....	272	Polichroniou, Ariadni	949
Peteri, Virve.....	712	Polizzi, Emanuele	602
Peters, Julia	88	Pollmann-Schult, Matthias	308
Peters, Yannik.....	501	Pollock, Gary	11
Petersen, Katrina.....	205	Polvinen, Anu.....	52
Petersen-Wagner, Renan	869	Pop, Alina.....	291
Petersson McIntyre, Magdalena	705	Popan, Cosmin	854
Petev, Ivaylo	282	Pope, Stacey	613
Petousi, Vassiliki.....	205	Popov, Anton	184, 245
Petra, Ahrens.....	688	Popper-Giveon, Ariela	385, 398
Petre, Raluca	443	Porcelli, Giorgio	894
Petric, Mirko.....	180, 339	Porrovecchio, Alessandro	609
Petroccia, Sara.....	364	Portugal Melo, Benedita	106
Petropoulou, Eugenia.....	205	Portugal, Sílvia	312
Petrosino, Daniele	686	Posluszny, Lukasz Grzegorz.....	927
Petrović Trifunović, Tamara	696	Pospisilova, Kristyna	333
Petrović, Jasmina.....	946	Pötter, Ulrich	862
Petzold, Knut	957	Pötzschke, Steffen	755
Pezé, Thierry.....	609	Pratesi, Alessandro	260
Pezzoli, Silvia	871	Pratschke, Jonathan.....	796
Philippova, Liudmila	790	Precupetu, Iuliana.....	55

Prein, Gerald	862	Raposova, Ivana.....	914
Preisner, Klaus.....	317	Räsänen, Pekka.....	508
Preisner, Michalina Zofia.....	731	Rasinkangas, Jarkko	648, 808
Pretto, Albertina.....	90, 446	Rask, Mikko.....	967
Preuß, Madlen.....	782	Rasmussen, Erik Børve.....	587
Pries, Ludger.....	40, 745	Rättilä, Tiina Sisko.....	654
Priori, Andrea	903	Rauf, Abdul	96
Prisiazhniuk, Daria.....	477	Rautajoki, Hanna.....	688, 696
Proboeuf, Pauline.....	832	Rautalin, Marjaana	367
Procter, Simon.....	76	Rautiainen, Pauli Anttoni.....	88
Pronkina, Elena.....	448	Ravn, Signe.....	645, 724
Prosser, Thomas.....	409	Reale, Emanuela	550
Provoost, Veerle.....	377	Reale, Filippo	218
Prug, Toni	459	Rebelo, Catarina	51
Psarikidou, Katerina	842	Reckinger, Rachel.....	136
Puigvert, Lidia.....	100, 744	Recksiedler, Claudia.....	862
Pulignano, Valeria	432	Redondo-Sama, Gisela.....	549
Punziano, Gabriella	564	Redshaw, Tom	563
Purhonen, Semi.....	127	Reed, Kate.....	383
Puşcaşiu, Voica.....	72	Rees, Gwyther.....	248
Pustulka, Paula	491	Regadio. Jr., Crisanto Quinos.....	526
Pustułka, Paula.....	313	Regeer, Barbara	551
Pusztai, Gabriella.....	225	Reichel, Yanica	759
Put, Bart	802	Reichle, Niklaus.....	491
Putinaitė, Nerija	267	Reidl, Sybille.....	554
Puzek, Ivan	339	Reif, Karina.....	724
Pyrhönen, Niko Johannes.....	848	Reisenauer, Eveline.....	757
Qu, Yuanyuan	915	Rejowska, Agata.....	940
Quadraro, Michaela	80	Renard, Fanny.....	955
Qualter, Pamela	66	Renau, Vera	71
Quashie, Nekehia	820	Renold, Ursula	231
Queirós, Anabela.....	470	Renou, Gildas.....	909
Quellenberg, Holger	862	Repo, Katja.....	317
Raaum, Oddbjørn	237	Requena-i-Mora, Marina	275
Rabitz, Florian.....	304	Resende, José Manuel	914, 933
Racionero-Plaza, Sandra.....	226, 388	Reuter, Julia	551
Radomska, Ewa	446	Reynolds, Larry	797
Radu, Irina	510	Rhoden, Steven.....	277
Radziwinowiczówna, Agnieszka	766	Rhodes, James	873
Raento, Pauliina	965	Ribeiro, Rita	190, 556
Rafoss, Tore Witsø	258	Riccioni, Ilaria.....	618
Raivola, Vera	407	Richardson, Diane.....	27
Rajamäki, Soile Marjaana	941	Richardson, Liz.....	968
Rajter, Miroslav	931	Richins, Matthew	66
Rakowska, Katarzyna.....	429	Ricucci, Roberta	737
Ralund, Snorre.....	572	Ridley, Simon	177, 635
Ramand, Peter.....	693	Ridzén, Lisa Kristina	900
Ramanujam, Archana	490	Righetti, Nicola	902
Rambla, Xavier	241	Rimondi, Tommaso.....	813
Ramis, Mimar	549	Rinaldi, Emanuela	228
Ramis-Salas, Mimar	226	Riniolo, Veronica.....	784
Ramos Lobato, Isabel	235	Rinke, Timothy.....	350
Randle, Erica.....	611	Rivas, Salvador.....	759
Rantanen, Visa.....	53	Rivera Escribano, María Jesús.....	963
Rapini, Andrea.....	575	Rivera Navarro, Jesús.....	393
Rapolienė, Gražina	333	Rivero, Carlos.....	676
Raposo, Otávio Ribeiro.....	795	Robert, Glenn.....	872

Roberts, Ken	629	Rüger, Heiko	960, 961
Robles, Felicia Annamaria	482	Ruiz Callado, Raúl.....	390, 630
Robra, Bernt-Peter	64	Ruiz, Cristian	152
Rocchetti, Davide	685	Ruiz, Olivia Teresa.....	785
Rödl, Malte B.....	142	Ruohio, Heidi Hannele	866
Rodon, Joan.....	578	Rura, Przemysław	794
Rodrigues, Fernando de Jesus	846	Rushforth, Alex	391
Rodrigues, Leonor	305	Ruspini, Elisabetta	16
Rodríguez Díaz, José A.....	263, 919	Russo, Vanessa	462, 845
Rodríguez Luque, Cristina.....	464	Rutjes, Henriette.....	293, 297
Rodríguez Martínez, Pilar	456, 556	Ruzza, Carlo	676, 677, 687
Rodríguez-Jaume, María José.....	892	Ruzzeddu, Massimiliano	548
Rodríguez-Loureiro, Lucía	385	Ryan, Louise.....	752, 826, 905
Rodríguez-Puertas, Ruben.....	740	Ryen, Anne.....	486
Rogenhofer, Julius Maximilian	694	Rynko, Maja	500
Rogero-García, Jesús	323	Ryser, Valérie-Anne	330
Rogers, Anne	374	Rytty, Suvi	382
Rogowski, Łukasz.....	481, 794	Saari, Kari.....	658, 682
Rohracher, Harald	558	Sabater, Albert.....	826
Rojek-Adamek, Paulina	470	Sabbah karkabi, Maha	709
Rolando, Sara	403	Sabetta, Lorenzo	626
Rolf, Steven	171	Sacchetti, Francesco	732
Romão, Ana.....	598	Sadeghi, Yasaman	151
Romero-Balsas, Pedro	323	Sadura, Przemysław.....	118
Romito, Marco	239	Safarov, Nuriar	48
Rondinelli, Elisabeth.....	370	Sagebiel, Felizitas.....	703
Ronkainen, Jussi	658, 682	Sahai, Garima.....	422
Roose, Henk	88	Sahakian, Marlyne	120, 298, 841, 842
Rosado, David Pascoal.....	598	Sahin, Mehmet	611
Rosemarie, Siebert	298	Sahin-Dikmen, Melahat	473
Rosenberg, Dennis	389	Sahr, Aaron	217
Rosenhek, Zeev	839	Saikkonen, Paula.....	279
Rosenstein, Emilie	581	Säilävaara, Jenny Wilhelmina	312
Ross, Emily.....	403	Sala, Emanuela.....	48
Rossero, Eleonora	396	Salamonska, Justyna	781, 959
Rossi, Emanuele	689	Salazar, Alejandro	384
Rossi, Giuseppina	368	Saldert, Hannah	812
Rossier, Thierry.....	207, 326	Salido, Olga	596
Roth, Maria	108	Salin, Milla Heleena	648
Rothschild, Leehee	536	Salinas Lemus, Francisco Javier	616
Roulet Schwab, Delphine	381	Sałkowska, Marta.....	380
Roumeliotis, Filip.....	632	Salmela, Mikko.....	270
Rovera, Jessreel A.....	526	Salmonsson, Lisa.....	706
Rowland, Jussara	559	Salzbrunn, Monika	576, 792
Rowley, Emma.....	474	Samec, Tomáš	839
Røyseng, Sigrid	80	Samsioe, Emma.....	124
Rożdżyńska, Kaja	611	Samuelsson, Eva	632
Rozhdestvenskaya, Elena	92	Samuelsson, Tobias Hans Olof.....	112
Ruben, Duygun	808	Samzelius, Tove	355
Rubery, Jill	926	Sanchez Caro, Carmen María.....	836
Rubini, Ludovica	649	Sanchez Salgado, Rosa.....	270
Ruck, Kevin	423	Sandberg, Magnus	349
Ruckdeschel, Kerstin	335	Sander, Tobias	588
Rudnicki, Seweryn	944	Sandín Vázquez, María	393
Rudolf, Florence	198	Sandoval, Marisol	458
Rudzite, Liga	214	Sandström, Lina Elisabeth.....	770
Ruf, Kevin Alan Franz.....	506	Saner, Philippe.....	555

Santa Comba Lopes, Helga	598	Schnabel, Annette	735
Santangelo, Federica	243	Schnaller, Jenny Cornelia	712
Santoro, Monica	379	Schnapper, Quentin	964
Santos Silva, Francisco	729	Schneider, Luisa T	952
Santos Veloso, Clarissa dos	804	Schnell, Christiane	465
Santos, Ana-Cristina	525	Schnitzer, Anna	865
Santos, Helena	550	Schnyder von Wartensee, Ilaria	785
Santos, Hermílio	91	Scholarios, Dora	417
Santos, Hugo	523	Schönefeld, Malte	203
Sanz Tolosana, Elvira	963	Schöpf, Caroline Maria	773
São Simão, Fátima	550	Schorch, Marén	62, 516
Sapin, Marlene	307	Schröder, David Joshua	947
Sardinha, Idalina	304	Schuchardt, Agnetha	201
Sariola, Salla	371	Schulte-Römer, Nona	302
Sarkisyan, Nikolay	970	Schultz Larsen, Troels	815
Sarlos, Gabor	290	Schultze, Henrik	816
Särmä, Saara	457	Schulz, Astrid	562
Sarmento, Manuel Jacinto	111	Schulz, Manuel	919
Sarnataro, Rosalba	249	Schulz-Schaeffer, Ingo	543, 798
Sarpila, Outi	121, 360	Schumann, Almut	499
Sarre, Sophie	872	Schunck, Reinhard	248
Sarter, Katharina	347, 352	Schuster, Julia	357
Sarzynski, Andrea	280	Schütte, Patricia M.	203
Satchwell, Candice	113	Schwarz, Benjamin	840
Satta, Caterina	643	Schwertel, Tamara Pascale	392
Sauer, Lenore	868	Schwittek, Jessica	109, 640
Sauerborn, Elgen	414	Scioni, Manuela	315
Sauter, Julia	314	Scocco, Marta	906
Savage, Joshua D.	889	Scollan, Angela	99
Savaskan, Osman	693	Scott, Peter John	415
Sawicka, Maja	256	Scott, Sue	9, 20, 27, 33, 39
Saxonberg, Steven	584	Seal, Emma	611
Scanlon, Peter	827	Sealy, Thomas	938
Ščasný, Milan	290	Sebrechts, Melissa	590
Scavarda, Alice	403	Seddon, Emma	471
Schaap, Julian	394	Sedmak, Clemens	785
Schad, Miriam	320, 637	Seehaus, Alexandra	572, 851
Schadauer, Andreas	661	Segersven, Otto	784, 945
Schadler, Cornelia	485	Seidelsohn, Kristina	410, 641
Schäfer, Franka	80	Seifert, Alexander	823
Schäfer, Gregor	479	Seifert, Fabienne	516
Scheiner, Joachim	957	Seing, Ida	477
Scheller, David	803	Seixas, Eunice Castro	813
Schellewald, Andreas	185	Sekuła, Paulina	562, 728
Schels, Brigitte	928	Sekulic, Tatjana	684
Scherr, Albert Jakob	753	Selberg, Rebecca Elizabeth	349
Schiek, Daniela	331	Sellerberg, Ann-Mari	423
Schindler, Saskja	679	Sen, Kunal	345
Schlinzig, Tino	906	Sena, Barbara	372
Schmid, Caitlin	354	Senabre Hidalgo, Enric	544
Schmidt, Katja	752	Senghaas, Monika	582
Schmidt, Kerstin	750	Şentürk, Murat	814, 816
Schmidt, Luísa	290, 300	Şentürk, Yıldırım	250
Schmidt-Kleinert, Anja	452, 694	Sept, Alexandra Maria	149
Schmidt-Lux, Thomas	472	Serdar, Ayşe	761
Schmitsek, Szilvia	232	Serim, Simla	718
Schmitz, Luuk	161	Serin, Bilge	802

Serrano, M. Angeles	438	Sipos, Florian.....	594
Serrano, Maria Manuel	213	Sirleto, Niccolò.....	732
Serroukh, Iqram	740	Sirna, Francesca	379
Seukwa, Louis Henri	186	Sirovatka, Tomas.....	584
Sevelsted, Anders	626	Sistelo, Marta.....	550
Sevón, Eija Mirjami.....	336	Sivis, Selin	433
Seymour, David	664	Sivoplyasova, Svetlana.....	327
Shain, Farzana	14	Siwale, Juliana.....	435
Shamshiri-Petersen, Ditte	719	Sjöstedt Landén, Angelika.....	17
Shankar, Kalpana.....	554	Skapska, Grazyna	950
Sharkawi, Tasneem	568	Skliamis, Kostas.....	941
Sharma, Kavi.....	406	Škobla, Daniel	303, 659
Shatrova, Elena.....	466	Skoczylas, Łukasz Mateusz.....	840
Shaw, Alison	39	Skoland, Kathrine.....	706
Sheard, Laura	386	Skora, Thomas	955, 960, 961
Shehade switat, Maha.....	264	Skovgaard-Smith, Irene.....	184
Sheikhzadegan, Amir.....	739	Skowronska, Kaja	762
Shen, Ce.....	593	Skuland, Silje.....	145, 146
Shevchenko, Lesia	951	Slabá, Jitka	336, 713
Shi, Wenlei	670	Slaček Brlek, Sašo.....	444
Shibata, Saori	166	Slagboom, Nienke.....	518
Shibata, Yasuko	84	Slesingerova, Eva	542
Shinozaki, Kyoko.....	778	Slettemeås, Dag	152, 205
Shiota, Jun	568	Slonska, Zofia Antonina	63
Shnider, Avi	727	Ślosarski, Bartosz	577
Shubladze, Rati.....	646, 686	Sluiter, Roderick.....	674
Sichinava, David	686	Smagacz-Poziemska, Marta	800
Sidiropulu Janku, Katerina.....	96	Smaniotta, Cristiano	134
Sidlo, Ludek	334	Smit, Sarah.....	718
Siebert, Rosemarie	287	Smith, Charity	535
Siegel, Anja	452	Smith, Harriet	305
Siekkinen, Taru	469	Smith, Katherine Alice	566
Signoretta, Paola Eleonora.....	293	Smrdelj, Rok.....	455
Siino, Marianna	754	Snell, Karoliina	560
Siippainen, Anna	831	Snertingdal, Mette Irmgard	724
Siisiäinen, Martti	936	So, Karen Frando.....	747
Sik, Domonkos.....	401	Söding, Max	302
Sikes, Pat	657	Sokolov, Mikhail.....	138
Sikorska, Malgorzata	318	Sokolova, Nadezhda	138
Silla, Cesare	622	Sokolovska, Natalia	555
Sillanpää, Olli.....	654	Soler-Gallart, Marta	10, 34, 37, 570, 616
Silva Cruz, Isabel.....	130	Soma, Naoko.....	820
Silva, Ana Beatriz Pinheiro e.....	567	Sommer, Jannek	919
Silva, Manuel Carlos	601	Sommer, Vivien.....	481, 793
Silva, Marcia	556	Somogyi, Nikolett	331
Silva, Sofia Marques da	523	Son, Myung-ah.....	746
Silvast, Antti	200	Sonnberger, Marco	276
Silver, Daniel.....	690, 968	Sorci, Giuliana	565
Simcock, Richard	406	Sordé, Teresa	616, 659
Sime, Daniela.....	665	Sorolla, Natxo	438
Simion, George Ionut	261	Sorsa, Ville-Pekka.....	916
Simola, Anna Maria	639	Sotiropoulou, Mania	595
Simpson, Paul	59	Šottník, Ľubomír	556
Simsek, Dogus	775	Souralová, Adéla	106
Simu, Mona Mihaela Corina	259	Sousa, João Carlos	300
Sina, Schadow	54	Southerton, Dale.....	920
Singh, Ajit Jacob	878	Souza, Lucas Freitas de	914, 933

Soysüren, Ibrahim	746	Stukas, Arthur	611
Soytemel, Ebru	245	Stuppia, Paolo	635
Špaček, Ondřej	123	Stypinska, Justyna	47
Spampinato, Angelica	402, 453	Suarez Delucchi, Adriana Angela	286
Spännäri, Jenni	61	Suárez-Grimalt, Laura	597
Sparf, Jorgen	196	Suarez-Lledo, Victor	384
Sparsam, Jan	217	Sucherdt, Christoph	372
Spiegel, Anna	959	Suchomska, Johanna	280
Spiliopoulos, Georgia	378	Suen, Yiu-tung	522
Spit, Neeltje	468	Suenker, Heinz	97
Spits, Tom	555	Sulkunen, Pekka	148
Spotswood, Fiona	875	Sullivan, Barry	949
Spurina, Maija	188	Sullivan, Gavin Brent	271
Spyropoulou, Dimitra	404	Šumskaitė, Lina	337
Sredanovic, Djordje	746	Suni, Anna Elisa	912
Stadtler, Lisa	907	Supule, Inese	959
Stagi, Luisa	125	Šūpulis, Edmunds	94
Stamou, Eleni	245	Surdez, Muriel	212
Stankovic, Peter	186	Susen, Simon	628
Stanojevic, Dragan	631	Sutela, Elina	808
Starcke, Jan	806	Suwada, Katarzyna	341
Stastna, Anna	56, 334, 336	Suzuki, Yuma	480
Stauffacher, Daniela	774	Švarcová, Markéta	907
Stawarz, Nico	960	Svatonova, Eva	574
Steets, Silke	618	Svensson, Carl-Johan	112
Ștefănel, Adriana	447	Swain, Pranaya Kumar	306
Ștefănescu, Lucrina	291	Swallow, Julia	403
Steigemann, Anna Marie	884	Świątkiewicz-Mośny, Maria	376, 402
Steinhardt, Isabel	492	Sygnowska, Aleksandra	719
Steinnes, Kamilla Knutsen	114	Sylla, Cornelia	186
Stella, Francesca	525	Syltevik, Liv Johanne	585
Stephenson, Carol	432	Syrda, Joanna	700
Stevens, Gonneke	874	Syväterä, Jukka	366, 367
Stevens, Peter	234, 236, 683	Szabó, Gabriella	692
Stewart, Robert	433	Szabó-Tóth, Kinga Dóra	338
Stewart, Simon	186	Szafraniec, Krystyna	654
Stiehler, Steve	60	Szalma, Ivett	322, 523
Štípková, Martina	63	Szaló, Csaba	614
Stochino, Emanuele	89	Székely, Kinga	216
Stoecklin, Daniel	102	Szenajch, Piotr	73
Stoegner, Karin	664	Szőke, Alexandra	836
Stoicescu, Maria Valentina	558, 844	Szydlík, Marc	45, 865
Stoller, Kim Robin	881	Taillandier, Apolline	557
Stöllinger, Lena	778	Taipale, Sakari	442, 463
Stoncikaite, Ieva	539	Takacs, Judit	523
Storm-Mathisen, Ardis	152, 205	Takahashi, Kaori	83
Stoustrup, Sune	922	Takahashi, Kaoru	859
Stovickova Jantulova, Magdalena	478	Takeda, Naoko	817
Strandbakken, Pål	153	Tallarita, Loredana Maria Anna	606
Strebel, Alexandra	426	Tan, Carl Julius Dee	526
Strecker, Tanja	655	Tangelad, Torvald	141
Striebing, Clemens	554	Taranowicz, Iwona Janina	339
Stroebele-Benschop, Nanette	128	Tarasova, Ekaterina	558
Stroleny, Alexandra Elizabeth	418	Tarkkala, Heta	560
Struyf, Elke	673	Tartari, Maria	811
Struzińska, Katarzyna	794	Tartari, Morena	315
Studer, Matthias	414	Taru, Marti	655

Tasheva, Gallina	622	Tolonen, Tarja-Riitta	646
Tawodzera, Obert.....	826, 905	Toma, Stefania	934
Taylor, Zack	690	Tomás, Catarina	106
Teichler, Nils.....	928	Tomczyk, Justyna	348
Teigen, Helene Maria	844	Tomić-Koludrović, Inga	339, 788
Teixeira de Andrade, Luciana	804	Tonkens, Evelien	591, 621
Tejero, Aroa.....	599	Topates, Hakan	774, 780
Teles, Nuno	431	Topic, Martina.....	713
Telešienė, Audronė	304, 512	Topo, Päivi	822
Teli, Maurizio.....	458	Törnberg, Anton	569
Teltemann, Janna	248	Törnqvist, Maria	861
Teney, Céline.....	369	Törnqvist, Nina	262
Terek, Lidia	662	Török, Emőke.....	349
Terracher-Lipinski, Audrey	214	Torras, Elisabeth	388
Terral, Philippe	389	Torras-Gómez, Elisabeth.....	625
Tervävä, Johanna.....	317	Torres Pabón, Giselle	131
Terzioglu, Aysecan.....	779	Torres, Sandra.....	60
Thaa, Helene Franziska.....	446	Törrönen, Jukka Antero	632, 678
Thapa, Urika	676	Torunczyk-Ruiz, Sabina	959
Theodorakopoulou, Irini.....	205	Tošner, Michal	427
Theodoridis, Konstantinos	116	Tota, Anna Lisa.....	80, 175
Theologou, Kostas	461	Toth, Cosmin.....	404
Thiel, Christian Alexander	510	Toubøl, Jonas.....	572
Thielemans, Gert	327	Tourlidas, Dimitris.....	192
Thiem, Alrik	498	Townsend, Scott	920
Thijs, Jochem.....	683	Townsend, Susan	373
Thill, Patrick.....	642	Trąbka, Agnieszka	756
Thing, Ida Friis	609	Trajtenberg, Graciela	86
Thing, Lone Friis	609	Tran, Kein.....	639
Tholen, Gerbrand	428	Trappenburg, Margo.....	591, 621
Thomas, Gareth.....	379	Trappmann, Vera	572, 851, 928
Thomas, Marina F.....	538	Travers, Ann.....	650
Thomas, Nigel Patrick.....	110	Tremčinský, Martin.....	209
Thomas, Stefan.....	803	Tretjakova, Vaida	337
Thompson, Vanessa E	22	Trevisan, Gabriela De Pina	111
Thomsen, Jens-Peter	249	Triga, Vasiliki	501
Thorbjørnsrud, Kjersti.....	375	Trittler, Sabine	24
Thorén, Claes.....	442	Triventi, Moris	126
Thualagant, Nicole.....	378	Trochymiak, Mateusz Robert.....	585
Thurnell-Read, Thomas	121	Trofimova, Irina	238, 698
Tiefenthal, Gerrit.....	805	Troncoso, Patricio	830
Tietje, Olaf	750	Troost, Agata A.	811
Timmons, Stephen	378, 553	Troszynski, Marek.....	456
Timor-Shlevin, Shachar	480	Trotsuk, Irina.....	131, 492
Tinkler, Penny.....	636	Trowsdale, Jo	244
Tippel, Cornelia	958	Trucco, Daniela	748
Tischer, Hagen.....	923	Truninger, Monica	145, 146, 305
Tlcimukova, Petra.....	743	Trusson, Clive.....	435
Toal, Aarron Jason Jake	408	Trusson, Diane	474
Tobiasiewicz, Edyta	704	Tsai, Po-Fang.....	473
Tocher, Jennifer.....	265	Tsao, Chia Rong.....	451
Todd, Nicolas.....	342	Tsedendemberel, Otgonbaatar	533
Toepoel, Vera	499	Tsiami, Pangiota.....	597
Togni, Carola	344	Tsiganou, Joanna	192
Toikka, Arho	292	Tsiknakou, Eleni Ioannou.....	604
Toikka, Enna Sinikka	101	Tsui, Ying Tung	450
Tolhurst, Edward	498	Tuider, Elisabeth	750

Tuma, René	947	van der Zeeuw, Alex	843
Tumeltshammer, Markus	552	van Deursen, Alexander	843
Tumminelli, Santa Giuseppina	682	van Dooremalen, Thijs	686
Tumminello, Michele	140	van Eijck, Koen	138, 144
Tuomaala, Vaula	307	Van Eycken, Lennart	224, 237
Tupasela, Aaro	547	van Ham, Maarten	811
Turan, Büşra	816	Van Houtte, Mieke	224, 232, 236, 237, 242
Turek, Konrad	825	van Koppen, Kris	287
Turkowski, Andrzej Marek	791	Van Lanker, Wim	331
Türkyilmaz, Aytüre	837	Van Loon, Joost	185
Turkyilmaz, Sinan	198	Van Praag, Lore	673
Turner, John	69	Van Raemdonck, Laura	886
Tusini, Stefania	763	van Vliet, Bas	289
Tuukkanen, Roosa Helmi Henriikka	912	Van Zanten, Agnès	249
Tüzü, Elif	439	Vana, Jan	177
Twigger-Ross, Claire	195	Vana, Noa	57
Tyldum, Guri	745	Vanchugova, Darya	322
Tyler, Philippa	665	Vandelannote, Isis	222
Tzanakou, Charikleia	416	Vandenberg, Femke	142
Tzanetakis, Meropi	212	Vandepitte, Ewoud	300
Tzavella, Foteini	597	Vandermoere, Frédéric	289
Uba, Katrin	424, 566	Vandyck, Inne	245
Ubarevičienė, Rūta	337	Vane, Jan	64
Uddbäck, Hanna	645	Vanroelen, Christophe	385, 930
Ueblacker, Jan	804	Vansyngel, Samuel	891
Uibos, Andre	627	Varela, Albert	369
Uibu, Marko	607	Varela, Pedro	807
Ulfsdotter Eriksson, Ylva	417, 419	Vargiu, Andrea	876
Ulinskaite, Jogile	697	Varje, Pekka	388
Ülpenich, Bettina	868	Varjo, Janne	222
Ulus, Ozgur Mutlu	171	Varlamova, Maria	824
Urbaniak, Anna	60	Varoux, Christina	192
Urpis, Ornella	400	Varpa, Jani Oskari	117
Urze, Paula	213, 549	Varriale, Simone	640
Utkina, Valeriya	726	Vartiainen, Heidi	250
Uwira, Lukas	664	Varvantakis, Christos	490
Uygun, Çiçek	721	Vasara, Paula Helena	57, 64
Väänänen, Ari	388	Vasbø, Kristin	858
Vabø, Agnete	253	Vasile, Marian	55
Vacca, Raffaele	770	Vassenden, Anders	486, 588
Vagia, Ifigeneia	192	Vassilev, Ivaylo	374
Vähä-Savo, Valtteri	367	Vastagh, Zoltán	164
Vaidelyte, Egle	679	Vasudev, Charumita	708
Vallejo-Peña, Alberto	599	Vdovichenko, Larisa	363
Valles Martínez, Miguel S.	601	Vedøy, Gunn	588
Van Aerden, Karen	930	Veira-Ramos, Alberto	199, 208
van Aerschoot, Lina	61	Veloria, Carmen	759
Van Canegem, Timo	232	Veloso, Luísa	172
Van Caudenberg, Rut	243	Veltkamp, Gerlieke	490, 874
van Dam, Angélique	884	Veltri, Giuseppe Alessandro	508
van de Bovenkamp, Hester	511	Venäläinen, Juhana	855
Van de Velde, Sarah	331	Venäläinen, Satu	260
Van den Broeck, Laura	223	Venegas, Mar	721
van der Hoeven, Arno	796	Venn, Susan Helen	966
van der Horst, Mariska	68	Vento, Eetu	367
van der Vleuten, Maaike	234	Ventrone, Oreste	165
van der Waal, Jeroen	394	Venturella, Mario	732

Verbalyte, Monika	260	Völkening, Helga	741
Verbilovich, Volha	449	Volkov, Vladislav	671
Verboord, Marc	188	Voll, Peter	468
Verdu, Amalia	523	Volterrani, Andrea	200, 402
Verdugo Paiva, Marisol Olaya	917	Volturo, Stella	658
Veres, Valér	642	von Scheve, Christian	270, 508
Vergauwen, Jorik	819	von Weichs, Raphaela	576, 792
Vergés Bosch, Núria	519	Vonk, Laura	855
Vergnano, Cecilia	763	Vrablikova, Katerina	580
Verhaeghe, Pieter-Paul	234	Vuckovic Juros, Tanja	905
Verlage, Thomas	641	Vukcevic, Jovana	391
Vernot López, Michelle Camile	701	Vuksanovic, Gordana Dragomir	87, 749
Verplanke, Loes	490	Vuolanto, Pia	382
Verpraet, Gilles	618	Vurdubakis, Theodore	545
Verschraegen, Gert	24	Wadding, Jennifer Charlotte	247
Verwiebe, Roland	418	Waerniers, Rachel	915
Verza, Sofia	453	Wagener, Martin	586
Verzelloni, Luca	954	Wagner, Aleksandra	278, 376, 402
Vesela, Barbora	902	Wagner, Izabela	750
Vet, Cassandra	169	Wahlen, Stefan	124, 839
Vezyridis, Paraskevas	553	Wahlström, Mattias	569
Vianello, Francesca Alice	400	Wahn, I-Liang	132
Vickers, Tom	768	Wahrendorf, Morten	63
Vickerstaff, Sarah	68	Waites, Matthew	519
Vickery, Alex	67	Wakeling, Paul	246
Vickery, Alexandra Yvonne	396	Walby, Sylvia	25, 33
Victor, Christina	66	Waldecker, David	507
Vidal, Antoni	438	Walker, Catherine	12, 294
Vidal, Vera	809	Wallinder, Ylva	477
Vidicki, Vladan	421	Wallsten, Anna	558
Vidu, Ana	93, 715	Walsh, Sophie D.	874
Vief, Robert George	816	Walthery, Pierre	350
Viego, Valentina	351	Wandelt, Alina	472, 799
Vieten, Ulrike M	848	Wang, Chien-Lung	178, 251
Vignoli, Daniele	921	Wang, Eureka Shiqi	464
Vigvári, András	802	Wang, Jenn-Hwan	303
Vihalemm, Peeter	787	Wang, Senhu	167, 437
Vihalemm, Triin	363	Wang, Ziyu	629
Vilčinskas, Vidas	291	Waniek, Katarzyna	92
Vilkko, Anni	822	Wanka, Anna	356
Villalon Ogayar, Juan Jose	804	Warat, Marta	728
Villanueva Capella, Xavier	175	Warchala, Michal	937
Villar Aguilés, Alícia	233, 721	Ward, Michael	901
Vinci, Fiorella	876	Warde, Alan	118, 133
Vincze, Aniko	230	Warming, Hanne	266
Vincze, Hanna Orsolya	445	Warmińska, Katarzyna	733
Vincze, Orsolya Hanna	448	Warner, Jo	517
Virkki, Tuija	260	Warren, Stella	360
Viry, Gil	958	Warsewa, Günter	797
Vit, Eszter	180	Wästerfors, David	487
Vitale, Tommaso	770, 796	Watanabe, Daisuke	66
Vlachou, Sofia	104	Watson, Steven	159
Vobbe, Frederic	530	Watt, Laura	926
Vogel, Alice	270	Weber, Sabrina	409
Vogel, Claudia	42	Wechta, Przemysław	206
Voicu, Mălina	65, 716	Weckwerth, Jan	588
Volckmar-Eeg, Maria G.	272	Weesie, Jeroen	234

Weichbold, Martin	822	Winogrodzka, Dominika Maria	434
Weicht, Bernhard	23	Witkowski, Maciej.....	735
Weidmann, Jean.....	381	Wittstock, Felix	285
Weil, Shalva.....	703	Wodak, Ruth	29
Weinberger, Nora.....	544	Wojnicka, Katarzyna	702
Weingärtner, Simon	215	Wójtewicz, Anna	320
Weis, Christina	377	Wolf, Friedrich	823
Weissmann, Marliese	436	Wolffram, Andrea	562
Welch, Daniel	918	Woodcock, Jamie.....	15, 888
Welch, Mary	423	Wooden, Mark.....	325, 863
Welz, Frank.....	620	Woodhead, Matt	732
Wennerhag, Magnus.....	579	Woodiwiss, Jo	528
Wenninger, Andreas	549	Woodman, Sophia	939
Werner, Andreas	203	Woodward, Alison E	688
Wernesjö, Ulrika.....	779	Woodward, Amanda.....	61
Wernli, Boris.....	207, 326, 731	Woodward, Ian	125, 369
Wertheim-Heck, Sigrid	119	Worek, Barbara.....	239
Werynski, Piotr	271	Worth, Owen	155
Westerback, Frida	641	Wrede, Sirpa	59, 466
Wettergren, Åsa	263	Wright, Hazel Rosemary	92
Wetzelhütter, Daniela	502	Wright, Laura Helen Virginia.....	98
Whelan, Gayle	57	Wright, Tessa	351
Whewall, Sam.....	255	Wróblewski, Michał	301
Whillans, Jennifer	133	Wróblewski, Michał	280
White, Lauren.....	374	Wunderlich, Philipp	269
Whiteman, Natasha Ewa.....	493, 878	Wyss, Anna	748
Whitley, Richard Drummond	543	Yabo, Mariela.....	812
Whitton, John.....	286, 967	Yaghubzad, Yasaman	646
Wide, Elisabeth	271, 709	Yamashita, Junko	820
Widmer, Eric D	307, 958	Yang, Hui-Hsuan.....	194
Wieringa, Sietse.....	391	Yarskaya, Valentina.....	467
Wiertz, Dingeman.....	681, 739	Yates, Edward	158
Wieser, Bernhard	560	Yates, Luke	154
Wieviorka, Michel	9, 32	Yesil, Ilay Zehra	742
Wigger, Angela	161	Yesilyurt, Adem.....	459
Wigger, Iris	668	Yilmaz Sener, Meltem.....	671
Wiksell, Kristin.....	157	Yilmaz, Tülay	911
Wilczewska, Ina Teresa	739	Yilmaz, Volkan.....	587
Wilczyńska, Bogna	612	Yip, Pui-chi	321
Wilke, Felix	581	Ylä-Anttila, Tuukka.....	916
Wilkinson, Harsha Nishadi.....	240	Ylöstalo, Hanna	688
Willekens, Mart	146	Yter, Mireia	578
Willems, Barbara	386	Yuan, Xiao	228
Willems, Helmut.....	874	Yuasa, Yoichi	296
Williams, Oli	872	Yuksel, Z. Ruya	811
Williams, Ros	382	Yurchenko, Olesya	475, 478
Williamson, John B.	383, 593	Yurchenko, Yuliya	157
Willis, Paul	67	Yusupov, Musa Movlievich	199
Wilska, Terhi-Anna	119, 141	Zaccagnini, Federica.....	400
Wilson, Kerry	57	Zaccaria, Daniele.....	67
Wilson, Rob	873	Zafeiridou, Genovefa	723
Wiltshire, Gareth.....	875	Zafeiris, Constantinos	595
Windscheid, Julian.....	482	Zaffaroni, Lorenzo Giuseppe.....	72
Wingarter, Luisa	123	Zagrapan, Jozef	777
Winiarska, Aleksandra.....	781	Zagrebelki, Vladimiro	396
Winkelmann, Markus	544	Zahner, Nina Tessa.....	89
Winkler, Anna.....	778	Zaidman, Anna Maria	518

Zajac, Tomasz Zbigniew.....	415	Zhu, Di.....	832
Zakariás, Ildikó.....	268	Zick, Andreas.....	782
Zakrzewska-Manterys, Elzbieta Stanisława.....	380	Zile-Weisberga, Agnese.....	294, 301
Zalewska-Królak, Aleksandra, Katarzyna.....	112	Zilinskiene, Laima.....	654
Zalewski, Ingmar.....	643	Zillien, Nicole.....	336
Zambrano Álvarez, Inmaculada.....	394	Zimenkova, Tatiana.....	524, 967
Zampieri, Pier Paolo.....	808	Zimmermann, Julia.....	653
Zangvil, Arnon.....	450	Zinilli, Antonio.....	550
Zapata Campos, María José.....	565, 883	Zinn, Jens Oliver.....	26
Zapata, Patrik.....	565, 883	Zinn, Sabine.....	500
Zapfe, Laura.....	253	Zirnic, Christopher.....	467
Zartler, Ulrike.....	329, 649, 835	Zitko, Mislav.....	166
Zaunseder, Andreas.....	420	Zito, Elania.....	685
Zayed, Hany Khaled.....	573	Ziv, Riva.....	777
Žažar, Krešimir.....	221, 617	Zocchi, Angela Maria.....	625
Zdravković, Željka.....	180, 788	Zoll, Felix.....	298
Zelinska, Olha.....	570, 951	Zoller, Gustav.....	203
Zelinsky, Dominik.....	190	Zolubienė, Eimantė.....	512
Zeller, Michael C.....	572	Zrinscak, Sinisa.....	738
Zeman, Zdenko.....	48, 56	Zschomler, Danny.....	969
Zemborain, Federico.....	243	Zubizarreta, Cristina.....	383
Zembylas, Tasos.....	75	Zuccato-Doutlik, Marlies.....	329, 835
Zemlo, Mariusz.....	943	Zune, Marc.....	424
Zeng, Yiluyi.....	854	Zur, Hadas.....	884
Zentner, Manfred.....	765	Zurla, Paolo.....	658
Zevgitis, Theodoros.....	254	Zvaliauskas, Giedrius.....	679
Zhan, Xinyu.....	298	Zvěřinová, Iva.....	290
Zhang, Huafeng.....	745	Zwier, Dieuwke.....	50
Zhang, Marco, Zexun.....	75	Zwierzchowski, Jan.....	505
Zhang, Wen.....	897	Zyczynska-Ciolek, Danuta.....	823